

we agree that in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the High Court of Judicature at

Scaled with our seals, (date)

(Signed)

The above bounden _____ having applied to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at _____ for and obtained permission to lodge in the warehouse _____ for a period of _____ the following goods, that

is to say—
imported by sea from _____ on board of the ship _____ and entered in the Custom House Books as No. _____ of the Register of goods imported by Sea;

The condition of this Bond is, that;

If the _____ their heirs, or representatives, shall observe all the rules prescribed in Act No. VI of 1863 to be observed by owners, importers or consignees of goods warehoused, and by persons obtaining permission to warehouse goods under the provisions thereof;

And if the said _____ their heirs, or representatives, shall pay to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port of _____ all dues, whether of Customs, warehouse dues, or lawful charges which shall be demandable on the said goods, or on account of penalties incurred in respect to them, within

from the date of this Bond, or within such further time as the Chief Customs Authority of _____ shall allow in that behalf, together with interest on every such sum at the rate of 6 per cent: per annum from the date of demand thereof being made in writing by the said Officer in charge of the Custom House;

And if, within the term so fixed, or enlarged, the said goods or any portion thereof having been removed from the said warehouse for home consumption or re-exportation by sea, the full amount of all Customs Duties, warehouse dues, lawful charges, and penalties demandable as aforesaid shall have been first paid on the whole of the said goods;

This obligation shall be void.

Otherwise, and on breach or failure in the performance of any part of this condition, the same shall be in full force.

Scaled with our seals, (date)

(Signed)

D.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO REMOVE GOODS FROM WAREHOUSE—SEE SECTION XCIX.

TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT

SIR,

Please to order to be passed from the public warehouse _____ (or private warehouse of Messrs. A. & Co., situate at _____ and licensed under Act VI of 1863 by No. _____ dated _____) the undermentioned goods intended for exportation by Sea on the ship _____ whereof

is Commander and which is bound to _____ (or for internal consumption) the same having

been entered in the Books of your Office for the said warehouse under No. _____ dated _____ by me (or by Messrs. B. & Co.—in the latter case add—whose certificate of the transfer of the goods is herewith annexed.)

Marks and No. of cases.

B. and Co.,

(Name of the goods)

No. 1 to 4.

□ × ✓

Scaled,

Warehoused for exportation.

Four cases of, (name of goods)

1 case, (box, bale, or parcel,) containing (here insert the quantity in each case.)

1 Ditto.

1 Ditto.

1 Ditto.

Four cases (boxes, bales, or parcels) containing (total contents to be here stated)

The Custom House value of the above is Government Rupees

(Signed) (Name of owner, agent, or consignee of Goods.)

Place

Date

E.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO REMOVE GOODS FROM ONE WAREHOUSE TO ANOTHER—SEE SECTION CV.

TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT

SIR,

Please to permit the removal of the undermentioned goods from the public—(or private) warehouse—(describe the warehouse)—to—(the warehouse into which the removal is intended to be made must here be distinctly described)—for the unexpired period of warehousing remaining in respect to the goods, the same having been originally entered by virtue of Act VI of 1863 in the Books of the Warehousing Department, No. _____ dated _____ for fifteen months—(or such other period as may have been allowed)—under the obligations and conditions at present attached to the goods:—

Marks and numbers of packages.	Description of packages and of goods.	Contents of packages.	Rate of value of goods.	Amount of value of goods as entered in Custom House Books.	Rate of Duty chargeable or paid upon the goods.	Name of the Person by whom goods first passed into warehouse.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

NOTE.—If the goods to be removed shall have been sold or transferred by the original proprietor or agent, a certificate of such sale or transfer shall accompany the application.

(Signed) (Name of owner, agent, or consignee of goods.)

Place

Date

F.

FORM OF SHIPPING BILL.

See Section CXXIII.

- Shipping Bill. {
1. Warehouse or drawback goods.
 2. Foreign goods not for drawback.
 3. Goods exported under special rule of restriction.
 4. Country goods subject to Duty.
 5. Country goods not subject to Duty.

(State, as described, the class to which the goods to be exported belong.)

Ship's name.	Whether British or Foreign; if Foreign, the Country.	Master's name.	Port or place of destination.	Marks.	Numbers.	Description of Packages.	Quantity, Quality, and Description of goods.	Rate of value for Duty.	Total value for Duty.	Declared real value under Section XXVI.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

3 Here state particulars according to the above headings.

I claim drawback on
I declare the value of the goods above described to be { Here state quantity and description in words, at length, of any goods in respect of which drawback is claimed, and number in Register of Custom House.

(Name of Exporter or Agent.)

Dated day of

(Name of Officer in charge of Custom House.)

Q. *Coasting Pass*
See Section CLIV.

Port of

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Port of registry.	Master's Name.	Whither bound.	Foreign goods, duty paid.	Warehoused goods removed in bond.	Country goods.	Restricted goods and goods liable to duty of excise.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Cleared the day of
(Signed)

Here state the particulars according to the above headings.

(Signed)
(Name of Master.)

Officer in charge of Customs House.

18

H.
FORM OF BOND FOR THE REMOVAL OF SPIRITS
FROM LICENSED DISTILLERY.

See Section CLXIII.

WE
are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in the sum of Government Rupees to be paid to the said Secretary of State, for which payment, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, and representatives; and we agree that in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation, or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the High Court of Judicature at

Sealed with our seals, dated this
day of 18

(Signed)

The above bounden being indebted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the sum of Government Rupees being the amount of Duty payable at the rate of Rupees per imperial gallon London proof, for gallons of (or for gallons of proof spirit used in the preparation of dozens of bottles or gallons of cordials and liquors as specified in the annexed Schedule) manufactured at which the said have been allowed to remove thence for exportation by sea, subject to the provisions of Act VI. of 1863 without having paid such Duty.

The condition of this obligation is, that, if the above bounden their heirs, or representatives, shall, at the expiration of four calendar months from the date of this obligation, pay or cause to be paid to the said Secretary of State Duty at the rate of Rupees per imperial gallon of proof spirits for all or any portion of the above-mentioned which shall not have been then exported by sea, subject to the aforesaid provisions (of which exportation, if any, due proof shall be given) or passed for local consumption on payment of Duty, then this Bond shall be void; otherwise the same shall remain in full force

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Place

Date

(If the bond be for cordials and other liquors under Section CLXX add)

Schedule.

Description of cordials and liquors.	Quantity in bottles or gallons.	Quantity of proof spirit.
1	2	3

M. WYLIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 4th February 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VII of 1863.

An Act relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the Danish Colony of Saint Croix.

WHEREAS it is expedient to render lawful the emigration of laborers, being Native Inhabitants of British India, to the Danish Colony of Saint Croix, and to extend the provisions of Act XXXI of 1855 (relating to the emigration of Native Laborers to the British Colonies of Saint Lucia and Grenada) to the emigration of Native Inhabitants of British India who may emigrate to Saint Croix; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XIV of 1839, in so far as it renders liable to penalties every person who shall make with any Native of India, any contract for labor to be performed in the Danish Colony of Saint Croix, or who shall knowingly aid or abet any Native of India in emigrating from the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, to the said Colony, is repealed.

II. All the provisions of Act XXXI of 1855, and of the Schedule thereto as modified by Act XLIX of 1860 (relating to *Facels carrying emigrant passengers to the British Colonies*) shall extend and apply to Native Inhabitants of the British Territories in India who shall emigrate to the Danish Colony of Saint Croix, and that Act shall be read as if the words "or the Danish Colony of Saint Croix" had been inserted therein after the words "Saint Lucia and Grenada," or "Saint Lucia or Grenada," wherever those words occur in the said Act.

III. This Act shall take effect as to the said Colony of Saint Croix from the day when the Governor-General of India in Council shall notify in the Calcutta Gazette that such Regulations have been provided and such measures taken as the Governor-General in Council deems necessary for the protection of such emigrants during their residence in the said Colony of Saint Croix and in respect of their return to India.

IV. All the provisions of Act XIX of 1856 (to enable the Governor-General of India in Council to suspend the operation of certain Acts relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers) shall apply to Emigration to the said Colony of Saint Croix.

M. WYLIE,

Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1863, and is hereby published for general information:—

A Bill to amend Act XXII of 1860 (to remove certain tracts on the Eastern border of the Chittagong District from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts).

WHEREAS by Act XXII of 1860 certain tracts on the Eastern border of the Chittagong District described in the Schedule to the said Act were removed from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts; and whereas it is expedient to make certain alterations in respect to the tracts so removed; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The Schedule annexed to Act XXII of 1860 is hereby repealed except as to any proceedings pending at the time of the passing of this Act; and all the provisions of the said Act applicable to the tracts described in the said Schedule shall be applicable to and shall have effect in the tracts described in the Schedule to this Act annexed, which shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act XXII of 1860.

SCHEDULE.

The boundary of the tracts referred to in this Act and to which the provisions of Act XXII of 1860 shall be applicable, shall be understood generally to run to the eastward of the surveyed area of the villages situated on the Eastern frontier of the Chittagong District as surveyed and mapped in the course of the Revenue Survey of that District, and shall be more particularly taken to be indicated as follows:—

As respects Thannah Futtickcherree, all the country lying east of the villages Ranghur, Joozkola, Hapuneah, Fuckeerachung, Kunchunpoor, and Goomaracetalla.

As respects Thannah-Hathezaree, all the country lying east of Mugkatta, Radahmahchepoor, and other surveyed villages of this Thannah, and of a line drawn from the south-eastern boundary to Gogra in Farce Rangunneah.

As respects Farce Rangunneah, all the country lying to the east of Gogra, Nichintapoor, Kodala, Puddooa, Dood-Pookereah, and other surveyed villages of this Farce situated on both sides of the Kurmafoolee River.

As respects Thannah Putteah, all the country lying east of the surveyed villages of this Thannah, that is to say lying east of a line drawn from the eastern surveyed boundary of Dood-Pookereah in Farce Rangunneah, down to the eastern surveyed boundary of the village Doobacherree lying north of the River Snukoo.

As respects Thannah Sutkineah, all the country lying east of Pooranghur, Burdoora, Andar Manik, Rajbarree, and other surveyed villages of this Thannah.

As respects Thannah Chuekerree, all the country lying eastward of a line drawn from the village

Bajbarree in Thannah Tulkuneah to the surveyed villages Boonoo and Bilcherrie on the Moree River in Thannah Chuckereah, and also all the country lying eastward of the surveyed villages of this Thannah between Bilcherrie and Pagulabeel.

As respects Thannah Ramoo, all the country lying east of a line drawn from Pagulabeel in Thannah Chuckereah to Edghur, Gurjanah, and Kucheppeah in Thannah Ramoo.

As respects Thannah Teknaaf, all the country lying east of a line drawn from Kucheppeah, in Thannah Ramoo, to Pagulabeel, Ruthapalong, Oalleapalong, and Ookia Ghat, as well as all to the east of the Naaf River.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 789.

Fort William, the 4th February 1863.

Resolution.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has declared that it is expedient that the Governor General should visit the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India unaccompanied by any Member of his Council, the Governor General in Council, in conformity with the provisions of Section 6, Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, hereby authorizes the Governor General alone during his absence from the Presidency to exercise all or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said Governor General in Council in every case in which the said Governor General may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the power of making Laws and Regulations.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 790.

Fort William, the 4th February 1863.

Notification.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has appointed Major-General the Hon'ble Sir ROBERT NAPIER, K. C. B., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to be President of the said Council and Deputy Governor of the Fort and Garrison of Fort William during the absence of the Governor General from the Presidency.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 791.

Fort William, the 4th February 1863.

Notification.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to make the following arrangements and appointments in consequence of the Governor General's approaching departure for the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India:—

Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, will accompany the Governor General and will

have charge of all the Civil Departments with His Excellency, except the Department of Public Works.

Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, will accompany the Governor General and will officiate also as Under-Secretary in the Home, Marine, and Financial Departments.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Norman, C. B., Secretary to Government in the Military Department, will accompany the Governor General.

Major A. B. Johnson, Second Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, will also accompany the Governor General.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Strachey, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, will also accompany the Governor General.

Major G. Chesney, Inspector-General of Public Works Accounts and Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, will accompany the Governor General.

Mr. E. C. Bayley, Secretary to Government in the Home Department, will also officiate as Secretary in the Foreign Department at the Presidency.

Major H. K. Burne, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department, will officiate as Secretary to Government in the Military Department at the Presidency.

Major B. E. Bacon, First Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department at the Presidency.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Beadle, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in that Department at the Presidency.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 851.

Fort William, the 5th February 1863.

Notification.—His Excellency the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K. T., G. C. B., Viceroy and Governor General of India, having quitted Calcutta for the purpose of proceeding to the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India, the same is hereby notified for general information.

It is hereby further notified that Major-General the Hon'ble Sir ROBERT NAPIER, K. C. B., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, has this day taken his seat as President of the said Council under the appointment made by the Governor General of India in Council on the 4th instant; and it is hereby further notified that Major-General the Hon'ble Sir ROBERT NAPIER has also this day assumed the office of Deputy Governor of the Fort and Garrison of Fort William under the appointment made by the Governor General of India in Council on the same date.

The usual Salute has been fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By Order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 888.

Port William, the 4th February 1863.

Notification.—The following Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 94, dated the 27th December 1862, together with the Convention therein referred to, is published for general information:—

JUDICIAL.
No. 94.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 27th December 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD.—I HEREWITH transmit to you a copy of a Convention signed on the 13th November last between Great Britain and Belgium, in order to enable Joint Stock Companies of one Country to sue and be sued in the Courts of the other, and to request that you will cause the same to be published in the *Official Gazette* of your Government.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) C. Wood.

*Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians relative to Joint Stock Companies.
signed at London, November 13th 1862.*

[Ratifications exchanged at London, December 8th 1862.]

HIS MAJESTY the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, having judged it expedient to come to an understanding in order to define within their respective Dominions and Possessions the position of Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Companies and Associations constituted and authorized in conformity with the Laws in force in either of the two Countries, have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon'ble John Earl Russell, Viscount Amberley, of Amberley and Ardsall, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Right Hon'ble Thomas Milner Gibson, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Sylvain Van de Weyer, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, decorated with the Iron Cross, Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. of Spain, of the Order of the Ernestine Branch of Saxony, of the Tower and Sword, of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Commander of the Legion of Honor, &c.;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties declare that they mutually grant to all Companies and other Asso-

ciations, Commercial, Industrial, or Financial, constituted and authorized in conformity with the Laws in force in either of the two Countries, the power of exercising all their rights, and of appearing before the Tribunals whether for the purpose of bringing an action, or for defending the same, throughout the Dominions and Possessions of the other Power, subject to the sole condition of conforming to the Laws of such Dominions and Possessions.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed that the stipulations of the preceding Article shall apply as well to Companies and Associations constituted and authorized previously to the signature of the present Convention, as to those which may subsequently be so constituted and authorized.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention is concluded without limit as to duration. Either of the High Powers shall, however, be at liberty to terminate it by giving to the other a year's previous notice. The two High Powers, moreover, reserve to themselves the power to introduce into the Convention, by common consent, any modifications which experience may shew to be desirable.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in one month, or sooner if possible.

In Witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the Seals of their Arms.

Done at London, the Thirteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(L. S.) RUSSELL.
(L. S.) T. MILNER GIBSON.
(L. S.) SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.

No. 889.

The Reverend W. T. Humphrey has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to retire from the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment from the 1st August 1862, and the Reverend John Burne Patch has been appointed to be an Assistant Chaplain on that Establishment.

No. 890.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to promote Assistant Chaplain the Reverend J. Sharkey to be Chaplain from the 1st August 1862, *vice* the Reverend W. T. Humphrey, retired.

No. 891.

The 5th February 1863.

Notification.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General notifies the following appointment:—

Assistant Surgeon William Burns Beaton, M. D., to accompany the Governor General to the North-Western Provinces, and, as a temporary arrangement, to discharge the duties of Surgeon to the Viceroy without prejudice to his permanent appointment under the Government of Bengal as Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs.

No. 892.

The 6th February 1863.

Notification.—The following Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 95, dated the 27th December 1862, together with the Declarations therein referred to, is published for general information:—
JUDICIAL.
No. 95.

INDIA OFFICE;

London, 27th December 1862.

MY LORD,—I HEREWITH transmit to you a copy of "Declarations exchanged between the Governments of Great Britain and of Bavaria, relative to the Duties payable on the withdrawal of the property of subjects of the one Country from the Territories of the other," and to request that you will cause the same to be published in the *Official Gazette* of your Government.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. WOOD.

Declarations exchanged between the Governments of Great Britain and of Bavaria, relative to the Duties payable on the withdrawal of the property of subjects of the one Country from the Territories of the other.

BRITISH DECLARATION.

THE undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of Bavaria being duly authorized by his Government, hereby declares that the subjects of His Majesty the King of Bavaria are at liberty to withdraw their property from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and from the British Colonies and Possessions without being called upon to pay any Duty as aliens on the withdrawal of it, and without paying any other Duty than such as the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty are equally liable to pay.

In Witness whereof the undersigned has signed the present Declaration, which is to be substituted for the Declaration of the 30th April 1836, and has affixed thereto the Seal of his Arms.

Done at Munich, the Fourth day of November 1862.

(Sd.) J. R. MILBANK.

BAVARIAN DECLARATION.

HIS MAJESTY the King of Bavaria, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, of Transania, and in Suabia, &c., having learnt that, according to the Laws in force in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the British Colonies and Possessions, no Duty whatever is collected on the exportation and transfer of inheritances and other property belonging to Bavarian subjects, the undersigned Minister of State for the Department of the Royal House and for Foreign Affairs declares by these presents, in the name of His Majesty's Government, that no deduction shall henceforth be made under the title of *droit d'ubaine* or *de détraction*, upon inheritances and other property in Bavaria belonging to subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, whether in the United

Kingdom or in the British Colonies and Possessions; and that the abolition of such Duties in favor of those subjects shall have its full and entire effect, not only in all future cases, so long as the laws shall not be changed in this respect in the United Kingdom and in the British Colonies and Possessions, but also in all those cases in which, up to the date of the signature of the present Act, the Duties thus abolished shall not have been actually and definitely collected.

In Witness whereof this Declaration, destined to be substituted for the Declaration of the 10th of April 1836, and to be exchanged against a similar Declaration on the part of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty securing perfect reciprocity to Bavarian subjects, has been delivered by the undersigned Minister of State, and sealed with the Seal of his Arms.

Done at Munich, this Fourth day of the month of November in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(L. S.)

(Sd.) THE BARON DE SCHNECK.

No. 893.

The undermentioned Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary Medical Certificates have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.,—

Covenanted.

Sir T. J. Metcalfe, Bart.	...	6 Months.
Mr. B. Hardinge	...	2 "
W. M. Lowe	...	8 "
A. C. Lyall	...	3 "
W. G. L. Lane	...	2 "
H. S. Mackenzie	...	6 "
D. C. Macnabb	...	6 "

Uncovenanted.

Mr. J. F. Peppe	...	6 Months.
Captain C. J. Baker, V. C.	...	6 "
Dr. R. Stuart	...	6 "
Mr. J. Kelly	...	6 "
T. Bolst	...	6 "
C. M. Burton	...	4 "
T. Jones	...	6 "
G. N. Dodd	...	6 "
C. Hyne	...	3 "
Captain D. Tapley	...	6 "

Mr. W. C. Plowden, C. S., has also been granted an extension of leave for two months on Medical Certificate, and Mr. H. Balfour, C. S., a special extension of leave for three months.

No. 894.

The President in Council is pleased to attach Messieurs F. Wynn and T. H. H. Shortt, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 895.

Mr. Charles Edward Ridgway Girdlestone, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival per Steam-ship *Candia*, which reached the Sandheads on the 29th ultimo.

No. 896.

The Reverend J. R. Patch, appointed an Assistant Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 20th ultimo per Steam-ship *Candia*.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal," whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Names of Parties.

Abbott, A. R.	... Engine Driver.
Burrows, John	... Clerk.
Collins, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Crood, E.	... Ditto, ditto.
Crood, G.	... Ditto, ditto.
Cameron.	... Merchant.
Dodd, G. N.	... Civil Surgeon.
Davay, Peter	... Clerk.
DeRavara, J.	... Steward, La Martiniere.
Deverina, J.	... Late Superintendent, Constantinople.
Dowling, Peter	... Out of employ.
Davis, J.	... Overseer.
Dawson, Captain	... Oudh Military Palloun.
French, Lieutenant C. J.	... Ditto ditto.
Holden, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Leslie, John	... Clerk, Chief Commissioner's Office.
Marshall, A.	... Assistant Book-keeper.
Parly, J.	... Railway Inspector.
Rae, W.	... Merchant.
Scots, Henry	... Out of employ.
Sadler, Lieutenant T. J.	... Oudh Military Police.
Smith, C.	... Railway Inspector.
Tucker, R. T.	... Civil Service.
Wilson, E.	... Merchant Tailor.

H. M. DUNN, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 6A.

Fort William, the 8th February 1863.

Notification.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in December 1862, is published for general information:—

	BOMBAY.		Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.	Merchants.	
	Government.		89,01,182 29 99 203
			...
	MADRAS.		Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.	Merchants.	
	Government.		7,95,869 2 13 000
			714
	CALCUTTA.		Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.	Merchants.	
	Government.		21,23,138 15 18 071
			374
In December 1862			...

STATEMENT of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in December 1862.

No. 176.

The Orders of the Government of Fort St. George, placing the services of Surgeon-Major Balfour, Examiner of Accounts, Medical Department, temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for appointment to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and appointing Surgeon-Major Mudge, M. D., to act as Examiner of Accounts, Medical Department, during Surgeon-Major Balfour's employment on other duty or until further orders, are confirmed.

E. DRUMMOND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 5th February 1863.

No. 98 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Assistant Surgeon Leonard Emanuel, M. A. and M. D., of the Medical Department. For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 100 of 1863.—Apothecary John Armstrong Fleming, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been reported to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

No. 101 of 1863.—The following Officers are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Rank and Names.	Corps.	From what Date.
Lieutenant Robert Darte Griffin...	Late 54th N. I.	11th January 1863.
James Andrews Moust Elgga	50th " "	20th " "

No. 102 of 1863.—The following Order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 48, dated 28th January 1863.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on Medical Certificate, to Lieutenant E. L. Ommaney, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Derajat Division, Punjab. For twenty months.

No. 103 of 1863.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to admit Havildar Kalechurn, of the 42nd (Assam) Light Infantry, to the Third Class of the Order of Merit, in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry in an encounter with a body of Augami Nagas in the Village of Burpothar, in Assam, on the 29th March 1862.

No. 104 of 1863.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. L. Stewart, M. D., are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces with effect from the date on which he assumed Medical charge of the Station of Bijnore.

No. 105 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

	Date of Arrival at Fort William.
Captain L. F. Wells, of Her Majesty's 20th Hussars ...	11th Nov. 1862.
Captain A. W. Bolton, of the late 50th Regiment Native Infantry ...	22nd Jan. 1863.
Major S. Richards, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division ...	
Major C. H. Prowulow, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 20th Regiment Native Infantry ...	30th Jan. 1863.
Major R. Richardson, of Her Majesty's 19th Hussars ...	
Lieutenant T. W. Bridges, of the Royal Artillery ...	
Ensign J. Baxter (Unattached).	

No. 106 of 1863.—Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the undermentioned Staff Officers of the Royal Artillery in India will draw Staff Salaries according to the following scale:—

<i>Deputy Adjutant-General.</i>	
Staff Salary, inclusive of Horse Allowance	Rs. 800 0 0
<i>Assistant Adjutant-General.</i>	
Staff Salary, inclusive of Horse Allowance	500 0 0
<i>Brigade Majors.</i>	
Staff Salary	Rs. 124 0 0
Horse Allowance	80 0 0
Office Tent Allowance or House Rent	30 0 0
Office Allowance	140 0 0
Total Rs.	354 0 0

2. The above Officers will always draw Pay and Allowances at Field Artillery rates. They will be entitled to extra Batta and Presidency House rent on the same conditions as other Officers of the Army General Staff.

<i>Adjutants of Horse Brigades.</i>	
Staff Pay	Rs. 80 0 0
Office Allowance	75 0 0
Office Tent Allowance or House Rent	30 0 0
Total Rs.	165 0 0

<i>Adjutants of Field Brigades.</i>	
Staff Salary	Rs. 122 0 0
Office Allowance	75 0 0
Office Tent Allowance or House Rent	30 0 0
Total Rs.	227 0 0

4. As in the Regimental Pay and Allowances of Adjutants of Horse and Field Brigades Horse Allowance for 3 and 2 Horses, respectively, is included, these Officers are not granted further Horse Allowance in addition to the Staff Salary.

5. In the event of an Adjutancy of a Horse or Field Brigade being temporarily held by a Subaltern Officer, Horse Allowance for an additional Horse will be passed.

<i>Adjutants of Garrison Brigades.</i>	
Staff Salary	Rs. 128 0 0
Office Allowance	75 0 0
Office Tent Allowance or House Rent	30 0 0
Horse Allowances	30 0 0
Total Rs.	257 0 0

This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 107 of 1863.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to sanction travelling allowance at the rate of 8 annas a mile by Ddk, and 3 annas a mile by Rail, to Inspectors of Artillery and their Brigade Majors during tours of Inspection.

The allowance is to be drawn in Contingent Bills.

This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 108 of 1863.—The services of Major-General C. A. Browne, of the Madras Establishment, Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George for appointment to the Divisional Staff.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Brigadier J. T. Grant, C. B., of Her Majesty's 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force in succession to Major-General Browne.

Fort William, the 6th February 1863.

No. 109 of 1863.—The following letter from the Horse Guards, dated 29th November 1862, is published for general information and guidance:—

HORSE GUARDS;
29th November 1862.

TO GENERAL SIR HUGH ROSE, G. C. B.,
Esq., Esq., Esq.

SIR,—I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint you that the Queen has been pleased to approve of the Establishment of the 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th Regiments of Infantry, consisting in detail as stated in the enclosed.

Her Majesty's approval is dated the 12th instant.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) W. F. FORSTER.

12 Copies.

- 1 Colonel
- 1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
- 2 Majors.
- 12 Captains.
- 14 Lieutenants.
- 10 Ensigns.
- 1 Pay-Master.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Quarter-Master.
- 1 Surgeon.
- 3 Assistant Surgeons.
- 1 Serjeant-Major.
- 1 Quarter-Master Serjeant.
- 1 Instructor of Musketry.
- 1 Pay-Master Serjeant.
- 1 Band-Master Serjeant.
- 1 Armourer Serjeant.
- School Master appointed by the Secretary of State for War.
- 1 Hospital Serjeant.
- 1 Orderly Room Clerk.
- 12 Colour Serjeants.
- 38 Serjeants.
- 1 Drum Major.
- 24 Drummers and Fifers.
- 50 Corporals.
- 900 Privates.

1,079 Total Numbers.

No. 110 of 1863.—The promotion of Havildar Motee Singh, 4th Native Infantry, to the rank of Jemadar, announced in Government General Order No. 1122 of the 19th December last, is to be held to have effect from the 17th November 1861 instead of from the 1st May 1862.

In the same General Order for Havildar "Shooish Khan," read Havildar Bhagoreh Khan. Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 111 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Major Frederick Henry Smith, of } For twenty
the Bengal Staff Corps, Com- } months.
mandant, 18th Bengal Cavalry }

H. K. BURNS, Major,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS,
No. 28.

Fort William, the 4th February 1863.

Appointments.—The Secretary in this Department having been ordered to accompany His Excellency the Governor General on his tour, the following appointments have been made in consequence from this date:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Beadle, R. E., Officiating Secretary, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal, to be Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Strachey.

Captain A. Fraser, R. E., Chief Engineer, Alguada Reef, Double, and Cocos Islands' Light Houses, to officiate as Secretary, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date of his taking charge.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Well, Royal Artillery, Superintending Engineer, 5th Circle, Bengal, to officiate, temporarily, as Secretary, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal, till relieved by Captain A. Fraser.

No. 29.

The 5th February 1863.

Mr. ■ Schmidt, C. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the First Class, and posted to the Central Provinces for employment on the Godavery Works with effect from date of joining.

No. 30.

Transfer.—Captain C. T. Stewart, R. E., Executive Engineer, Second Class, Sangor Division, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 31.

Notification.—The services of the undermentioned Officers are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department:—

Captain J. R. Martin, Royal Artillery, Executive Engineer, Fourth Class, in the North-Western Provinces.

Captain J. Baillie, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Fourth Class, in the North-Western Provinces.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, Captain, R. E.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 139.

Port William, the 4th February 1863.

The following Notification issued by the Governor of the Straits Settlements is published for general information.

By Order,
J. KENNEDY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 5.

Singapore, the 14th January 1863.

Notification.—The following Notice, relative to the Cape Rachado Light, is published for general information.

By Order,
(Sd.) W. PROTHROCK, Lieut.,
Depy. Secy. to Govt.,
Straits Settlements.

Notice to Mariners.
STRAITS OF MALACCA.

Fixed Light on Cape Rachado.

On or about the 1st of February 1863 a fixed bright Light will be exhibited on Cape Rachado, in the Malacca Straits. The Light is of the first order, and will be visible 22 miles.

The Light will not be seen inside the line of bearing—by Compass North 56½° West, and South 50½° East. To the North-Westward this line passes over the centre of the Bambeck Shoal, and touches the extreme point beyond. To the South-Eastward it leads a bare mile outside the Diana Rock. On the bearing of North-West by West ½ West, by Compass, which leads a mile outside the Bambeck, a more intense line of Light will be shown, and a similar one in the direction of the Pyramid Shoal.

The Light House is white, and its position, as taken from the Survey of Lieutenant Ward, R. N., is in Latitude 1° 25' 52" North, and Longitude 101° 48' 12" East.

FROM THE LIGHT HOUSE

The Pyramid Shoal bears	N. 87° W. distance 21 miles.
Bambeck	N. 50½° W. " 18½ "
Light Vessel on the one fathom bank	N. 64° W. " 50 "

JOHN WM. READ, Master, R. N.,
In charge of China Sea Survey.

(True Copy.)

(Sd.) W. PROTHROCK, Lieut.,
Depy. Secy. to Govt.,
Straits Settlements.

No. 4870.

The 3rd September 1862.

List of Persons entitled to Medals as noted below, whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Controller of Marine Affairs:—

1st China Force	
Abney, Douglas	Steamer "Nemesis."
Augustine, John	" "Enterprise."
Cox, Augustine	" "Tennasserim."
Cox, P.	" "Nemesis."
Colquhoun, J.	" "Queen."
Conklyn, Victor	" "Nemesis."
Edwards, D.	" "Enterprise."
Edwards, M.	" "Nemesis."
Douglas	" "Queen."

Fairclough, H.	Gunner, Steamer "Madagascar."
Francis, J.	Steamer "Nemesis."
Gardner, A.	" "Queen."
Gardner, A.	" "Madagascar."
Gardner, B.	" "Queen."
Gardner, A.	" "Houghly."
Girden, T.	2nd Class Engineer, Steamer "Phlegathon."
Haley, H. L.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Nemesis."
Hill, T.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Enterprise."
Hunter, W.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Tennasserim."
James, M.	Engineer "Enterprise."
Lawrence, A.	Petty Officer, Steamer "Madagascar."
Macdonald, J.	Steamer "Enterprise."
Signal, P.	" "Nemesis."
Newton, O.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Tennasserim."
Pryor, P.	Steamer "Madagascar."
Ross, de P.	" "Queen."
Sherriff, E.	" "Madagascar."
Smith, J.	" "Queen."
Symonds, R.	" "Proserpine."
Thompson, J.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Pluto."
Wall, A. P.	1st Lieutenant, Steamer "Queen."

Hurma Medals with Clasps for Pegu.

Barton, C.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Five Queens."
Bentley, G. H.	Apothecary, Steamer "Mahanuddy."
Bolt, C.	Clerk in charge, Steamer "Pluto."
Brown, C.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Mahanuddy."
Conway, M.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Damoodah."
Davieson, G.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Mahanuddy."
Denton, H. W.	3rd Officer, Surveying Vessel "Kishna."
Eckley, E.	"
Evans, G. W.	2nd Officer of the Steamer "Damoodah."
Godfrey, W.	Purser's Steward, Steamer "Nerbuddah."
Godwin, M. F.	Clerk, Steamer "Indus."
Halyburton, J.	A. B., Steamer "Pluto."
Hodge, T.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Pluto."
Hood, J. H.	2nd Officer of the Steamer "Lord William Bentinck."
Jackson, R.	Boatswain, "Phlegathon."
Kennedy, J.	Boatswain, Steamer "Five Queens."
Lawson, W. d.	Surgeon, Steamer "Proserpine."
Lodge, W.	A. B., "Tennasserim."
Loweay, W.	A. B., "Tennasserim."
Mackay, J.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Hugh Lamlay."
Main, G.	A. B., Steamer "Tennasserim."
Middleton, J.	3rd Engineer, Steamer "Proserpine."
Miller, J. M.	Surgeon, "Five Queens."
Pope, J.	Gunner, Steamer "Pluto."
Ramsbottom, W.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Pluto."
Rean, J. R.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Rean, J. T.	Midshipman, Steamer "Enterprise."
Tamph, M.	Cumstater, Steamer "Phlegathon."
Thompson, R. S.	Surgeon, Steamer "Pluto."
Tonze, W. D.	3rd Officer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Trenlen, F.	Midshipman, Steamer "Pluto."
Woolley, J.	Midshipman, Steamer "Tennasserim."

India Medals.

Brown, William	Ganges Flotilla.
Handerson, R.	Civil Service.

Lucknow Medals.

Brien, J. J.
JOHN G. REDDIE,
Offg. Controller of Marine Affairs.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 1036.

APPOINTMENTS.—The 21st January 1863.—
Baboo Bhodeb Mookerjee to be Additional Inspector of Schools from the 13th instant.

The 31st January 1863.—Baboo Uttul Baharry Paul to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1838, in the Cuttack Division, to be stationed at Balasore, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), in any or all of the Districts of that Division.

The 4th February 1863.—Mr. W. Wright, Judge of the Small Cause Court in Puhna, to officiate, temporarily, as Deputy Register of Deeds of that District.

Mr. W. Stigant to be Assistant Professor of History and Political Economy in the Presidency College.

Mr. R. B. Smart, Revenue Surveyor, Second or South Division, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833.

Baboo Kumlakant Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gurbetah, is transferred to Behar, in which District he will exercise the full powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. C. G. D. Betts, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the charge of the Sub-Division of Gurbetah, and to exercise the full powers of a Magistrate in Bancoorah and Midnapore.

Moulavy Wajeeollah to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Beerbhoom, and to exercise the full powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Moulavy Addilluddin Mahomed, Officiating Deputy Collector, is transferred from Purneah to Dacca.

Moulavy Anwarooddeen Mahomed to officiate as Deputy Collector in Purneah.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 4th February 1863.*—Mr. P. Cosserat, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Selimpore, for one month, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The Reverend J. Robinson, Bengallee Translator to Government, for a fortnight, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 5th February 1863.—Dr. R. Brown, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Sylhet, for one month, under Section XII. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 4th February 1863.*—On the report of the Board of Examiners the following Officers are declared to have passed the examination prescribed in the Government Resolution of the 19th November 1851 by the first or lower Standard:—

Mr. Denman Hume.

Moulavy Syud Ali Hossein.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 4th February 1863.*—The following Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors are vested, respectively, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), in the Districts mentioned:—

Mr. Denman Hume, in the 21-Pergunnahs.

Moulavy Syud Ali Hossein, in Monghyr.

J. GEORGEHAN,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department.—Bengal.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 17.

The 4th February 1863.

Promotion.—Baboo Moheesh Chunder Bose, Probationary Assistant Engineer, attached to the Burrakur Division, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Engineer of the Second Class.

No. 18.

Notification.—The Government Iron Bridge Yard having been closed the services of the undermentioned Subordinates of the Department Public Works employed in that Establishment have been dispensed with from the dates specified:—

Mr. J. A. Imlay, Sub-Engineer, Second Class, employed as Foreman of the Yard, from the 30th November 1862.

Mr. J. Barker, Supervisor, employed as Foreman Smith, from the 3rd February 1863.

No. 19.

COMMUNICATIONS.—ROADS.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a new Road and Works connected therewith near the Poon-Poon River, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring about 3,200 feet in length and about 126 feet in breadth, is required. The land is situated on the north bank of the Poon-Poon River, in Mouzahs Surwa and Moheddeopore, Pergunnah Munneer, in Zillah Patna.

2. This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section II. of Act VI. of 1857 to all whom it may concern.

No. 20.

LOCAL.

The 2nd February 1863.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for the opening of a Road from Soolungunge to Assurgunge, in Zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land, measuring about six miles in length and about 140 feet in width, is required.

2. This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section II. of Act VI. of 1857 to all whom it may concern.

J. P. BRADLEY, *Tenant-Col., R. E.,*

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.—No. 57A.—*Allahabad, the 26th January 1863.*—With the consent of the Officer Commanding the Benares Division Captain W. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as Cantonment Joint Magistrate at Benares from the date on which he assumed charge from Captain Gill.

No. 69A.—*The 30th January 1863.*—Under Section XXIII. of Act XXV. of 1861, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to invest Kalkaperind, at present officiating as Tahseeldar of Coaraie, in the Jaloun District, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class during his tenure of the Tahseeldar's office.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—No. 116A.—*Alahabad*,
the 26th January 1863.—Whereas it appears to
the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that land
is required to be taken up, at the public expense,
for a public purpose, *viz.*, for a Rest House at
Mouzah Deeg, in the Cawnpore District, it is hereby
notified that a piece of land, measuring 2 roods and
9 poles, situated in the said Mouzah of Pergunnah
Akherpoot of the said District, is required for the
above purpose.

2. This Declaration is made under Section II,
Act VI. of 1857.

No. 141A.—*The 30th January 1863.*—The undermentioned Tahsildars, in the District of Gorruckpore, are invested with the powers of a Deputy Collector for the trial of suits under Act N. of 1850:—

Sheikh Zyzoodeen Ahmed.
Sheo Sahae Sing.
Synd Muhomed Tukke.
Mahomed Jowad.
Thakoor Ganneesh Dutt,
Mahomed Zahoor Ushruff.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—No. 411A.—*Mitahabad.*
The 26th January 1863.—Leave of absence for
eight weeks, preparatory to proceeding on Fur-
lough, is granted to Mr J. Vans Agnew, Official-
ing Magistrate and Collector of Saharanpore,
from 1st February next, or from the subsequent
date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. H. D. Robertson, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in the Agra District, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector at Saharanpore with effect from the 1st February next, or from the subsequent date on which he may receive charge of that Office from Mr. Vans Agnew.

No. 414A.—Consequent on the return of Mr. A. O. Hume from leave to Europe Mr. A. R. S. Pollock will revert to the position of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, and is posted to the District of Agni.

No. 419A.—One month's privilege leave of absence, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. S. Thornton, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate in the District of Cawnpore, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 422A.—It is hereby notified that Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, of the Bengal Civil Service, was a Passenger on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamer, *America*, which was left by the Pilot at sea on the 24th of November 1862.

No. 432A.—*The 27th January 1903.*—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. Goulding to be Superintendent of the Ajmore School and Inspector of Schools in Bhairwarra in succession to Mr. S. W. Tallow, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 447A.—*The 28th January 1863.*—The following Notifications issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are re-published for general information :—

No. 514, dated Fort William, the 21st January 1863.—Mr. M. S. Howell, a Junior Civil Servant, having passed in two languages (Persian and Oordoo) at the third General Monthly Examination after his arrival, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rupees 500.

No. 515, dated 22nd January 1863.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, of the Civil Service, who reported his return, on the 12th instant, from Furlough.

No. 541, dated 23rd January 1868.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude Mr. H. Monckton, of the Civil Service, who reported his return, on the 21st instant, from Furlough.

No. 448A.—The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 65, dated Fort William, the 21st January 1863.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite to their respective names:—

精	精	精	精	精	精	精	精	精	精	精	精
精	精	精	精	精	精	精	精				
精	精	精	精	精	精	精	精				
精	精	精	精	精	精	精	精				

Lieutenant C. E. Orman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Roorkee, on leave for twenty months,—Government General Order, No 8 of the 2nd January 1863.

精	參	麥	味	糖	粉	粉	粉	}	骨	質	粉	粉
米	飯	湯	麵	餅	粥	茶	天		骨	膏	粉	粉
粉	粉	湯	飯	粉	粉	粉	粉		骨	膏	粉	粉
粉	米	粉	粉	粉	粉	石	粉					

No. 449A.—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Gentlemen to be Members of the Dispensary Committee of the Dignore District:—

Joseph Sladen, Esquire, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector,

Captain M. J. White, District Superintendent of Police.

E. A. Phillips, Esquire.

No. 451A.—Mr. W. S. Halsey, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Benares, is appointed to be a Member of the Local Agency of that District.

No. 460A.—*The 30th January 1863.*—Peter J. Reed, a Clerk of the Government Secretariat, who, on being convicted of attempt to commit "Criminal intimidation," was declared, by the Notification No. 2809A., dated 31st October 1862, incapable of serving Government in any capacity, having now been acquitted by the Appellate Court on the ground of insufficiency of the evidence for a legal conviction, it is hereby notified that the proscription of P. J. Reed is withdrawn, and that any person desiring to employ the said P. J. Reed may obtain copy of the Judgment of the Appellate Court on application to the Government Secretariat.

No. 465A.—Mr. M. S. Howell, of the Civil Service, who has been reported qualified for the Public Service, and whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to be an Assistant in the Rohilund Division, and is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII, Act XXV. of 1861, and with those of an Assistant to the Collector.

No. 468A.—One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Major A. H. Ternan, Deputy Commissioner of Jalaun, under the Rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, from 1st February next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 469A.—Nine months' leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Unconvenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. H. Blunt, Deputy Collector at Furruckabad, in extension of that granted to him in G. O. No. 894A, dated 9th April 1862.

No. 478A.—Privilege leave of absence for one month, under Section XII. of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. G. H. Lawrence, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Moradabad, from the 15th January, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

J. D. SANDFORD,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—*The 28th January 1863.*—*Leave.*—No. 76.—Mr. W. S. Blewitt, Collector of Customs, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave for two months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 20th January 1863.—No. 81.—The appointment of Mr. R. Perrou as Assistant Patrol, Indus Line, notified in the *Gazette Order* dated 16th January 1863, is to have effect from the 4th of that month.

Appointment.—No. 82.—Mr. Birnie Brown is appointed Superintendent of Grass and Wood Preserves in the Punjab.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—*The 28th January 1863.*—*Leave.*—No. 170.—Lalla Hargobind, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has obtained leave of absence for one month, under Section VIII. of the Unconvenanted Service Leave Rules, with effect from the 1st February next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 171.—Lieutenant E. A. Lambert, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Sealkote, has obtained eight weeks' leave to the Presidency with effect from the 10th proximo, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board in view to obtaining sick leave to Europe.

The 20th January 1863.—*Transfer.*—No. 172.—Bhoban Mohun Mitter, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, from Umballa to Hind Dadun Khan, on arrival of Assistant Surgeon R. S. Bateson at Umballa.

Leave.—No. 181.—Dr. C. O. Daniell has obtained leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, from the 26th instant to the 9th February inclusive.

No. 183.—The appointment of Surgeon F. Farquhar to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Lahore, and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, notified in *Gazette Order* No. 61, dated 8th instant, is to have effect from the 1st January 1863.

The 30th January 1863.—*Notification.*—No. 198.—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the present "Cis" and "Trans-Sutlej States" Divisions shall be henceforth designated the *Umballa and Jullundur Divisions*, respectively.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given, that the third sale of Opium, the provision of 1861-62, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Friday, the 6th of March 1863, at 11 A.M., and will comprize 3,300 Chests, viz:—

Behar Opium	...	1,360
Benares Opium	...	1,440
Total Chests	...	3,300

2. The general conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual, they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1862, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st March 1863, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes, given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 11th March 1863, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 21st March 1863.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1861-62, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board,

however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

		Bolar about Cheats.	Bosner about Cheats.	Total about Cheats.
On or about Monday,	6th April 1863	1,880	1,440	3,320
" Wednesday,	8th May "	1,880	1,440	3,320
" Monday,	8th June "	1,880	1,440	3,320
" Thursday,	9th July "	1,880	1,440	3,320
" Monday,	10th Aug. "	1,880	1,440	3,320
" Monday,	7th Sept. "	1,880	1,440	3,320
" Thursday,	1st Oct. "	1,880	1,440	3,320
" Monday,	2nd Nov. "	1,880	1,440	3,320
" Monday,	7th Dec. "	1,883	1,454	3,337
Total		18,733	12,956	32,717

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. P. GRANT,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 3rd February 1863. }

NOTICE.

THE TRADE RETURNS of the Port of Calcutta, for the MONTH ended 31st August 1862, which were published on the 27th ultimo, may be had at Rupees 3 per copy, on application at the Calcutta Gazette Office.

The 23rd January 1863.

Notice.

Will be published, on an improved plan, on the 1st February, under the authority of the Government of Bengal, by the Civil Pay-Master, No. II. of the Civil List for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, shewing the names, designations, and emoluments of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in all Departments.

Price, Rupees 3 per copy.

Persons wishing for copies are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

HUGH SANDEMAN,

Civil Pay-Master.

Calcutta,

The 21st January 1863. }

Notice.

"PAYMENTS by Cheque on the Bank of Bengal at the Presidency will henceforth on no account be made by the Presidency Pay-Master on the last day of the month."

C. F. M. MONDY, Major,

Presidency Pay-Master.

FORT WILLIAM;

Pay Office,

The 26th January 1863. }

Notification.

MOULVIE AZHOORUL HUK, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Chumbarun Treasury on the 31st ultimo.

E. F. HARRISON,

Offg. Depy. Audr. and Acct.-Genl.,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 6th February 1863. }

Bengal.

Notice.

LIEUTENANT N. LEWIS, Assistant Commissioner, Luckimpore, and in charge of the Treasury of that District, is empowered to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

W. AGNEW, Major,

Offg. Commissioner of Aram.

ASSAM;

Commissioner's Office,

Camp Nongong,

The 17th January 1863. }

Notice.

CERTAIN Effects belonging to the Estate of Mr. R. T. Larmour, lately a Manager of the Malnath Concern under the Bengal Indigo Company, and a British Subject, who died intestate, are in the custody of this Court and will be made over to any party legally authorized to receive the same.

RIVERS THOMPSON,

Offg. Judge.

KISHNAGHUR,

The 29th January 1863. }

Orders by the Vice Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

22. The undermentioned Candidates have passed the Bachelor of Law Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

None.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Brojendra Coomar Seal.

Mohendra Lall Seal.

Anghor Nath Ghose.

Kedar Nath Muzumdar.

Kistq Mohun Mookerjee.

Bhoynab Chunder Banerjee.

Tarra Prasanna Doss.

Isher Chduder Chuckerbutty.

Umbica Churn Bose.

23. The undermentioned Candidates have passed the Licentiate in Law Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Toolsey Doss Seal.

Otool Chunder Mookerjee.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Roma Nath Seal.

Mutty Lall Banerjee.

Doorga Doss Dutt.

Bama Churn Banerjee.

Mohesh Chunder Bose.

Bhoobun Chunder Banerjee.

Shih Chunder Muzumdar.

Omesh Chunder Banerjee.

Nil Madub Bose.

24. Sylhet is hereby added to the List of places at which University Examinations may be held.

J. RICHARDS,

Officiating Registrar.

The 6th February 1863.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Titilyah Annual Fair, in Zillah Rungpore, will commence on the 1st March 1863.

V. T. TAYLOR,
Offg. Magistrate.

RUNGPORE,
The 2nd January 1863. }

Notice

Is hereby given, that sundry Effects belonging to the late Mr. John Kane, an East Indian British Subject, who died at Gwalior on the 5th July 1862, are under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person legally authorized to receive the same.

A. R. E. HUTCHINSON, Major,
Political Agent.

GWALIOR AGENCY,
The 28th January 1863. }

Loans on Debenture.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, with the sanction of Government, and under the powers vested in them by Acts XXV. and XXVIII. of 1856, are prepared to receive Tenders for Loans on Debentures for eight lacs of Rupees, on the credit of the Rates and Taxes imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, for the execution of the Sewerage and Drainage Works of the Town of Calcutta, in sums of not less than Rupees (1,000) one thousand. The Debentures will have a currency of two years, and carry interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum from their respective dates. Interest to be paid half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December at the Bank of Bengal.

The first instalment, or 25 per cent. of the eight lacs, to be payable at the Bank on 2nd March next.

So much of the amount tendered to the Commissioners as will leave 75 per cent. of the sum proposed to be raised will be payable as under, viz:—

25 per cent. on 2nd April next.
25 " " 2nd May "
25 " " 2nd June "

In case of equality of Tenders beyond the amount required a pro-rata diminution will be made.

Scrap receipts will be issued to the parties whose Tenders are accepted. The receipts will subsequently be delivered up by the holders in exchange for Debentures when prepared.

Applications to the twenty-fourth day of February next ensuing to be addressed to Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co., or to the Bank of Bengal, superscribed "Tender for Debentures."

By Order of the Board,

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Municipal Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMS; }
1, Chowringhee Road, }
The 27th January 1863. }

Calcutta; Sheriff's Office, the 28th January 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its ordinary original jurisdiction for the year 1863, will be held on the undermentioned dates, viz:—

2nd Criminal Sessions, Tuesday,	10th March.
3rd " " Friday,	24th April.
4th " " Wednesday,	10th June.
5th " " Friday,	24th July.
6th " " Monday,	31st August.
7th " " Monday,	5th October.
8th " " Tuesday,	24th November.

S. GLADSTONE,
Sheriff.

Nuddes Rivers.

Report showing the least Depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 27th January to 2nd February 1863.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges	5 6	
On the Entrance Shoal	Closed.	
Thence to Hat Beaulah, 44 miles	1 3	
Hat Beaulah to Alickdeah	Closed.	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles	2 6	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles	4 3	
BHAOGIRUTTER.		
Entrance	2 9	
Thence to Jeagunge	2 9	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles	3 3	
Cutwa to Nuddes, 46 miles	3 9	
JELLINONGH.		
Entrance		
Thence to Kurtempore, 19 miles	Closed.	
Kurtempore to Teekatta, 35 miles	2 0	
Teekatta to Nuddes, 60 miles	2 0	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 2nd February 1863, 6 inches.

R. G. SMYTH, Lieut. R. E.,
Offg. Supdt., Nuddes Rivers.

The 4th February 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindaree and Proprietary right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 124 of 23rd December 1862, and Commissioner's No. 136 of 30th December 1862, at the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Friday, the 27th February 1863, corresponding with the 24th Phagoon 1270 P. S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estates to be sold Lakheraj (rent-free) to the highest bidders.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale to be cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one.

Number.	Number of Towjee.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area in Beegah.
1	Former 2571 New 3354	Amanut Sircar, Thannah Phoolout, Pergunnah Chye ...	5½ haths. 285 7 11½
2	2571	Amanut Sircar, Thannah Phoolout, Pergunnah Chye ...	227 9 9
3	Former 2571 New 3355	Arazee Gird Line and Khanabarsa Lawarsoo, Thannah Phoolowt, Pergunnah Chye ...	79 5 10½
4	2644	Arazee Jagear Lawarsoo Golabsing, Thannah Phoolowt, Pergunnah Chye ...	4 haths. 373 0 16
5	2671	Arazee Jagear Lawarsoo of Kootab Khan, Thannah Phoolowt, Pergunnah Chye ...	59 5 10½

C. B. SKINNER,

Collector.

BHAUGULPORA;
Collector's Office,
The 19th January 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindaree right of Government to the several Khas Mahals, situated in the District of Shahabad, and mentioned in the Statement herewith annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 70, dated 8th July 1862, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 2nd March 1863, corresponding with the 27th Fagsoon 1270 A. S.

The Purchasers of such Mahals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one.

N. B.—Mahal Rehal No. 8 includes only the cultivated land within the boundaries of the Settlement Map, the jungle and waste land forming a separate Estate.

Number.	Towice Number.	Names of Mahals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.			Upset Price.			REMARKS.
				B.	C.	G. D.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1	4207	Kurunjā, Pergunnah Beheea ...	724 14 12 0	1,905	0	0	8,810	0	0	The Sudder Jummah of these Estates include also the Road and Dak Cess.
2	4200	Ascelā Bajhoolies, Pergunnah Beheea ...	820 8 10 0	1,962	0	0	3,924	0	0	
3	4209	Azumunugur, Pergunnah Power...	368 14 1 0	453	8	0	907	0	0	
4	650	Sauhgea, Pergunnah Power ...	1,268 10 11 0	2,044	10	0	4,089	4	0	
5	4208	Pattae Rasourae, Pergunnah Power ...	88 9 15 0	134	10	0	269	4	0	
6	809	Halbandh, Pergunnah Power ...	978 11 12 0	1,113	0	0	2,226	0	0	
7	2755	Koroor, Pergunnah Nonore ...	373 6 8 0	685	0	0	1,370	0	0	
8	2063	Rehal, Pergunnah Rhotas ...	1,305 10 4 0	580	0	0	1,160	0	0	
9	4154	Jaipore Chukeel, Pergunnah Peero ...	1,250 15 14 0	2,091	0	0	4,182	0	0	
10	4191	Koel, Pergunnah Peero ...	1,167 17 7 0	2,137	0	0	4,274	0	0	
11	4171	Rugree, Pergunnah Peero ...	2,538 11 4 0	3,850	0	0	7,700	0	0	
12	4173	Keshoporegungtee, Pergunnah Peero ...	162 10 18 0	70	0	0	140	0	0	
13	4135	Daworood, Pergunnah Peero ...	473 11 10 0	911	0	0	1,822	0	0	
14	4218	Dhamoil, No. 1, Pergunnah Beheea ...	40 17 5 0	75	0	0	150	0	0	

S. C. BAYLEY,

Officiating Collector.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,

The 20th August 1862.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund held on Wednesday, the 28th January 1863.

PRESENT:—Messrs. J. I. Harvey, W. J. Allen, A. Grote, R. Abercrombie, E. C. Bayley, S. Wrenchope, V. H. Schaleh, W. S. Seton-Karr, G. Campbell, C. P. Hobhouse, H. Monckton, E. F. Harrison, A. M. Monteath, E. V. Westmacot.

THE HON'BLE GEORGE CAMPBELL in the Chair.

Read the following Report submitted by the Managers:—

"The Managers submit their Proceedings for the past Half-year for the consideration and sanction of the Meeting.

"Subject to the approval of the Subscribers they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following Families:—

Mrs. Richards yearly	...	£ 300
Loss 1-6th under Rule 7	...	" 50
		£ 250

"The Widow of the late Mr. G. J. Richards, who died at Calcutta on the 1st August 1862.

Mrs. Lowe yearly	...	£ 300
Two children "	...	" 50
		£ 350
Loss 1-6th under Rule 7	...	" 50
		£ 300

"The Widow and two Children (a son and a daughter) of the late Mr. W. H. Lowe, who died at Beolundshubur on 30th July 1862.

Miss Smith yearly	...	£ 100
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"The Daughter of the late Mr. G. H. Smith (Annuitant of May 1854), who died in England on 20th May 1862.

Mrs. de Lautour yearly	...	£ 300
Five Children	...	" 300
		£ 600

"The Widow and five children (three sons and two daughters) of the late Mr. Edward de Lautour, who died in England on the 26th November 1862.

"The Managers beg to submit to the Meeting the case of the Widow of the late Mr. S. F. Davis, who died at Arrah on the 21st June 1862. Mr. Davis was married on the 3rd June 1861 (one year and eighteen days prior to his death), but never reported his marriage as required by Article VI., and was consequently not assessed with the additional subscription under Rule 4. The Managers were first officially made aware of his marriage by the application of his Widow, on the 12th of August 1862, for admission to the benefits of the Fund. Mrs. Davis was requested to furnish any explanation which she might have to offer in regard to the omission of her late husband to report his marriage. In her reply, which is herewith submitted to the Meeting, Mrs. Davis has stated her willingness to 'satisfy all demands in respect of fines, &c., including arrears of subscription, with interest,' to which, by her husband's oversight, she may be liable, and as regards the suggested explanation of her husband's omission has brought forward two points—

1. That Mr. Davis was absent on Furlough when the new Rules were passed, and that, so far as she can learn, he was never furnished with a copy of Article VI., and remained, to the best of her belief, "in utter ignorance of its provisions and purport, and even existence ... to his dying day."

2. That from 1857 Mr. Davis was overwhelmed with official duties and suffered from repeated attacks of illness.

"In respect of the first point it is to be remarked that not only did Mr. Davis record his vote in favor of the new Rules circulated in July 1849 (in which Article VI. stood as it stands now), but since that date a Circular calling special attention to the provisions of Article VI. has been addressed to Mr.

* From December 1857 to January 1861 Mr. Davis was absent from India. Davis (among others) in March 1855, February 1856, March 1857, and March 1861.* The last of the above Circulars was sent to him three months before his marriage.

Mrs. Davis' statements in respect of the second point (viz., over-work and prostration of health) are substantiated, so far as the alleged state of her husband's health is concerned by copies of Medical Certificates ranging in date from October 1857 to February 1862. Of them three, dated respectively the

2nd December 1861, 25th December 1861, and 24th February 1862, refer to the period between Mr. Davis' marriage and death, and shew that during that time he suffered, more or less, constantly from attacks of fever and other symptoms of disease.

"The Managers have had before them two different views as to the mode in which the Meeting should be recommended to deal with the case.

"On one side it was argued that the application for admission to the benefits of the Fund should be submitted to the Meeting under Article VI. of the Rules, which provides that, in the event of a Subscriber failing to intimate the date of his marriage within six months, 'the admission of the wife ... to the benefits of the Fund will be dependant on the decision of a General Meeting, subject to such penalty, not being less than ... Rupees (500) five hundred ... besides arrears of subscription with interest 'at 8 per cent., as the Meeting may determine upon.'

"On the other side it was argued that the portion of Article VI. which provides for the admission to benefits by a General Meeting of a wife whose marriage has not been reported within six months from the date thereof cannot be held to apply to the case of a widow. The Article, it was observed, contemplates only applications made by Subscribers during their lifetime for the admission of their families to the contingent benefits of the Fund which, it was argued, is essentially different from the admission to actual benefits of the widow of a Subscriber dying under default. Mrs. Davis' case should, it was thought, be submitted under Article XVIII., which provides for the consideration, after due notice by advertizement, of every case not distinctly provided for under the Rules. The case, if so submitted, might, it was observed, be dealt with by the Meeting and the Subscribers at large entirely according to its merits unfettered by any prescribed procedure. The distinction drawn above between the admission of a wife and a widow was, it was argued, substantial as well as technical. That the widow of a member who had died without reporting his marriage, and who had furnished no evidence in his lifetime of an intention to conform to the Rules of the Fund in that respect, should be admitted to benefits under the same provisions as the wife of a Subscriber whose application for admission (carrying with it concurrent obligations and advantages) was in itself satisfactory evidence of the absence of any intention to defraud the Fund, was observed to be a principle by no means so obvious as to justify the assumption that a Rule, the terms of which were restricted to *wives*, should be held, by implication, to include *widows*. It was pointed out, moreover, that *practically* it was in the power of a Subscriber, by not reporting his marriage, to escape the levy of the additional subscription under Rule 4, and that in the event, under these circumstances, of the Subscriber out-living his wife, the fact of his default would, in all probability, never come to the knowledge of the Managers of the Fund. If a widow left under these circumstances were to be placed under the same provisions, in regard to admission, as are provided for the wife of a living Subscriber, an incentive to intentional or careless omission would obviously be afforded. Finally, on this side it was pointed out that no widows or orphans had ever been admitted under the provisions of Article VI., but that on the contrary a precedent existed in the case of a son of Mr. Torrens, whose birth was not reported within six months of its occurrence or prior to the father's death. The admission of the son in that case was submitted to the Meeting of January 1853, when it was resolved 'that the Managers be instructed to bring this case forward formally under Rule 18 'after due notice.' The same procedure ought, it was argued, to be followed in the present case.

"In support, however, of the views on the first side previously noticed, and with reference to the above objections, it was argued that under Article IV. of the Rules additional subscription on the part of married men was compulsory not optional, and that under Article IX. it was the duty of the Managers of the Fund to cause to be levied, and the Civil Pay-Master to levy their subscriptions, the Subscriber's Membership and his wife's beneficiary interest being in no way affected by the failure to levy them, *except in so far as was provided by Article VI. under which, therefore, the present case of default necessarily fell to be considered.* By their covenants, as well as by the Rules, married Subscribers were liable to compulsory assessment by the Officers of Government and the Fund, and if the Subscribers failed to render the required information for this purpose their failure subjected them to the provisions of Article VI., under which it was the province of a General Meeting to adjudicate. Subject to the provisions of that Article, it was observed, Mrs. Davis, as the widow of a Member of, and Subscriber to, the Fund, is entitled *as of right* to its benefits. Under these circumstances, it was remarked that the use of the term 'wife' as distinguished from 'widow' could not be deemed a material point; it could never have been intended that a lady who had the misfortune to lose her husband should be placed as regards admission in a worse position than if he had lived. Such an argument would be a mere quibble on the word 'wife.' It was further remarked that the more confined construction of the Rule would equally exclude the case of a widow whose husband died before the expiry of the time allowed for the report of marriage.

"On the whole it has been decided by a majority of the Managers to recommend Mrs. Davis' application to the favorable consideration of the Meeting under Article VI.; and, adverting to the explanation tendered by Mrs. Davis as to the probable cause of her late husband's omission owing to his health being completely broken, to the fact that the marriage, though not officially reported, was advertized in the daily Papers and was unofficially known to some of the Managers and to many Members of the Civil Service, and, to the well known careless habits of Mr. Davis, they are of opinion that the case may be viewed as one of purely unintentional omission. Coupling this with the fact, as they have every reason to believe, that Mrs. Davis has been left without any private means of support, the imposition of a minimum fine of Rupees 500 or Rupees 1,000, with arrears of subscription with

interest at 8 per cent. is recommended to the Meeting.* Mrs. Davis, if admitted to benefits under Article VI. will, subject to the payment of the fine, &c., be entitled to the usual allowances regulated by Articles VII. and XXVI.

" Mr. A. Shank (annuitant of May 1856) has incurred the penalty under Rule 6 of exclusion from the benefits of the Fund of five children born since his retirement, but not reported within the prescribed six months. Mr. Shank on retirement compounded for the future subscriptions required for the then Members of his family, and now explains that he 'concluded that, having once compounded for the amount required to be paid, any children that were born afterwards would also be entitled to all the advantages of the Fund without a report being made of their birth.' As the omission appears to have been quite unintentional, the Managers recommend the admission of the children on payment of such a fine as the Meeting may fix, and of all arrears of subscription with interest at 8 per cent.

" The Resolution of the last General Meeting for the amendment of the last Clause of Rule 21, so as to provide for the Auditor and Accountant-General to the Government of India when a Member of the Covenanted Civil Service in any Presidency being an ex-Officio Manager, has been affirmed by 54 votes to 4 against it.

" Mr. H. W. Hammond proposes to submit an amendment of Rule 37, to the effect that Subscribers 'unavoidably absent through ill-health and in the receipt of no allowance shall be required to contribute the prescribed percentage on a sum not exceeding the usual subsistence allowance of their rank.' Under the existing Rule (Article XXXVII.) an absentee in the circumstances above described has to pay the prescribed percentage on an assumed Furlough allowance. Mr. Hammond's proposed amendment has been advertized.

" The Managers desire to inform the Meeting that they have altered, with effect from the 1st October last, the proportion in which pensions are discharged from the Ordinary and Additional Funds. The previously existing proportion, viz., two-thirds from 'Ordinary,' and one-third from 'Additional,' was fixed by the Managers in 1852; but it has been found to operate injuriously on the Fund by creating comparatively too great a drain on the ordinary Capital. The Managers have accordingly adopted the proportion calculated by Mr. Davis in paragraph 5 of his Report, and have caused 53 per cent. of pension payments to be debited in future to the Ordinary, and 47 per cent. to the Additional branch.

" With reference to the recent Memorial, in which, as regarded the Civil Fund, 'the guarantee by Government to all existing Subscribers of the benefits secured to them by the present Rules at rates not higher than the present' was solicited, the Government of India have transmitted to the Managers, with a request that the sense of the Service may be taken thereon, the following Extract from the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 25th November 1862, No. 193 :—

" Her Majesty's Government have no intention of withdrawing the aid which has been hitherto granted, and they see no reason for increasing it. If the Subscribers prefer it there would apparently be no objection to granting, in lieu of the present indirect aids,* an annual sum equal to the

*The Ordinary Capital stands at 4 per cent. interest of which, 4 per cent. is regarded as a donation. average of the donations during the past five years, the future interest on the balance of the Funds being in that case fixed at 5 per cent, and the remittance of the sums required by the Fund in England being made at the same rate of exchange as that fixed annually for the adjustment of transactions with the British Exchequer."

" The adoption of the above suggestion would involve the acceptance of a fixed annual donation equal to 4 per cent on the average capital of the Ordinary branch for the last five years in lieu of the difference between interest at 8 per cent (as at present) and 5 per cent (as proposed) i. e., in lieu of interest at 3 per cent. on the amount at which the capital in question will stand in future years. The Managers observe that the Capital of the Ordinary branch is rapidly increasing and will necessarily increase for years to come while the Fund is under approach to maturity.

They regard the suggested measure, therefore, as obviously disadvantageous and do not recommend its adoption.

" The Managers beg to inform the Meeting that the Accountant-General has very recently placed Royce's 1,24,106-10-8 of outstanding dues of the Ordinary branch belonging to periods prior to May 1850 at the disposal of the Fund. This addition to the Capital of the Fund will appear in the Accounts of 1862-63. The Managers have directed a close investigation to be made of the Accounts of the Fund in past years with the view, partly of examining the cause of so large an outstanding having remained uncredited, and partly of ascertaining whether the present system of accounts affords sufficient security for the due credit of all the Assets of the Fund.

" The accounts of the past year, 1861-62, are submitted."

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for 1861-62.

UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.		Bearing Interest at 8 per Cent.	Bearing Interest at 4 per Cent.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
By Balance, 1st May 1861	...	3,58,011 10 3	7,89,489 2 9
Interest	...	41,342 4 9	26,347 1 10
Subscriptions during the year	...	2,91,034 10 6	1,62,213 10 11
Contributions by Annuitants paid in India	...	0 0 0	20,111 4 8
England and by Absentees on Furlough	...	11,194 14 4	4,091 11 8
Fines from eight Subscribers under Rule 6, and by four under the Rule for unequal age at marriage	...	0 0 0	2,863 0 0
Transfer from Appropriated Funds of deduction of one-sixth from Pensions under Rule 7	...	7,747 3 2	3,873 0 11
Amount granted by Government for the payment of Pensions to Families of those Subscribers who were killed in the Mutinies	...	36,225 11 0	18,112 13 6
Donation from the Government paid in England	...	25,000 0 0	0 0 0
		6,81,758 6 0	9,84,114 6 10
DEDUCT.			
To Transfer to Appropriated Funds			
Value of Pensions of Mrs. G. C. Barnes, one Daughter and two Sons	...	34,047 12 7	26,009 7 7
Mrs. G. H. Freeling and one Daughter	...	23,782 14 7	19,013 9 9
Mrs. F. C. Forbes, three Daughters and two Sons	...	46,594 15 6	35,394 1 1
Mrs. E. M. Wylly, two Daughters and four Sons	...	47,064 8 11	33,763 8 11
A Son of the late Mr. W. J. Longmore	...	5,139 12 1	3,104 7 4
Mrs. C. Chapman, one Daughter and four Sons	...	40,037 13 8	28,142 11 6
Mrs. Beacheroff (formerly Prinsep) under the old Rules	...	15,277 0 10	0 0 0
Interest thereon	...	9,773 12 8	3,518 12 5
Transfer to Appropriated Funds on account of Pensions payable by Government	...	36,225 11 0	18,112 13 6
Refund of overpaid Subscriptions	...	877 4 2	571 14 8
Establishment, &c.	...	0 0 0	3,127 11 3
Printing Charges	...	0 0 0	610 10 2
		2,59,721 10 9	1,72,402 11 0
Balance, 30th April 1862, Rupees	...	4,22,034 19 0	7,91,651 11 10
APPROPRIATED FUNDS.			
By Balance, 1st May 1861	...	26,47,074 14 7	16,20,055 10 5
Interest	...	1,61,152 3 5	59,917 4 9
Transfer from Unappropriated Funds, values of Pensions granted to seven Families within the year	...	2,12,841 14 2	1,45,511 13 2
Interest thereon	...	9,773 12 8	3,518 12 5
Transfer from Unappropriated Funds on account of Pensions payable by Government	...	36,225 11 0	18,112 13 6
		30,67,071 7 10	18,48,316 6 3
DEDUCT.			
To Pensions paid in England under old Rules	...	2,30,953 14 4	0 0 0
India	...	4,320 0 0	0 0 0
England under new Rules	...	1,07,927 6 5	63,963 11 2
India	...	12,246 10 8	6,123 5 4
Transfer to Unappropriated Funds of the deduction of one-sixth from Pensions under Rule 7	...	7,747 3 2	3,873 0 11
		4,23,193 2 7	98,960 16 5
Balance, 30th April 1862, Rupees	...	26,43,878 5 3	17,52,255 11 10
Total Balance, 30th April 1862, Rupees	...	30,05,911 1 3	25,43,907 7 9
INVESTMENT OF THE BALANCE.		E. E., A. M. MONTEATH, Honorary Secretary and Accountant.	
Invested in Treasury Notes at 5 per Cent	Rs. 26,02,127 4 9	COMPARISON OF THE BALANCE.	
Uninvested at 8 per Cent (since invested)	4,03,783 12 6	Balance, 30th April 1861, less the Deposit	Rs. 53,09,877 11 10
Invested in Company's Paper, at 4, 5, and 5½ per Cent	25,37,101 13 3	Balance, 30th April 1862, less the Deposit	55,37,454 14 9
Uninvested at 4 per Cent (since invested)	6,805 10 5		
	Rs. 56,09,818 8 11	Insurance	Rs. 2,47,577 9 11
Deduct amount of Deposit	52,363 10 2		
	Rs. 55,57,454 14 9		

* This represents the price paid for the Securities, the nominal value of which amounts to Rs. 26,50,000, and the present market value of which may be stated at Rs. 27,06,582-14-0.

NOTE.—Of the sum of Rupees 1,24,106-10-8, placed recently at the disposal of the Fund by the Accountant General, Rupees 1,49,233-5-4 at 8 per Cent interest represents an addition to the above Balance of 30th April 1862.

Proposed by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Montcath, and resolved that the admission of the Families of Messrs. Richards, Lowe, Smith, and De Launoy be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Harvey, and seconded by Mr. Grote, that the Meeting admit Mrs. Davis under Article VI. to the benefits of the Fund, subject to a penalty of Rupees 500, besides the arrears due by her late husband, with interest at 8 per cent.

Proposed as an amendment by Mr. Montcath, and seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the Managers be instructed to bring the case forward after due notice under Article XVIII.

The amendment having been put to the vote was lost, 3 votes (including one proxy) being recorded for it, and 12 votes (including one proxy) being recorded against it.

Mr. Harvey's proposition was then put to the Meeting and carried, 12 votes (including one proxy) being recorded for it, and 3 votes (including one proxy) being recorded against it.

Proposed by Mr. Wauchope, and seconded by Mr. Seton-Karr, that Mr. Shank's five children be admitted to the benefits of the Fund, subject to the payment of a fine of Rupees 200 for each child, or Rupees 1,000 for the five, together with arrears of subscription, with interest at 8 per cent.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Harrison to the effect that, in accordance with the ordinary practice of the Fund, the minimum fine only, viz., Rupees 100 for each child, together with arrears of subscription, with interest at 8 per cent, should be levied.

The amendment was unsupported and the original proposition having been put to the Meeting was carried, 13 votes being recorded for it, and one against it.

Proposed by Mr. Bayley, seconded by Mr. Wauchope, and resolved that this Meeting record its opinion with reference to Mr. Hammond's proposal for the amendment of Rule 37 that all questions involving alteration of rates of subscription be postponed pending the decision of an Actuary on the state of the Fund.

Proposed by Mr. Harvey, seconded by Mr. Wauchope, and resolved that the suggestion of the Secretary of State relative to the acceptance of a fixed annual donation in lieu of the indirect aid of a high rate of interest be referred, together with the remarks of the Managers, for consideration and report by the same Committee which may be appointed for the consideration of the new Annuity Scheme, the Report, when received, being circulated for the information of Subscribers, and steps being taken for convening a Special General Meeting for its consideration.

Proposed by Mr. Grote, seconded by Mr. Harrison, and resolved that the accounts be passed, it being understood, as stated in the Managers' Report, that the outstanding balance which for many years has not been brought to account, but the existence of which has been recently brought to notice by the Accountant-General, shall appear in the Accounts of 1862-63.

The following Gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing years:—

The Hon'ble H. B. Harrington, Mr. Wauchope, the Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, the Hon'ble A. Eden, and Mr. Harrison.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND;
The 28th January 1863.

GEORGE CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

At an Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, held on the 28th January 1863.

PRESENT:—Messrs. J. I. Harvey, W. J. Allen, A. Grote, R. Abercrombie, E. C. Bayley, S. Wauchope, V. H. Schaleh, W. S. Seton-Karr, G. Campbell, C. P. Hobhouse, H. Monckton, E. F. Harrison, A. M. Montcath, E. V. Westmacott.

THE HON'BLE GEORGE CAMPBELL in the Chair.

Read the following Report by the Managers:—

"The Managers have received from the Government of India the annexed extract, paragraphs 1 to 9, of a Despatch, No. 193, dated 25th November 1862, from the Secretary of State for India, conveying the remarks of Her Majesty's Government on the Memorial from the Service of the 4th February 1862.

"With reference to the scheme of Annuities proposed in the first eight paragraphs, the Managers observe that the effect on existing provisions will be as follows:—

I. Instead of the scale of Annuities at present in force, viz.:—

	Minimum Annuity.	Increased by such amount as his Subscriptions (supplemented on retire- ment if he likes) will purchase, subject to the limit of the total Annuity to		Maximum Annuity. £.
(a) To a Subscriber of 25 years' service and 22 years' residence	£. 500			1,000
(b) To a Subscriber retiring on Medical Certificate having completed 15 years' residence	250	Ditto	Ditto	500
(c) To a Subscriber retiring on Medical Certificate having completed 10 years' residence and under 15 years.	125	Ditto	Ditto	250
(d) To a Subscriber retiring on Medical Certificate and not having completed ten years' residence a donation of £500.				

The scale under the proposals of Her Majesty's Government will be—

	Minimum Annuity, £.	Increased by such amount as his Subscription (supplemented on retire- ment if he likes) will purchase, subject to the limit of the total Annuity to ..	Maximum Annuity, £.
(a) To a Subscriber of 25 years service and 22 years' resi- dence ..	600		1,000
(b) To a Subscriber retiring on Medical Certificate having completed 20 years' service and under 25 ..	450		
(c) To a Subscriber retiring on Medical Certificate having completed 15 years' service and under 20 ..	350		
(d) To a Subscriber retiring on Medical Certificate having completed 10 years' service and under 15 ..	250		
(e) To a Subscriber retiring on Medical Certificate having completed 5 years' service and under 10 ..	150		
(f) To a Subscriber retiring on Medical Certificate and not having completed 5 years' service a grant of £500.			

II. Instead of a limited number of Annuities and a fixed date of retirement (1st May) the number will be unlimited and the Annuities may be granted "on application at any time" to qualified applicants.

III. The term "residence" is to include "one year's sick leave, if such has been taken," but not "any future special leave of absence from India on private affairs."

"The Managers observe that no maximum amounts have been fixed for invalid pensions, and a doubt may perhaps arise as to whether the amounts mentioned are or are not intended to be fixed amounts to which no additions are to be made on account of individual subscriptions. Having regard to the obvious intention of Her Majesty's Government to provide more liberally for those 'who having devoted a portion of their lives and energies, and especially those years during which men qualified for a profession to the service of Government, are deprived of the fruits of their labor by sickness, which may compel them to resign the Service before they have become entitled to an Annuity,' looking also to the fact that if the amounts mentioned in the Despatch are taken as fixed amounts to which no increase can be made from individual subscriptions, the maximum pension of an Invalid retiring after 15 years' residence would be reduced from £500 (as at present) to £450; and observing that the scale of fixed invalid pensions seems to follow, in a regularly decreasing ratio, the £600 allowed as a fixed minimum to ordinary Annuityants, the Managers are inclined to think that the amounts mentioned by the Secretary of State for the fixed pensions of Invalids were intended to be subject to similar conditions, in respect of increase by individual subscriptions, as have been indicated in respect of the fixed minimum of £600 for ordinary Annuityants."

"With reference to the 9th paragraph of the Despatch, the Government of India have requested the Managers to ascertain and report the opinion of the Subscribers generally on the subject. The Managers observe that the alterations proposed in the scale of Annuities involve no change in the system of management or independent constitution of the Fund, the continuance of which will be attended with the same advantages as heretofore. The Managers are unable to see any advantage which could accrue to the Service by a relinquishment of the separate constitution and management of the Fund, and do not therefore recommend any change."

"The Managers think that if adopted the new scheme should have retrospective effect from the date of the Despatch, 25th November. This will provide for the cases of all those* who, having retired on allowances in anticipation of Annuities, should, the Managers think, in the spirit of the Secretary of State's Despatch, be admitted to

Annuities from the 25th November. It will also provide for all those who, pending the final adoption of the Rules by the Subscribers at large, may retire in anticipation of having the benefits extended to them from the date of retirement.

"It will not, however, provide for the cases of Subscribers who retired on Annuities subsequent to the date of the submission of the Memorial, but before the date of the Despatch. In respect to these cases the Secretary of State has expressly suggested that they should be 'admitted from this date (25th November) to the benefit of the arrangement now sanctioned.' The Managers think therefore that in connection with the adoption of the new scheme, if that be decided on, special authority should

* Messrs. A. Littlehale,
P. A. Lambington,
F. B. Gibbins,
A. H. Young,
G. Edmondson.

be given for carrying out this suggestion. There are three Annuityants† who will benefit to the extent of £100 per annum each under the arrangement, and a fourth, Mr. C. H. Lambington, who, the Managers think, is equally entitled to benefit thereby, although, having paid up the sum required to make up his full annuity, there is a technical difference in his case. The Managers would refund to him the payment so made (Rs. 1,083) less the amount by which his pension payments may have been increased in consequence prior to the 25th November.

† J. S. Dummergoe,
G. P. Laycock,
H. G. Astell.

"The Managers beg to submit to the Meeting a draft revision of the Rules framed so as to carry out the new scheme. They would suggest that the draft, with the above remarks, be referred by the Meeting for consideration and report by a Special Committee; the report when received being circulated to the Subscribers at large, and a day fixed for a Special General Meeting for the purpose of considering it."

The Accounts of the past year, 1861-62, are submitted:—

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund for 1861-62, (37th Year.)

UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.	Rs. .As. P.	INTEREST.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Balance on 30th April 1861	40,49,585 12 11	2,42,075	2	4
Subscriptions received during the year (including arrears)	3,14,113 14 10	10,032	13	0
Donation from the Government for the year	5,60,122 0 0	0	0	0
	49,23,821 11 9	2,53,007	15	4
		49,23,821	11	9
Deduct—				
Values of Annuities granted to Messrs. James Grant, G. W. Battye, R. B. Morgan, A. Sconce, H. C. Tucker, R. Hampton, J. H. Young, R. Alexander, G. D. Wilkins, J. J. Ward, H. S. Ravenshaw, C. Chester, A. G. Macdonald, E. F. Radcliffe, and G. L. Martin	11,25,873 0 5	51,76,829	11	1
Interest thereon	85,552 6 2			
Establishment and Printing charges, &c.	11,584 9 1	15,23,009	15	8
Balance on 30th April 1862, Rupees.	.....	30,53,819	11	5
APPROPRIATED FUNDS.				
Balance on 30th April 1861	1,72,07,908 7 1	10,32,474	8	1
Transfer from Unappropriated Funds values of the above mentioned fifteen Annuities	14,25,873 0 5	85,552	6	2
Re-credit of transfers in excess of the amount of Annuities of the late S. M. Boulderson, C. C. Hyde, H. G. Christian, W. Dampier, and A. J. Colvin	4,195 13 10	255	1	5
	1,86,37,977 5 4	11,18,281	15	8
		1,86,37,977	5	4
Deduct—		1,97,56,259	5	0
Payments to 203 Annuitants of their Quarterly Annuities, including broken portions paid to the Estates of four Annuitants	19,63,381 7 3			
Payments to 22 Annuitants of their Annual Annuities	2,26,606 10 8			
Interest charged upon the Quarterly paid Annuities	44,287 9 8	22,34,285	11	7
Balance on 30th April 1862, Rupees.	.....	1,75,21,973	9	5
Total Balance on 30th April 1862, Rupees.	.....	2,11,75,793	4	10

E. E.,

A. M. MONTEATH,

Secretary and Accountant.

TO THE MANAGERS OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN,—I AM directed to forward a copy of paragraphs 1 to 9 of a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 193, dated 25th November 1862, of which the last questions the necessity of maintaining the existing machinery of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, and to request that you will be good enough to ascertain and report the opinion of the Subscribers generally on this subject.

I have, &c.,

EDMD. DRUMMOND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
The 14th January 1863. }

Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, addressed to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 193 of 1862, dated the 25th November.

1. THE Memorials from the Covenanted Civil Servants of the several Governments in India on the subject of their retiring Annuities, and of the Pensions of their Widows and Orphans, together with your Financial letter, dated the 7th March 1862, No. 40 the Financial letter from Madras, dated the 8th February 1862, No. 2, the Public letter from Bombay dated the 12th April 1862, No. 13, and the several Minutes of Members of the respective Governments in India in reference thereto have been considered by me in Council.

2. It does not appear to be necessary to give a detailed reply to the observations of your Government, or to the requests contained in the several Memorials, as the result of the consideration by Her Majesty's Government of those observations and Memorials will be apparent from the decision which I have now to communicate.

3. In regard to the period of service which is in future to be required as a qualification for an Annuity, Her Majesty's Government see no reason for altering the period of 25 years' service and 22 years' residence (including one year's sick leave, if such has been taken, as at present); but they cannot allow any future special leave of absence from India on private affairs to count as residence.

4. No sufficient ground appears to have been assigned for increasing or altering the amount of the full Annuity, which must therefore remain at £1,000, or of the amount of the percentage of deduction from salaries, which will continue at four per cent, the amount of subscriptions to accumulate, as at present, at six per cent interest.

5. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that there is ground for making some alteration in the terms on which Annuities are granted, and they have decided that a Civil Servant who has completed the prescribed period of service and residence shall be granted by Government an Annuity of £600, and that he shall have the option of taking in addition an Annuity of the amount, not exceeding £400, which his accumulated subscriptions, with interest, will purchase according to the Table now in force, or of adding to his subscriptions such a sum as will purchase an Annuity of any amount which, added to the £600 granted by Government, will not exceed the full Annuity of £1,000. They have also decided that Annuities, without limitation as to number, may be granted, on application, at any time to Covenanted Civil Servants who have completed the prescribed periods of service and residence, and whose resignations of the Service have been accepted, and that those Civil Servants who have obtained Annuities since the Memorials were sent in be admitted from this date to the benefit of the arrangement now sanctioned.

6. It must be clearly understood that, in the event of the death of a Subscriber, his accumulated subscriptions will lapse, and that no refund of subscriptions can, under any circumstances, be allowed.

7. Her Majesty's Government are also disposed to make some provision for Covenanted Civil Servants who, having devoted a portion of their lives and energies, and especially those years during which men qualify for a profession to the service of Government, are deprived of the fruits of their labor by sickness, which may compel them to resign the Service before they have become entitled to an Annuity. In any such cases, when clearly proved by Medical Certificate, the following Pensions may be granted—

If under 5 years' service, a grant of £500.

Of 5 years' service and under 10, an Annuity of £150.

Of 10 years' service and under 15, an Annuity of £250.

Of 15 years' service and under 20, an Annuity of £350.

Of 20 years' service and under 25, an Annuity of £450.

8. Her Majesty's Government are willing to sanction the payment of all the Annuities quarterly and to the date of decease, with the same option as to payment in India or England as at present.

9. These changes will inevitably derange the calculations on which the Civil Service Annuity Funds were constituted. It is therefore important to consider whether any advantage could attend retaining Boards of Managers and the Machinery of the Funds. Practically, all that will be required under the changes now sanctioned will be an account shewing the amount deducted from the salary of each Civil Servant and the interest thereon, and for that object the maintenance of the Funds does not appear to be necessary.

(A True Copy.)

EDMD. DRUMMOND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Read also the following letter from Mr. Harvey to the Chairman of the Meeting:—

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND TO BE HELD AT THE TOWN HALL ON THE 28TH JANUARY 1863.

SIR,—With reference to that part of the Despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 193, dated 25th November 1862, which bars refund for the future as one of the conditions on which the more favorable terms of Annuities are to be sanctioned for the future, I, as the only remaining original Subscriber to the Fund still in the Service, and one to whom an Annuity having been assigned previous to the date of the Despatch in question, cannot be effected by the said Despatch, beg to put on record at this Meeting my own claim and that of all past Annuitants to the grant of refund above the half value of my and their Annuities, as a right to which we are entitled before our accumulated Funds now in deposit can be diverted to provide for more Annuities and on better terms to future Annuitants at our expense.

These our claims being conceded, and the guarantee of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State granted for the payment of our Annuities and the refund of our excess subscriptions with interest, I, as an original Subscriber to the Fund, am prepared to acquiesce in the terms proposed by Government; but unless these rights of all original Subscribers to the Fund, who established the Fund on certain favorable terms, to a fulfilment of which they are entitled, are guaranteed to us, I beg respectfully to protest against any measure which, either now or hereafter, may entail pecuniary loss or damage on us, or which may deprive us of these our rights, and which have already been guaranteed to us by Her Majesty's Proclamation on assuming the Government of India.

I have, Sir,
J. I. HARVEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th January 1863. }

Proposed by Mr. Bayley seconded by Mr. Grote, and resolved that the Managers' Report on the proposals of the Secretary of State, with the connected papers, including Mr. Harvey's protest, be transferred for consideration and report by a Committee of the Service to be nominated by the Managers; the Report when received being circulated for the information of the Subscribers at large, and steps being taken for convening a Special Meeting for considering the matter.

Proposed by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Harrison, and resolved that the Accounts of the Fund be passed.

The following Gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:—

The Hon'ble H. B. Harington, Mr. Wanchope, the Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, the Hon'ble A. Eden, and Mr. Harrison.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

GEORGE CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND,
The 28th January 1863. }

Notice.

By resolution of the General Meeting of Proprietors held on the 27th January 1863 sixty Shares of the Calcutta Docking Company Limited were ordered to be sold in open market to the highest bidder.

Sealed Tenders for all or any part of the above Shares marked "Tender for Shares," and addressed to "The Superintendent of the Calcutta Docking Company," will be received at the Company's Office, No. 7, Strand up to the 3rd March 1863, on which date, at 11 A. M., the Directors will publicly open the Tenders in presence of such persons as may then attend at the Office, and will then and there allot the Shares to the highest bidder.

By Order of the Directors,

J. M. MELANT,
Superintendent.

26th January 1863.

Notice.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. F. A. JUNG in our Firm has ceased.

MR. ROBERT LAW ELLISTON is admitted a Partner from this date.

SCHOENE, KILBURN AND CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st January 1863. }

Notice.

ALL Persons having claims against the Bazar BAZAR SCREW COMPANY "LIMITED" are hereby requested to lodge the same at the Office of the undersigned on or before March 1st next, after which date they will not be recognized.

JOHN BORDEAUX & Co.,
Secys., B. B. Screw Company Limited.

3, FAIRLIE PLACE,
Calcutta, 17th January 1863. }

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between Herschell Dear and Alexander Christian as Railway Contractors and Timber Merchants having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th day of June last, the undersigned is prepared to execute orders for Timber of every description by contract.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIAN.

MONGHYR,
The 27th October 1862.

H. Dear & Co.,

TIMBER MERCHANTS.

The above Firm is prepared to undertake the supply of Sleepers or Timber to Railway Companies or other parties.

For the last 11 years the Firm has successfully carried out very heavy engagements with the East Indian Railway Company, as also with the Government of India, and has still extensive Contracts with both for Timber and Sleepers.

H. DEAR & Co.

MONGHYR,
The 27th January 1863.

Lost.

In Monghyr, on Saturday evening, the 31st January 1863, the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of the late Baboo Challypudie Mookerjee, by whom it was never endorsed to any body:—

No. 1134 of 1842-43, for Rs. 500,
" 29057 of 1842-43, " " 500,
" 6262 of 232062 of 1842-43, " " 500.

A reward of Rupees one hundred will be given to any party restoring the above Securities to

RAJKISSEN CHATTERJEE

At the Mathematical Instrument Department,
No. 9, Park Street.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

A 54 per Cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 18595 of 1859-60, for Company's Rupees 22,600, standing in the name of Dr. Charles Renny, C. B., the Proprietor, by whom it was never transferred to any other person. Payment of the Note and of Interest thereon has been stopped at the Loan Office.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th February 1863.

Lost.

In the way from Sealdah Railway Station to Lull Bazar, one Promissory Note of 500 Rupees, at 4 per Cent., Nos. 29007 of 1842-43. Any one who will hand over the paper to the undersigned will be rewarded.

BISHU CHUNDER BISWAS,
Lull Bazar, No. 213.

Lost.

The first half of the Government Currency Note, No. 6A 15187, for Rupees 10.

Lost.

First half Bank of Bengal Note, No. 42039A, for Rupees 10.

Lost.

Half of a Government New Currency Note, No. 21757, for Rupees 20.

NOTICES issued by the
POST-MASTER OF CALCUTTA.

No. 293.

The 27th January 1863.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Arctis* will be closed on Sunday, the 8th February 1863, at 6 p. m.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	Per Mail.	Per Post.	Per Sea.
Union	Once	Rs. 0 6 0	Rs. 0 4 0	
"	"	" 8 0	" 0 8 0	
"	"	" 14 0	" 0 8 0	
"	"	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0	
"	"	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0	

No. 294.

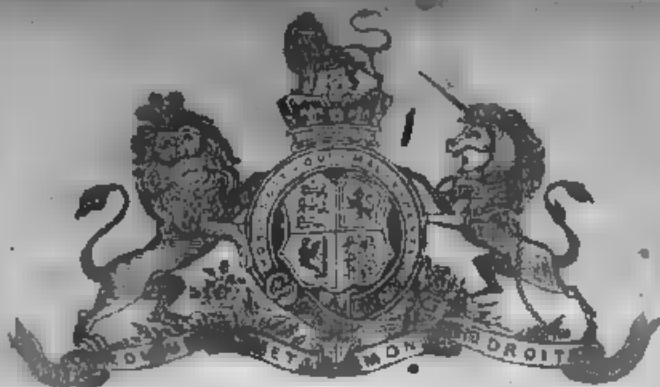
The 28th January 1863.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 20th January 1863, and the safe 19th of the 19th inst., arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 297.

The 6th February 1863.—An After Packet per Steamer *Arctis* will be kept open at this Office till 3 p. m. of the 9th instant.

No. 299.

The 6th February 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Alameda Reef, Port Blair, and Singapore, for transmission per Bengal Steamer *Plata*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 5th instant, at 6 p. m.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1868.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th January 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. VI of 1868.

An Act to Consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India should be consolidated and amended; It is enacted as follows:—

Title.

I. This Act shall be called the Consolidated Customs Act.

II. From and after the date on which this Act shall come into operation, Regulation IX. 1810 of the Bengal Code (for rescinding the whole of the Regulations at present in force for the collection of the Government Customs in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, and in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces; and for re-establishing those Customs with amended Rules for the collection of them), Regulation VI. 1814 of the said Code (for modifying certain parts of Regulation IX. 1810 and Regulation I. 1815), Regulation XXI. 1817 of the said Code (for modifying and explaining certain parts of Regulation IV. 1815), Regulation XV. 1825 of the said Code (to make certain alterations in the rates of Duty charged, and Draw-backs allowed on Goods Imported or Exported by Sea at the Port of Calcutta or any other place within the Territories immediately subordinate to the

Presidency of Fort William, and to amend and consolidate the rules in force relative to such Duties and Draw-backs), Regulation XV. 1829 of the said Code (for altering the mode of valuing Goods Imported by Sea, with a view to the assessment of Customs Duties thereon), Regulation III. 1830 of the said Code (for amending part of the rules of Regulation XV. 1829, and likewise for better enforcing the payment of Duty on the Exportation of Goods by Sea), Regulation VI. 1832 of the said Code (for rescinding part of Regulation XV. 1829, and for enacting other rules in the case of Goods imported by Sea), Acts XIV and XXV of 1836, Act XVI of 1837, Act VI of 1841 (for prohibiting the Importation of Rum and Rum Shrub into the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), Act XIII of 1841 (for explaining the provisions of Act No. XXV of 1830), Act XXIII of 1841 (for prohibiting the Importation of Rum and Rum Shrub into the Presidency of Fort St. George in Madras), Act XXV of 1843 (for making the provisions of s and 6 of c. 47, Section XI, applicable to India), Sections XVII to XXI and Sections XLVI to LXVIII of Act VI of 1844 (for abolishing the levy of Transit or Inland Customs Duties, for reviving the Duties on Imports and Exports by Sea, and for determining the price at which Salt shall be sold for home consumption within the Territories subject to the Government of Port Saint George), Section III of Act VI of 1848 (for equalizing the Duties on Goods Imported and Exported on Foreign and British Bottoms, and for abolishing Duties on Goods carried from Port to Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company), Act VII of 1848 (to except certain Free Ports from the operation of Section III of Act VI of 1848, and otherwise to amend that Act), Act X of 1850 (to declare Adoua Free Port), Act I of 1852 (for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to the Customs under the Presidency of Bombay), Act XXIX of 1855 (for amending Act No. VI of 1844), Act VII of 1859 (to alter the Duties of Customs on Goods Imported or Exported by Sea), Section III of Act XXII of 1859 (to amend Act I of 1852, for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to the Customs under the Presidency of Bombay), Sections III and IV of Act X of 1860 (to amend Act VII of 1859, to alter the Duties of Customs on Goods Imported or Exported by Sea), and Section II of Act XXIII of 1860 (to amend Act XXI of 1850, to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the

Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Port William in Bengal)—are repealed; except in so far as they repeal the whole or any part of any other Regulation or Act; or relate to Duties leviable on Salt or Opium; and except as to any act done, offence committed, or liability incurred before the date on which this Act shall come into operation.

III. The following words and expressions in this Act have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction:—

1. The words "British India" denote the Territories that are or shall become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., c. 106 (entitled "An Act for the better Government of India"), except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

2. The words "Local Government" denote the persons authorized to administer Executive Government in any part of British India; or the Chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Governor-General of India in Council, when such Chief Executive Officer shall by an order of the Governor-General in Council published in the Official Gazette, be authorized to exercise the powers vested by this Act in a local Government.

3. The words "Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place," denote the persons authorized to exercise, under any Local Government, the chief control in the Department of Customs in any Presidency or place.

4. The words "Chief Officer of Customs of the Port" denote the Executive Officer of highest rank in the Department of Customs in any Port.

5. The words "Officer in charge of the Custom House" include every Officer of Customs, who is for the time being authorized to have separate charge of a Custom House.

6. The word "Magistrate" includes every Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

7. The words "Free Port" denote any Port at which no Duties of Customs are leviable.

8. The words "Foreign Port" include any Port situated beyond British India, and any Free Port.

9. The words "Foreign Goods" include all Goods not produced or manufactured in British India.

10. The word "Vessel" includes any thing made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

11. The words "Coasting Vessel" denote any Vessel plying between one Port in British India not being a Free Port and another Port in British India not being a Free Port, without touching at any intermediate Foreign Port.

12. The words "Master or Commander" include every person, except a Pilot, having command or charge of any vessel.

13. The word "Warehouse" denotes any place approved, appointed, or licensed for the keeping and securing of goods entered to be warehoused without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof.

14. Words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number.

15. Words importing the masculine gender include females.

GENERAL RULES.

IV. It shall be competent to the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place, with the sanction of the local Government, to make and issue rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of Officers in the Department of Sea Customs; and from time to time to add to, alter, or revoke such rules or any of them; provided that no rule so made, shall be inconsistent with any provision of this Act, or of any other law for the time being in force. Any rules made under this Section shall be published in the Official Gazette.

V. Any rules made under the last preceding Section may include such rules as appear expedient for the landing and shipping of passengers' baggage and mails, and the passing of the same through the Custom House; and for the landing, shipping, and clearing of parcels forwarded by Her Majesty's or other mails, or by other regular packets and passenger vessels. When any baggage or parcels are made over to an Officer of Customs for the purpose of being landed, a fee of such amount as the local Government shall from time to time direct, shall be chargeable thereon, as compensation for the expense and trouble incurred in landing and depositing the same in the Custom House.

VI. If any dispute shall arise between any Officer of Customs, and any Master or Commander of a vessel, or importer, exporter, owner, or consignee of Goods, or agent, or other person in respect to any matter (not specially provided for by any law for

the time being in force) relating to the importation, exportation, or warehousing of any goods, or to the levy of any Duty or penalty thereon, or to any seizure or forfeiture thereof, the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place in which such dispute shall have arisen shall settle the same, subject to an appeal to the local Government, acting under the general instructions of the Governor-General of India in Council.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS, PORTS, WHARVES, WAREHOUSES, &c.

VII. The local Government of every Presidency or place in which Duties of Sea Customs are levied, shall appoint such persons as it may deem proper to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed by this Act. Every person so appointed shall be liable to be suspended or dismissed by the local Government which appointed him.

VIII. The local Government may delegate to any Authority within its jurisdiction in the Department of Customs the whole or any portion of the powers vested in it by the last preceding Section. Every subordinate Officer who is appointed by virtue of such delegated power, shall be liable to be suspended or dismissed by the Authority which appointed him.

IX. At any Port or place at which there is no Officer in charge of a Custom House, the Collector of Revenue of the District and the Officers subordinate to such Collector shall be deemed to be the proper Officers for the performance of all duties required by this Act to be performed by an Officer in charge of a Custom House and other Officers of Customs.

X. The local Government of any Presidency or place may from time to time declare by notice in the Official Gazette the places within such Presidency or place which alone shall be Ports for the shipment and landing of goods; and may declare the limits of such Ports; and may appoint proper places therein to be wharves for the landing and shipping of goods; and may declare the bounds and extent of any such wharf; and may from time to time alter the limit of any Port or wharf; and may alter the name thereof. Every Port and wharf which shall have been declared and appointed, or which shall be existing as such, at the date on which this Act shall come into operation, shall continue to be such Port or wharf until the local Government shall otherwise declare by notice in the Official Gazette.

XI. The Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time declare, by notice in the Official Gazette, that any Port in British India shall be a Free Port at which no Duties of Customs shall be levied on the importation or exportation of goods by Sea.

XII. The Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time declare by notice in the Official Gazette that any Port on the Continent of India, though such Port be situated beyond British India, shall be regarded as a British Indian Port for the purposes of Section XVIII, of Section CXLI, and of Sections CXLIX to CLX of this Act, in so far as the said Sections or any of them are capable of being applied with respect to such Port; and may in like manner from time to time by notice in the Official Gazette revoke or suspend the operation of any such declaration. So long as any such declaration shall be in force in respect to any Port, goods exported thereto from any Port in British India, or imported therefrom at any Port in British India, shall, as regards warehousing, drawback, and all other matters for which provision is made in any part of this Act, be treated in all respects like similar goods exported from one Port in British India to another such Port, or imported at one Port in British India from another such Port.

XIII. If any goods be landed or shipped, or if an attempt be made to land or ship any goods, or if any goods be brought into any bay, river, creek, or arm of the sea for the purpose of being landed or shipped at any Port or place, which, at the date of such landing, shipment, attempt, or bringing, shall not have been declared to be or shall not be existing as a Port for the landing and shipment of goods, such goods shall be liable to confiscation, together with any ship, boat, carriage, or other means of conveyance engaged in such landing or shipment, or attempt to land or ship, or bringing for the purpose of landing or shipment.

XIV. The local Government of any Presidency or place may from time to time declare by notice in the Official Gazette, that any Port or place within such Presidency or place shall be a Warehousing Port or place for the purposes of this Act; and every Port which, at the date on which this Act shall come into operation, shall have been declared to be or shall be existing as a Warehousing Port, shall continue to be a Warehousing Port under this Act, until the local Government shall otherwise declare by notice in the Official Gazette.

XV. In any Warehousing Port or place the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place may from time to time approve, appoint, or license Warehouses or places of security wherein goods may be deposited without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof; and every Warehouse which, at the date on which this Act shall come into operation, shall have been approved, appointed, or licensed as such shall continue to

Penalty for landing or shipping goods at an unauthorized Port, &c.

Existing Ports to continue in use until otherwise ordered.

Approval, appointment, and licensing of Warehouses.

Existing warehouses to continue in use until otherwise ordered.

be a Warehouse under this Act until otherwise ordered by such Chief Customs Authority.

LEVY OF AND EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES.

XVI. Duties of Customs shall be levied on goods imported by Sea into any Port in British India, not being a Free Port, from any Foreign Port or place, at such rates and with such exemptions as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

XVII. Duties of Customs shall be levied on goods exported by Sea from any Port in British India, not being a Free Port, to any Foreign Port or place, at such rates and with such exemptions as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

XVIII. No Duties of Customs shall be levied on goods carried by Sea from any Port in British India, not being a Free Port, to any other Port in British India, not being a Free Port. Provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to Opium or Salt, or to Spirits manufactured after the English method.

No Duties on goods carried from one Indian Port to another Indian Port not being a Free Port.

Provisions as to Opium, Salt, and Spirits.

XIX. It shall be lawful for the local Government to authorize the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place, to exempt by special order, from the payment of Duty, under stated circumstances of an exceptional nature, any goods on which Duties of Customs are directed to be levied by any law for the time being in force.

XX. It shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of a Custom House to pass free of Duty at his discretion any baggage in actual use; and for this purpose to determine, subject to such general rules as may from time to time be made under Section IV of this Act, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage in actual use, or as goods subject to Duty.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

XXI. The importation into or exportation from British India of the goods enumerated in the following Clauses is prohibited:

1. Any book printed in infringement of any law in force in British India on the subject of copyright, when the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, shall have given to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, and a statement of the date on which it will expire.

2. False or counterfeit coin; or coin which purports to be Queen's coin of India, but is not of the established standard in weight or fineness.

3. Any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation, figure, or article.

XXII. The importation into British India of Arms or Ammunition, except under a license from the Governor-General of India in Council, or from some Officer authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, is prohibited. Nothing in this Section shall apply to fowling pieces and sporting powder

bona fide imported by any person in reasonable quantities for his own private use.

XXIII. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time by notice in the Official Gazette to prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation of any particular class of goods.

XXIV. If any goods, the importation or exportation of which is prohibited or restricted, or shall hereafter be prohibited or restricted, be imported into or exported from British India contrary to such prohibition or restriction; or if any attempt be made so to import or export any such goods; or if any such goods be found in any package produced to any Officer of Customs as containing no such goods; or if any such goods or any goods subject to a Duty or restriction, in respect of importation or exportation, be found either before or after landing or shipment to have been concealed in any manner on board of any vessel within the limits of any Port in British India; or if any goods, the exportation of which is or shall be prohibited or restricted, be brought to any wharf in order to be put on board of any Vessel for exportation contrary to such prohibition or restriction,—such goods together with any goods which shall be found packed with or used in concealing them shall be liable to confiscation; and any person concerned in any such offence, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the goods, or not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XXV. It shall be lawful to import into, or to export from, British India any goods, the importation or exportation of which is not prohibited or restricted by any law or notice of the Governor-General of India in Council, for the time being in force; and any dutiable goods, the importation and warehousing of which is not prohibited or restricted by any such law or notice, may under the rules for the warehousing of goods in force at the Port of importation, be warehoused without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof.

XXVI. On the importation into, or exportation from, any Port in British India of any goods not liable to Duty, or liable to fixed Duties according to weight or quantity only, or to Duties on fixed Tariff valuations, the owner, consignee, importer, exporter, or agent of such goods shall, in his bill of entry or shipping bill, truly declare their real value to the best of his knowledge and belief. In case of doubt, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of the Custom House to require any such person or any other person who shall be in possession of any invoice, broker's note, policy of insurance or other document, whereby the value of any such goods can be ascertained, to produce the same, and to furnish any information relating to the value of such goods which it shall be in his power to furnish. And it shall thereupon be the duty of such person to produce any such document or to furnish any such information so required by such Officer.

XXVII. If, upon the examination of any goods entered for Duty and how to be dealt with, the value thereof, but for

undervalued goods chargeable with Duty upon the value thereof, but for

which a specific value has not been fixed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, it shall appear to an Officer of Customs that such goods are properly chargeable with a higher rate or amount of Duty than that to which they would be subject, according to the value thereof as stated in the bill of entry or shipping bill, it shall be lawful for such Officer to detain such goods. In every such case the detaining Officer shall forthwith give notice in writing, to the person entering the goods, of their detention and of the value thereof as estimated by him; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall, within two clear working days after such detention, or within such reasonable period as may with the consent of the parties be arranged, determine either to deliver such goods on the entry of such person, or to retain the same for the use of Government. If the goods be retained for the use of Government, the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall cause the full value at which such goods were entered to be paid to the person entering the same, in full satisfaction for such goods, in the same manner as if such goods had been transferred by ordinary sale, and shall then cause the goods to be sold by public auction after due notice in the Official Gazette. If the proceeds arising from such sale shall exceed the sum paid to the person entering the goods, together with the Duty to which the goods are liable, and all charges incurred by Government in connection with them, a portion not exceeding one-half of the surplus shall, at the discretion of the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port, be payable to the Officer who detected the undervaluation of the goods. Nothing in this Section shall prevent the Chief Officer of Customs at the Port; when he shall have reason to believe that any such undervaluation was solely the result of accident, from permitting the person entering the goods, on his application for that purpose, to amend such entry, as regards valuation, on payment of such increased rate of Duties, or on such other terms as he may determine. When goods are retained under this Section on account of Government, the Duties payable thereon shall in no case be levied from the person entering such goods.

XXVIII. If it be found when any goods are entered, whether brought to be passed through a Custom House either for importation or exportation, that the packages in which they are contained differ widely from the description given in the entry or application for passing them; or that the contents thereof have been wrongfully described in such entry or application as regards the denominations, characters, or circumstances according to which such goods are chargeable with Duty, or are being imported or exported; or that the contents of such packages have been wilfully misstated in regard to sort, quality, or quantity; or that goods not stated in the entry or application have been fraudulently concealed in or mixed with the articles specified therein or have been packed to deceive the Officers of Customs, such packages, together with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation.

XXIX. If upon the first levying, repeating, enhancement, or reduction of any Duty, or upon any change of any fixed valuation

for Duty, or upon the first permitting, prohibiting, or restricting of any importation, it shall become necessary to determine the exact date on which an importation of goods had effect, such date shall be deemed to be that on which the goods were actually entered for home consumption at the Custom House.

XXX. If, in like manner, it shall become necessary to determine the exact date on which an exportation of goods had effect, such date shall be deemed to be that on which the goods were actually entered outwards at the Custom House.

XXXI. If goods produced or manufactured in British India be imported into any Port in British India from any Foreign Port or place, such goods shall be treated as Foreign goods, and shall be liable to all the Duties, conditions, and restrictions to which Foreign goods of the like kind and value are liable on the first importation thereof. Provided that if such importation shall take place within three years after the exportation of such goods, and it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House that the property in such goods has continued in the person by whom or on whose account they were exported, the goods may be entered as Indian goods, in such manner as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall, from time to time, direct. Goods, for which any drawback of Excise shall have been received on exportation, shall in all cases be treated as Foreign goods, unless the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall in any case otherwise direct by special order.

XXXII. The Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place may, from time to time, appoint in any Port in British India, stations or places at which vessels arriving at, or departing from, such Port, shall bring to for the boarding or landing of Officers of Customs, and may direct at what particular place in any such Port, small vessels, not brought into Port by Pilots, shall be required to anchor or moor. The Chief Officer of Customs of any such Port may, at any time, station Officers of Customs on board of any vessel, while such vessel remains within the limits of the Port. Any person infringing any rule or order made under this Section by the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place, or by the Chief Officer of Customs of any Port, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

XXXIII. It shall be lawful for the local Government of any Presidency or place, by notice in the Official Gazette, to fix a place in any River or Port, beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any vessel, whether laden or in ballast, arriving from any Foreign Port or place, to pass, until the Master or Commander thereof shall have delivered to the Pilot, Officer of Customs, or other person duly authorized to receive the same, a Report or Manifest containing a true specification of all goods imported in such vessel with

Stations may be appointed for Customs Officers to board and also land from ship.

Penalty for infraction.

Importation.

Places may be fixed by the local Government beyond which inward-bound vessels are not to proceed until a Manifest has been delivered.

pass, until the Master or Commander thereof shall have delivered to the Pilot, Officer of Customs, or other person duly authorized to receive the same, a Report or Manifest containing a true specification of all goods imported in such vessel with

such particulars (as to the name, nation, tonnage, cargo, and Ports of lading of such vessel) and made out in such form as shall, from time to time, be directed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place in which such River or Port is situated.

XXXIV. If, in any River or Port wherein a place has been so fixed by the local Government, the Master or Commander of any vessel arriving from a Foreign Port or place shall wilfully omit, before passing beyond such place, to deliver a Report or Manifest in the form and containing the particulars indicated in the last preceding Section, in so far as they are applicable to his ship, cargo, and voyage; or if any Report or Manifest so delivered shall not contain a true specification of all goods imported in such vessel, such Master or Commander shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XXXV. If, in any River or Port wherein a place has been fixed by the local Government under Section XXXIII of this Act, the Master or Commander of any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port or place shall remain outside or below the place so fixed, such Master or Commander shall, nevertheless, so soon as the vessel shall anchor, deliver to the Pilot, Officer of Customs, or other person authorized to receive the same, a Report or Manifest as provided in the said Section. If any Master or Commander so remaining outside or below any such fixed place, shall wilfully omit, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver his Report or Manifest, such Master or Commander shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XXXVI. If, after any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port or place shall have entered any Port in British India at which a Custom House is established, and in which a place shall not have been fixed under Section XXXIII of this Act, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall wilfully omit, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver as required by that Section his Report or Manifest to the Pilot, Officer of Customs, or other person authorized to receive the same, such Master or Commander shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XXXVII. If any Pilot, Officer of Customs, or other person authorized to receive a Report or Manifest from any Master or Commander of a vessel, shall refuse so to do, he shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

XXXVIII. If any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port or place at any Port in British India, shall, after having come to its proper place of mooring or unloading, remove from such place, except with the authority of the Master

Attendant or Harbour Master, obtained in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1855 (for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues), directly to some other place of mooring or unloading, the

Master or Commander of such vessel shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and the vessel shall not be allowed to enter until the penalty is paid.

XXXIX. It shall be lawful for the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place to appoint stations at which any vessel, arriving at any Port in such Presidency or place from any Foreign Port or place, may be required to bring to for the boarding of such vessel by an Officer of Customs deputed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House at such Port.

XL. If the Master or Commander of any vessel arriving at any Port in British India from any Foreign Port or place shall, when so required under the last preceding Section, fail to bring to at any such station as shall have been appointed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place for the boarding of vessels by an Officer of Customs, such Master or Commander shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XLI. It shall be competent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at any Port in British India at any time to depute at his discretion one or more Officers of Customs to board any vessel arriving at such Port.

Every Officer of Customs so sent, shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night until it be otherwise ordered by the Officer in charge of the Custom House. Provided that it shall be competent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House to direct, whenever he may see fit so to do, and on such conditions as he may see fit to impose, that the discharge of cargo may take place without the presence of an Officer of Customs.

XLII. Every Master or Commander of a vessel, who shall refuse to receive on board an Officer of Customs deputed as above provided, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for each day during which such Officer shall not be received on board; and the vessel shall not be allowed to enter until the penalty is paid.

XLIII. Every Master or Commander of a vessel, who is bound to receive on board an Officer of Customs, shall also be bound to receive on board one servant of such Officer, and to provide such Officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and likewise with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board. If any Master or Commander shall wilfully disobey the directions contained in this Section, he shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

XLIV. Every Officer of Customs, deputed as above provided on board of any vessel, shall have free access to every part thereof, and shall have power to fasten down any hatchway or entrance to the hold, and to mark any goods before landing, and to lock up, seal, mark, or otherwise secure any goods on board of such

On failure, Master to be liable to penalty of 1,000 Rupees.

Penalty for failure to report when vessel anchors below reporting Station, or to deliver a Manifest of the Cargo.

Penalty for not delivering Report or Manifest within 24 hours after anchoring.

Penalty for Pilot, &c., not receiving Report or Manifest.

Penalty for vessel removing from place of mooring or unloading without due authority.

Station may be appointed for Officers of Customs to board vessels arriving from Foreign Ports.

Penalty for not bringing to at boarding Station.

Officer in charge of Custom House may depute Officers of Customs to board ships.

Provided.

Accommodation of Officers.

Penalty.

Officers of Customs to have free access to every part of the ship, and may seal and secure goods. Officer in charge of Custom House may authorize search and opening of locks.

vessel. If any box, place, or closed receptacle in any such vessel be locked, and the keys be withheld, such Officer shall report the same to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, who may thereupon issue to the Officer on board, or to any other Officer under his authority, a written order to search; and, on production of such order, it shall be competent to the Officer bearing the same to require that any place, box, or closed receptacle in such vessel be opened in his presence; and, if it be not opened upon his requisition, to break the same open; and any goods that shall be found concealed therein, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, shall be liable to confiscation.

Penalty for concealment of goods.

XLV. If any Master or Commander of a vessel

Penalty for Masters resisting search, &c.

shall refuse to allow such vessel or any box, place, or closed receptacle in such vessel to be searched when so required by an Officer of Customs bearing a written order to search; or if an Officer of Customs shall place any lock, mark, or seal upon any goods, and such lock, mark, or seal shall be wilfully opened, altered, or broken, before due delivery of such goods; or if any such goods shall be secretly conveyed away; or if any hatchway or entrance to the hold, after having been fastened down by an Officer of Customs, shall be opened without his permission, in every such case the Master or Commander of such vessel shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XLVI. No vessel arriving in any Port in

Bulk not to be broken until ship is entered at Custom House, and bills of lading, &c., delivered.

British India from any Foreign Port or place, shall be allowed to break bulk until a Report or Manifest shall have been delivered as hereinbefore provided; nor until a copy of such Report or Manifest, together with an application for entry inwards, shall have been presented to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, and order shall have been given thereon by such Officer for the discharge of the cargo. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may refuse to give such order, until any Port-clearance, cockett, or other paper, which he shall know, or have reason to believe, had been granted at the place from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise have been delivered to him. Nothing in this Section shall prevent an Officer in charge of a Custom House from granting, on receipt of the original Report or Manifest, and prior to the entry of the vessel at the Custom House, a special pass, under such rules as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, for the unshipping of Bullion or Treasure.

XLVII. The Master or Commander of every

Master or Commander to deliver Bill of lading, &c., to Officer in charge of Custom House.

vessel arriving from any Foreign Port or place shall, at the time of applying for entry inwards at any Port in British India, deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, if required so to do, the bill of lading or a copy thereof for every part of the cargo laden on board, and shall answer all such questions relating to the vessels, cargo, crew, and voyage as shall be put to

him by such Officer. If any such bill of lading or copy thereof shall be false;

Penalty for false entry, or report, &c.

or if any such bill of lading or copy shall have been altered with fraudulent intent; or if the goods expressed in any such bill of lading or in any bill of lading of which a copy shall be so produced shall not have been *bona fide* shipped on board of such vessel; or if any such bill of lading so produced, or any bill of lading of which a copy shall be so produced by any such Master or Commander shall not have been made previously to the departure of the vessel from the place where the goods expressed in such bill of lading were shipped; or if any part of the cargo shall have been staved, destroyed, or thrown overboard, or if any package be opened, and such part of the cargo or such package be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House; in every such case the Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XLVIII. No goods shall be allowed to leave

No goods to leave ships until entry of ship is made. Goods not agreeing in description and quantity as declared in the Manifest how to be dealt with.

any vessel, unless they be duly entered in the Report or Manifest of such vessel. If any goods be found on board in excess of those entered in the Report or Manifest, or not corresponding with the specification therein contained, the fact shall be reported by the Officer of Customs on board, and all such goods shall be liable to confiscation, or to be charged with such increased rates of Duty as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall direct.

XLIX. If any goods entered in the Report or

Penalty for not being able to account for missing or deficient package, &c.

Manifest shall not be found on board of the vessel, or if the quantity found be short, and if such deficiency be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall be liable, in addition to full Duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of Duty chargeable on the missing or deficient goods, if they be capable of being assessed therewith; or if they be not, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value.

L. Nothing contained in the two Sections

Amendment of obvious errors, &c.

last preceding shall be construed to prevent any Officer in charge of a Custom House from permitting the Master or Commander of any vessel to amend any obvious error, or to supply any omission resulting from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplementary Report or Manifest. But the receiving of such amended or supplementary document shall always be discretionary with the Officer in charge of the Custom House; who, if he decide to receive any such amended or supplementary Report or Manifest, may levy thereon such fee as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall from time to time direct.

LI. A period of fifteen working days after

Consequence of exceeding period for landing Import Cargo.

the entry of a vessel not exceeding 500 tons, or such other period as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct, shall be allowed (without charge for the Officer of Customs) for the landing of

import cargo from such vessel. One additional day shall in like manner be allowed for every 50 tons in excess of six hundred. If the period occupied in the landing of import cargo be in excess of that so allowed, the vessel shall be charged with the expense of the Officer of Customs at a rate not exceeding five Rupees per diem (Sundays and holidays excepted) for such excess period.

LII. If the importer, owner, or consignee of any goods (except such as shall have been declared by the Master or Commander as not to be landed), or the agent of such importer, owner, or consignee, shall not land such goods within fifteen working days after the entry of the vessel importing the same, or within such further period as the bill of lading of such vessel shall specify, the Master or Commander of the vessel, or the Officers of Customs on the application of such Master or Commander, may then carry such goods to the Custom House; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall thereupon be bound to take charge of, and to grant receipts for such goods; and, if notice in writing shall have been given that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage, general average, or other charges of a stated amount, such Officer shall be bound to hold such goods until the freight, primage, duties, and other charges to which such goods are liable, shall be paid.

LIII. If the cargo of any vessel, with the exception of a small quantity only of goods, shall have been landed within such period of fifteen days or such further period as the bill of lading shall specify, the Officers of Customs may, on the application of the Master or Commander of such vessel, direct that such remaining goods shall forthwith be carried in like manner to the Custom House.

LIV. If any earlier period than fifteen working days after the entry of any vessel is specified in the bill of lading of such vessel for the discharge of her cargo or any part thereof, and if the importer, owner, or consignee of such cargo, or the agent of such importer, owner, or consignee, shall not land the same within such specified period, the Master or Commander of such vessel or the Officers of Customs on the application of such Master or Commander may then carry such goods to the Custom House; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall thereupon be bound to take charge of and to grant receipts for such goods; and if notice in writing shall have been given that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage, general average, or other charges of a stated amount, such Officer shall be bound to hold such goods until the freight, primage, duties, and other charges to which such goods are liable, shall be paid.

LV. At any time after the arrival of any vessel the Officer in charge of the Custom House may, with the consent of the Master or Commander of such vessel, cause any small package or parcel of goods to be carried to the Custom House, there to remain for entry in charge of the Officers of Customs during the remainder of the working days allowed under the provisions of this or any other Act relating to

Customs, for the landing of such package or parcel. If any package or parcel so carried to the Custom House shall remain unclaimed, on the expiration of the number of working days so allowed for its landing, or at the time of the clearance outwards of the vessel from which it was landed, the Master or Commander may give such notice as is provided in Section LII of this Act, and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall thereupon be bound to hold such package or parcel as provided in the said Section.

LVI. If the Duties chargeable upon any goods carried to the Custom House under the provisions of any of the four Sections last preceding, together with the freight, primage, charges of landing and removal, rent and other charges, to which such goods shall be liable, shall not be paid within four months from the date of entry of the vessel, or if such goods shall not be duly warehoused within such period, such goods may, after due notice in the Official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall then be applied; first, to the payment of freight, primage, and general average; next, to the payment of Duties; and then to the payment of other charges. The overplus, if any, shall be paid to the importer, owner, or consignee of the goods or to his agent on his application for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made. If any such goods be of a perishable nature, the Officer in charge of the Custom House may at any time direct the sale thereof, and shall apply the proceeds in like manner. Nothing in this Section shall be held to authorize the passing for home consumption of any dutiable goods without payment of Duties of Customs thereon.

LVII. If any goods be not cleared for home consumption or for warehouse within two months from the date of landing of such goods, or within such further period as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct, such goods may, after due notice in the Official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall then be applied to the payment of Duties and other charges. The overplus, if any, shall be paid to the importer, owner, or consignee of the goods or to his agent on his application for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the date of the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made.

LVIII. Except with the written permission of the Officer in charge of the Custom House no goods, with the exception of passengers' baggage, shall on any Sunday, or on any Holiday or day on which the discharge of cargo is or shall be prohibited by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, be discharged from any vessel arriving at any Port in British India from any Foreign Port or place; nor, except with such written permission, shall any goods be so discharged on any day, except between such hours as the Chief Customs Authority shall, from time to time, appoint by notice in the Official Gazette; nor without the presence or authority of an Officer of Customs.

LX. Goods landed on Sundays, and other Holidays, unless with permission, shall be liable to confiscation.

tops. Any Master or Commander of a vessel who shall cause or suffer any goods to be removed contrary

Penalty. to any of the provisions of this Section, shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and all goods so unauthorizedly removed, shall be liable to confiscation.

LIX. If any goods shall be removed from on board of any vessel for the purpose of being landed and passed for importation, such goods shall be forthwith removed to and landed at the wharf or other place appointed for the landing of such goods. If such goods be not so removed, or landed, or if the boat containing such goods be found out of the proper track between the vessel and such wharf or other proper place of landing, and such deviation be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, such goods, together with any vessel or boat employed in removing them, shall be liable to confiscation.

LX. No goods, which shall have been discharged from any vessel under the authority of an Officer of Customs, shall be landed except at the wharf or other place appointed for the landing of such goods. No goods which shall have been discharged into any boat for the purpose of being landed shall, previously to their being landed, be trans-shipped into any other boat without the permission of an Officer of Customs. Any Goods landed or trans-shipped contrary to the provisions of this Section shall be liable to confiscation.

LXI. When any goods shall be sent from on board of any vessel for the purpose of being landed and passed for importation, there shall be sent with each boat-load, or other separate despatch, a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent, and the marks and numbers or other description thereof. Each boat-note shall be signed by an Officer of the vessel, and likewise by the Officer of Customs on board, if any such Officer be on board. If any goods sent to be landed be found without a boat-note in any boat proceeding to land, such goods shall be liable to confiscation; or the person by whose authority the goods are being landed, or the person in charge of the boat, if it appear that the fault was with him, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of Duty leviable on the said goods.

LXII. The importer, owner, or consignee of any goods liable to Duties of Customs, and intended to be delivered for home consumption on the landing thereof from the importing ship, or the agent of such importer, owner, or consignee, shall make entry of such goods by delivering to the Officer in charge of the Custom House a Bill of Entry thereof in such form and containing such particulars as may, from time to time, be directed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place. The particulars of such entry shall correspond with the particulars given of the same goods and packages in the Report or Manifest of the ship. Whenever the value of any goods is required to be stated in the entry, the importer, owner, or consignee, or his

agent, shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such value at the foot of such entry. Provided that, if the importer, owner, or consignee, or his agent, shall make a declaration before the Officer in charge of the Custom House to the effect that he is unable, from want of full information, to state the value or contents of any case, package, or parcel of goods, then the Officer in charge shall permit him, previous to the entry thereof, to open such case, package, or parcel and examine the contents in presence of an Officer of Customs. Except as provided in Section XXVII of this Act for cases of obvious error, no re-valuation of goods assessed for Duty on the declared value thereof shall be allowed after such goods shall have been removed from the Custom House.

LXIII. If, without entry duly made, any goods shall be taken or passed out of any Custom House or Wharf, the person so taking or passing such goods shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided that no entry shall be required in respect of passengers' baggage, which may be examined, landed, and delivered under such rules as shall from time to time be made under Section IV of this Act by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place. Any prohibited or dutiable goods found, either before or after landing, concealed in any such baggage, together with the other contents of the package in which they are found, shall be liable to confiscation.

LXIV. If, after any goods have been landed and before they have been passed through the Custom House, the importer, owner, or consignee, or his agent, or any one acting on his behalf, removes or attempts to remove them, with the intention of defrauding the revenue, such goods shall be liable to confiscation; or, if the goods cannot be recovered, the owner shall be liable, in addition to full Duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of such Duty if the goods be capable of being assessed therewith; or, if they be not, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value.

LXV. No claim for any abatement or refund of Duty on account of damage alleged to have been sustained before entry, shall be allowed in respect of any goods imported into any Port in British India, unless such claim be made in writing, and the damaged condition of such goods be ascertained and certified, on the first examination thereof, by a Custom House Appraiser, or by such other person as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall appoint for the purpose.

LXVI. Goods, the damaged condition of which is ascertained and certified to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, may, after notice in the Official Gazette, be sold by public auction at such time (within thirty days from the date of entry), and at such place, as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall appoint. The Duty on such goods shall be adjusted on the gross amount realized by their *bond fide* sale, as proved by the original ac-

Entry for home consumption. Goods landed without a boat-note liable to confiscation. And person in fault in the case to penalty.

Claims to abatement of Duty on account of damage. Disposal of damaged goods, and loss of Duty thereon.

count sales, without any abatement or deduction whatsoever, except of so much as represents the Duties payable on the importation thereof. On goods the value of which shall have been fixed under the provisions of Section CLXXXIX of this Act, no abatement of Duties shall be allowed, unless they be deteriorated to the extent of one-fifth of their value. No abatement of Duty on account of damage shall be allowed on Wines, Spirits, or Beer, or on any other articles on which Duties are levied on quantity and not on value.

LXVII. All goods derelict, jetsam, flotsam, Goods derelict and wreck brought or coming wreck to be treated as into any Port in British India Foreign goods. shall, at all times, be subject to the same Duties to which goods of the like kind are subject on importation at such Port, unless it shall be shewn to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, that such goods are the produce or manufacture of any country or place, by virtue whereof they are entitled to be admitted Duty free; or that such goods, if liable to Duty, are entitled to an abatement in respect of damage.

LXVIII. The Officer in charge of the Custom House, whenever he shall see fit, may require that goods brought by Sea, and stowed in bulk, shall be weighed or measured on boardship before landing, and may levy Duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

LXIX. Any portion of an import cargo intended for another Port, or any ship's stores intended for the home voyage, may be declared by the Master or Commander of any vessel as not to be landed, and may thereupon, with the special sanction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be retained on board, and such cargo or ship's stores so retained shall not be subject to the payment of Duty. Provided that all such cargo and ship's stores shall be entered in the Export Manifest of the vessel, as cargo or ship's stores not landed, and on which no Duty has been paid. Nothing in this Section shall prevent the Officer in charge of the Custom House from sealing up, or otherwise securing, if he see reason for so doing, any portion of such cargo or ship's stores during the vessel's stay in Port.

WAREHOUSING.

LXX. It shall be lawful for any person who has imported any goods into any warehousing Port in British India to deposit such goods, without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof, in any public or private warehouse, approved, appointed, or licensed under this Act.

LXXI. Every building in any warehousing Port or place which the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall from time to time approve or appoint for the purpose, shall be a public warehouse for the reception of goods under this Act. Every public warehouse shall be under the lock and key of a warehouse-keeper appointed by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port or place in which it is situated. The warehouse-keeper shall, to the extent provided in Sections LXXXVI and XCIII of this Act, and not otherwise, be

responsible for the charge of all goods deposited in his warehouse and for their due reception therein and delivery therefrom.

LXXII. The Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place may from time to time determine in what divisions of any public warehouse, and in what manner, and on what terms, including rates of rent, any goods and what sort of goods, may be deposited without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof. A table of the rates of rent so fixed for every public warehouse shall be placed in a conspicuous part thereof.

LXXIII. At any warehousing Port or place, the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port or place shall have power to license private warehouses for the reception of goods under this Act without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof. Every license for a private warehouse so granted, shall, unless it be otherwise provided in the license, be liable to be revoked after one month's notice by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port or place in which such warehouse is situated.

LXXIV. Every application for a license for a private warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in the form marked A annexed to this Act, or in such other form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, and shall be signed by the applicant.

LXXV. Every application for the admission of goods into any public or private warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in the form marked B annexed to this Act, or in such other form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, and shall be signed by the applicant.

LXXVI. No goods shall be warehoused without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof unless such goods shall have been assessed for Customs Duty in like manner as goods intended to be passed for home consumption. The warehouse-keeper in respect of goods lodged in a public warehouse, and the person who obtained the license in respect of goods lodged in a private warehouse, shall be answerable for the weight or gauge reported by the Custom House Officer who shall have assessed such goods, allowance being made, if necessary, for tillage and wastage as provided in Section XCV of this Act. Nothing in this Section shall interfere with the re-assessment for Duty of warehoused goods on their clearance for home consumption, should an alteration of any Duty or of any fixed valuation for Duty render such re-assessment requisite with reference to the provisions of Section XXIX of this Act.

LXXVII. When an application shall have been made for the warehousing of any goods under this Act, and when such goods shall have been assessed for duty as directed in the last proceed-

LXXVIII. Every application for a license for a private warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in the form marked A annexed to this Act, or in such other form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, and shall be signed by the applicant.

LXXIX. Every application for the admission of goods into any public or private warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in the form marked B annexed to this Act, or in such other form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, and shall be signed by the applicant.

LXXX. No goods shall be warehoused without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof unless such goods shall have been assessed for Customs Duty in like manner as goods intended to be passed for home consumption. The warehouse-keeper in respect of goods lodged in a public warehouse, and the person who obtained the license in respect of goods lodged in a private warehouse, shall be answerable for the weight or gauge reported by the Custom House Officer who shall have assessed such goods, allowance being made, if necessary, for tillage and wastage as provided in Section XCV of this Act. Nothing in this Section shall interfere with the re-assessment for Duty of warehoused goods on their clearance for home consumption, should an alteration of any Duty or of any fixed valuation for Duty render such re-assessment requisite with reference to the provisions of Section XXIX of this Act.

ing Section, the importer, owner, or consignee, or his agent, shall be required to execute a bond for the amount of such Duty in the form marked C annexed to this Act, or in such other form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place. Every such bond shall relate to the Duties chargeable on the cargo or portion of the cargo of one vessel only.

LXXXVIII. Every bond shall be for twice the amount of Duty assessed on the goods to which it relates, and shall stipulate for the payment, on demand, of any sum due on account of any such goods, together with interest on such sum from the date of demand at such rate, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as shall be fixed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place. Every person who shall execute any such bond shall be bound thereby for the payment of all Duties, interest, and charges that shall be claimable on account of the goods, and of penalties incurred for violation of the Customs law in respect to the same.

LXXXIX. When any such bond shall have been executed, the goods to which such bond relates shall be allowed to remain in warehouse for a period not exceeding three years, without being liable to the demand of Import Duty.

LXXX. If any goods entered to be warehoused shall be carried into the warehouse, unless with the authority or under the care of the proper Officers of Customs, and in such manner, by such persons, within such time, and by such roads or ways, as such Officers shall direct, such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the person so carrying them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

LXXXI. When the provisions of Sections LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, and LXXVIII shall have been complied with in respect to any goods, such goods shall be forwarded in charge of an Officer of Customs to the warehouse in which they are to be deposited. There shall be sent with the goods a pass, in which the name of the importing vessel, and of the bond, the marks, numbers, and contents of each package, and the warehouse or place in the warehouse wherein they are to be deposited, shall be specified. On receipt of the goods into the warehouse, the correctness of the pass, if it be correct, shall be duly certified by the proper Officer, and the pass shall be returned to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, after which the warehousing of such goods shall be deemed to have been completed. If any goods entered to be warehoused shall be withheld, or removed from any proper place of examination, before they shall have been examined and certified by the proper Officer, it shall be deemed that such goods have not been duly warehoused, and they shall be liable to confiscation.

LXXXII. When goods are passed by tale or by package, the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods, or his agent, shall, for every omission or misdescription thereof, tending to injure the Revenue, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of Duty which

might have been lost to Government by such omission or misdescription, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House that the variance was accidental. If the quantity or value of any goods shall have been overstated on importation, the error may be rectified at any time before the warehousing of the goods shall be completed.

LXXXIII. No package, butt, cask, or hogshead shall be admitted into any public or private warehouse, unless it bear the marks and numbers specified in the pass for its admission. All goods shall be warehoused in the packages, butts, casks, or hogshead in which they shall have been imported, except as provided in Section XCII of this Act. If any such goods be not so warehoused, or if any alteration be made in goods so warehoused, or in the packing thereof, except as provided in the said Section, or if any such goods be removed from the warehouse in which they were originally deposited, except in presence, or with the sanction of the proper Officer, or under the proper authority for their delivery, such goods shall be liable to confiscation.

LXXXIV. If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the person who has obtained a license for any private warehouse, shall neglect to stow the goods warehoused therein, so that easy access may be had to every package and parcel thereof, he shall for every such neglect, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

LXXXV. If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the person who has obtained a license for any private warehouse, shall fail, on the requisition of any Officer of Customs, to produce any goods which shall have been deposited in such warehouse, and which shall not have been duly cleared and delivered therefrom, he shall, for every such neglect, be liable not only to pay the Duties due on such goods, but also to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees in respect of every package or parcel so missing or deficient.

LXXXVI. If any goods entered to be warehoused shall not be duly warehoused in pursuance of such entry, or after being duly warehoused shall be fraudulently concealed in or removed from the warehouse, or abstracted from any package, or transferred from one package to another, or otherwise, for the purpose of illegal removal or concealment, such goods shall be liable to confiscation.

LXXXVII. The Officer in charge of the Custom House shall have authority at any time to issue his written order to cause any goods or packages lodged in any public or private warehouse to be opened, weighed, or otherwise examined as he shall direct; and after any goods shall have been so opened or examined, to cause the same to be sealed or marked in such manner as to him may seem fit. When any goods shall have been so sealed and marked, after examination, they shall not be again opened without permission from the Officer in charge of the Custom House; and when any such goods shall be opened with the permission of such Officer, the packages shall,

if it shall seem fit to such Officer, again be sealed or marked as before.

LXXXVIII. The Officer in charge of the

Penalty for proprietor or licensee of private warehouse, refusing access to Customs Officers.

Custom House, or any Officer deputed by him for the purpose, shall have access to any private warehouse licensed under this Act: and if the person who has obtained a license for any such private warehouse shall not open the same when required so to do, by any Officer entitled under this Act or under any other law to have access thereto, or shall, upon demand made by any such Officer at any time within the hours of business at the Port, refuse access to any such Officer, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and shall further be liable to have his license forthwith cancelled and withdrawn.

LXXXIX. Every bond executed for Duty

When bond for Duty, chargeable on goods deposited in any private warehouse shall become due and may be put in suit for the levy of such Duties and other demands of Customs after seven days shall have passed from the date on which the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall have given notice that the license for such warehouse is withdrawn.

XC. Any importer, owner, or consignee of

Owners to have access to warehoused goods attended by an Officer of Customs during business hours.

goods lodged in a public or private warehouse under this Act, or the agent of any such importer, owner, or consignee shall, at any time within the hours of business, have access to his goods in presence of an Officer of Customs, and an Officer of Customs shall be deputed to accompany any such person upon application for the purpose being made in writing to the Officer in charge of the Custom House. When an Officer of Customs is deputed as above, the person making the application shall, if required so to do, pay into the hands of the Officer in charge of the Custom House a sum sufficient to meet the expense of employing a special Officer for this purpose, whenever the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall find it expedient to employ such special Officer.

XC1. If the importer, owner, or consignee

Penalty for importer or owner of warehoused goods clandestinely gaining access.

of any warehoused goods, or the agent or any person in the employ of such importer, owner, or consignee, shall clandestinely open any warehouse, or, except in presence of the proper Officer of Customs, gain access to his goods, such importer, owner, consignee, or agent shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XCII. With the sanction of the Officer in

Goods in warehouse may be sorted, re-packed, &c. by owner, &c.

charge of the Custom House, and after such notice given, and under such rules and conditions as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall from time to time prescribe, it shall be lawful for any importer, owner, or consignee of goods, or his agent, either before or after warehousing, to sort, separate, pack, and re-pack any goods and to make such alterations therein as may be necessary for the preservation, sale, shipment, or disposal thereof (such goods to be re-packed in the packages in which they were imported, or in such other pack-

ages as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall permit); and also to fill up any casks of wine, spirits, or beer from any casks of the same secured in the same warehouse; and also to mix any wines of the same sort, crasing from the cask all import brands, unless the whole of the wine so mixed be of the same brand; and also to take such samples of goods as may be allowed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House, with or without entry, and with or without payment of Duty, except as the same may eventually become payable on a deficiency of the original quantity; and after such goods have been so separated and re-packed in proper or approved packages, the Officer in charge of the Custom House may, at the request of the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods, or his agent, cause or permit any refuse, damaged, or surplus goods remaining after such separation or re-packing (or, at the like request, any goods which may not be worth the Duty) to be destroyed, and may remit the Duty payable thereon.

XCIII. No importer, owner, or consignee of

Compensation for loss or injury not admissible, except in case of proved wilful neglect, &c.

goods shall be entitled to claim from the Officer in charge of the Custom House, or from any keeper of a public warehouse, compensation for any loss or injury that may occur to such goods while they are being passed into or out of such warehouse, or while they remain therein, unless it shall be proved that such loss or injury was occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of the warehouse-keeper or of an Officer of Customs.

XCIV. If any goods warehoused or entered

Chief Customs Authority may remit Duties on warehoused goods lost or destroyed, and if goods are damaged, Duty to be levied on actual value.

to be warehoused, or entered to be delivered from a warehouse, shall be lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident or delay either on board of any vessel, or in landing, or during receipt into the warehouse, or in the warehouse, the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place may remit the Duties due thereon or return them if paid. Provided that, if any goods be so destroyed in a private warehouse, notice thereof be given to the Officer in charge of the Custom House within forty-eight hours after the discovery of such destruction. If goods lodged in a warehouse shall receive damage through unavoidable accident, they shall be re-assessed for Duty according to their actual value, and a new bond for the same shall be executed for the unexpired term of warehousing.

XCV. The Import Duty on all goods shall be

Import Duty to be on the quantity or value registered at time of importation.

settled on the quantity or value thereof, as the case may be, registered at the time of importation, without any deduction whatever. Provided that

if it shall appear, at the time of clearing any Wines, Spirits, Beer, or Salt from any warehouse, that a deficiency exists, an allowance

(for loss and waste) shall be made in adjusting the Duties thereon to an extent not exceeding the rates specified below, or in such Table as may from time to time

be prescribed in this behalf by the local Government and notified in the Official Gazette:—

Rules of allage or wastage in respect to Wines, Spirits, and Beer in cask.

For any time not exceeding	6 months	...	2½ per cent.
Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding	12 months	...	5 "
More 12 months	18 months	...	7½ "
More 18 months	24 months	...	10 "
More 24 months and not exceeding	3 years	...	12½ "

When Salt is warehoused in a Government Godown or Store-house under charge of a Government Officer, Duty of Customs shall be chargeable only on the amount actually cleared.

The rate of wastage to be allowed in adjusting the Duties on Salt warehoused in a private Godown or Store-house, shall be prescribed from time to time by the local Government and notified in the Official Gazette.

KCVI. If any goods lodged in a private warehouse shall be found to be deficient at the time of delivery therefrom, the person who obtained the license for such warehouse shall, unless the deficiency be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be liable to a penalty equal to five times the Duty chargeable on the goods so deficient. Provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to any Wines, Spirits, Beer, or Salt the deficiency in which is proved to be due solely to allage or wastage; and that it shall be competent in the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place to direct, in respect to any such article, and for the purposes of this Section, that allowances be made in any special case for a rate of allage or wastage exceeding that contemplated in the last preceding Section.

KCVII. If any goods lodged in a private warehouse shall be found to exceed the registered quantity, such excess, unless accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, shall be charged with five times the ordinary Duty thereon. When any penalty shall be incurred under this or the last preceding Section, the goods in respect of which such penalty is incurred shall not be removed until the penalty is paid.

KCVIII. No goods shall be removed from any warehouse, except after application to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, for permission to pass the goods for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port or place; or for home consumption, in like manner as other goods are passed through the Custom House; or for removal to another warehouse, as provided in Sections CV, CVI, CVII, and CVIII of this Act.

KCXIX. Application to remove goods from any warehouse shall be made in the form marked B annexed to this Act, or in such other form as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place may from time to time prescribe. Such application shall ordinarily be made to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, twenty-four hours before it is intended so to remove such goods.

C. If any goods shall be taken out of any warehouse otherwise than as is provided in this Act, the owner or agent thereof shall forthwith pay the Duties due upon such goods; and every person who shall so take out any goods without payment of Duty, or who shall aid, assist, or be

concerned therein, shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees. If the person so offending be an Officer, or Customs not acting in execution of his duty and be prosecuted to conviction by the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods, no Duty shall be payable in respect of such goods, and any damage so occasioned by such Officer shall, with the sanction of the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, be repaid by the Officer in charge of the Custom House to such importer, owner, or consignee.

CI. The expenses of carriage, packing, and stowage of goods on their reception into or removal from a warehouse, shall, if paid by the Officer in charge of the Custom House or by the warehouse-keeper, be chargeable on the goods, and be defrayed by the importer, owner, or consignee, in like manner as the Duties of Customs.

CII. If goods be lodged in a public warehouse, the importer, owner, or consignee shall further pay monthly, on receiving a bill or written demand for the same from the warehouse-keeper, the rent and warehouse dues. If any such bill for rent or warehouse dues be not discharged within ten days from the date of presentation, the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall have power, in liquidation of such demand, any transfer or assignment of the goods notwithstanding, to cause to be sold by public auction, after due notice in the Official Gazette, such sufficient portion of the goods as he may select. Out of the proceeds of such sale the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall first satisfy the demand for the liquidation of which the sale was ordered, and shall then pay over the surplus, if there be any, to the importer, owner, or consignee; provided that application for the same be made within one year from the date of the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shewn why such application was not so made.

CIII. If any goods warehoused as provided in this Act, shall be removed or taken from the warehouse, otherwise than for removal to another warehouse as provided in Sections CV, CVI, CVII, and CVIII of this Act, or for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port or place; or if any goods shall not have been cleared from the warehouse and so exported at the expiration of the time during which such goods are permitted by this Act to remain in warehouse, the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall thereupon demand the full amount of Import Duty which is chargeable on account of such goods, together with all charges or penalties due on account of them.

CIV. If any importer, owner, or consignee shall fail to pay any Duty or penalty that shall fall due on account of goods warehoused under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of the Custom House either to proceed upon the bond executed by such importer, owner, or consignee, or to cause such portion as to him shall seem fit of the warehoused goods, on account of

the Officer in charge of the Custom House may proceed against goods, or under the bond, at his option; and may detain goods and sell after ten days, if the demand is not paid. Disposal proceeds.

which the Duty or penalty is demanded, to be detained in satisfaction thereof; and if the demand be not discharged within ten days from the date of such detention (due notice thereof being given to the importer, owner, or consignee), the goods so detained shall be liable to be sold by public auction in satisfaction of the demand after due notice in the Official Gazette. The proceeds of any sale so made of goods so detained, shall be written off upon the bond in discharge thereof to the amount received, less the charges of the sale; and if any surplus be obtained from such sale, beyond the amount of the demand, such surplus shall be paid over to the importer, owner, or consignee of the goods; provided that application for the same be made within one year from the date of the sale or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made. No transfer or assignment of goods shall prevent the Officer in charge of the Custom House from proceeding against such goods in the manner above provided for any demand of Customs Duties or penalty claimed thereon.

CV. Any importer, owner, or consignee of goods warehoused under this Act, or any agent of such importer, owner, or consignee may, with the permission of the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port, and on such conditions and after giving such security as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall direct, remove goods from one public or private warehouse to another warehouse in the same Port. When any person shall desire so to remove any goods, he shall make application in the form marked E annexed to this Act, or in such other form as the said Chief Customs Authority shall from time to time prescribe.

CVI. Goods warehoused under this Act at any Port or place in British India may in like manner be removed by sea or by inland carriage in order to be re-warehoused at any other Port or place in British India in which the like kind of goods may lawfully be warehoused. Such goods may also again in like manner be removed to any other such Port or place to be there again re-warehoused. When any person shall desire so to remove any goods, he shall make application to the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port or place at which they are warehoused, stating the particulars of the goods to be removed, and the name of the Port or place to which it is intended that they shall be removed, together with such other information, and in such manner and form, as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall from time to time prescribe.

CVII. When permission is granted for the removal of any goods from one warehousing Port or place to another under the last preceding Section, an account containing the particulars thereof shall be transmitted by the proper Officer of the Port or place of removal to the proper Officer of the Port or place of destination, and the person requiring the removal shall enter into a bond, with one sufficient surety, in a sum equal at least to the Duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and warehousing thereof at the Port or

place of destination, within such time as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall direct. Such bond may be taken by the proper Officer, either of the Port or place of removal, or of the Port or place of destination, as shall best suit the residence or convenience of the persons interested in such removal. If such bond shall be taken at the Port or place of destination, a certificate thereof, signed by the proper Officer of such Port or place shall, at the time of the entering of such goods, be produced to the proper Officer of the Port or place of removal, and such bond shall not be discharged unless such goods shall be produced to the proper Officer, and duly re-warehoused at the Port or place of destination, within the time allowed for such removal, or shall be otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such Officer; nor until the full Duties due upon any deficiency of such goods, not so accounted for, shall have been paid.

CVIII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place to permit any person desirous of removing warehoused goods, to enter into a general bond, with such sureties, in such amount, and under such conditions, as such Chief Customs Authority shall approve, for the removal from time to time of any goods from one warehouse to another, either in the same or in a different Port or place, and for the due arrival and re-warehousing of such goods at the Port or place of destination, within such time as the said Chief Customs Authority shall direct.

CIX. Upon the arrival of warehoused goods at the Port or place of destination, they shall be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules can be made applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last mentioned goods.

CX. When goods are brought in any vessel to any Port in British India and application is made for leave to trans-ship such goods for removal to some other Port in British India, such trans-shipment shall be allowed without the payment of Duty at the Port of trans-shipment, provided that the person requiring such trans-shipment shall enter into a bond, with such security as may be required of him, in a sum equal at least to the Duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and entry thereof at the Port of destination within such time as the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port of trans-shipment shall direct. Such goods shall thereupon be treated in all respects as warehoused goods, removed under the provisions of Sections CVI and CVII of this Act. An Officer of Customs shall, in every case, be deputed to superintend the removal of such goods from vessel to vessel.

CXI. If, on the arrival at the Port of destination, of goods removed under the last preceding Section, the person making the removal shall be desirous forthwith to export such goods by sea to some foreign Port or place or to pay Duty thereon for home consumption without actually

Goods may be removed from one warehouse to another, application being made according to prescribed form.

Bonded goods may be removed from one Port to another.

Remover may enter into general bond.

Goods on arrival at Port of destination to be subject to same laws as goods on first importation.

Goods brought into one Indian Port, but intended for another Indian Port may be trans-shipped without payment of Duty, on security being given.

On arrival of goods at Port of destination they may, after formal re-warehousing, be entered for exportation or home use on payment of Duties.

lodging the goods in the warehouse for which they had been entered, the Officer in charge of the Custom House at such Port of destination may, after all the formalities of entering and examining such goods for re-warehousing shall have been duly performed, permit the goods to be entered and shipped for exportation, or to be entered and delivered for home consumption, upon payment of the Duties due thereon, in like manner as if such goods had been actually lodged in such warehouse. All goods so exported, or for which the Duties have been so paid, shall be deemed to have been duly cleared from the warehouse.

CXII. When any goods warehoused as provided in this Act shall be removed from any public or private warehouse, the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall cause such removal to be noted on the back of the bond. Every note so made shall specify the quantity and description of goods removed, the purposes for which they have been removed, the date of removal, the name of the person removing them, the number and date of the Export Pass under which they have been taken away, if removed for exportation by sea, or of the Import Pass or order, if removed for home consumption, and the amount of Duty (if any) paid.

CXIII. A register shall be kept of all bonds entered into for Customs Duties on goods warehoused as provided in this Act, and entry shall be made in such register of all particulars specified in the last preceding Section.

When the register shall shew that the entire quantity of the goods covered by any bond has been withdrawn from warehouse, either owing to the goods being passed for home consumption on the payment of Duties, or owing to their re-exportation by sea to some Foreign Port or place, and when all charges and penalties which have been incurred on account of such goods shall have been paid, it shall be competent to, and shall be the duty of, the Officer in charge of the Custom House, to cancel such bond, as discharged in full, and to deliver it, so cancelled, to the person who shall have executed or who shall be authorized to receive it.

CXIV. In no case shall the settlement of Duty on warehoused goods be delayed beyond three years from the date of the first warehousing of the goods in British India.

CXV. All the provisions of this Act relating to private warehouses shall be applicable to all warehouses wherein the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association shall receive bonded goods.

EXPORTATION.

CXVI. No vessel shall be entitled to entry outwards, or to take on Board any part of her export cargo, until a written application shall have been duly made to the Officer in charge of the Custom House by the Master or Commander of such vessel, or by his authorized agent, nor until an order shall have been given thereon by such Officer for such entry or shipment of cargo. Every application made under this Section shall

specify the name, tonnage, and nation of the vessel, the name of the Master or Commander, and the name of every place for which cargo is to be shipped. If any goods be taken on Board of any vessel at any Port in British India before she shall have been so entered outwards at such Port, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXVII. A period of fifteen working days, after the expiration of the period allowed for discharging import cargo under Section LI of this Act, of such further period as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct, shall be allowed (without charge for the Officer of Customs), for the shipment of export cargo on board of every vessel not exceeding six hundred tons. One additional day shall in like manner be allowed for every fifty tons in excess of six hundred. If the period occupied in the shipment of export cargo be in excess of that allowed, the vessel shall be charged with the expense of the Officer of Customs at a rate not exceeding five Rupees per diem (Sundays and holidays excepted) for such excess period. Due allowance shall in such case be made for any period during which a vessel, after the completion of the discharge of import cargo, and before the commencement of the shipment of export cargo, shall be laid up by the withdrawal of the Officer of Customs upon application from the Master or Commander. If the Master or Commander of any vessel so laid up shall, before application is made by him or his agent for an Officer of Customs to superintend the receipt of cargo, cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel any goods whatever, such Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and the goods, if protected by a pass, shall be liable to be re-landed for examination at the expense of the vessel, and if not protected by a pass, shall be liable to confiscation.

CXVIII. Except with the written permission of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, no goods, with the exception of passengers' baggage, shall, on any Sunday, or on any holiday or day on which the shipping of cargo is or shall be prohibited by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, be shipped or water-borne to be shipped for exportation from any Port in British India; nor, except with such written permission, shall any goods be so shipped or water-borne to be shipped on any day except between such hours as such Chief Customs Authority shall from time to time appoint by notice in the Official Gazette; nor from any place in any such Port except a wharf duly appointed for such purpose; nor without the presence of the proper Officer of Customs; nor before due entry outwards of the exporting vessel, and of the goods; nor before such goods shall have been duly cleared for shipment. Any person who shall cause or suffer any goods to be shipped or water-borne to be shipped contrary to any of the provisions of this Section shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and any goods so unauthorizedly shipped or water-borne for shipment, together with any

Penalty for loading in the absence of Customs Officer. by him or his agent for an Officer of Customs to superintend the receipt of cargo, cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel any goods whatever, such Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and the goods, if protected by a pass, shall be liable to be re-landed for examination at the expense of the vessel, and if not protected by a pass, shall be liable to confiscation.

Goods not to be shipped except on proper days and places, nor until entry and clearance. of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, no goods, with the exception of passengers' baggage, shall, on any Sunday, or on any holiday or day on which the shipping of cargo is or shall be prohibited by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, be shipped or water-borne to be shipped for exportation from any Port in British India; nor, except with such written permission, shall any goods be so shipped or water-borne to be shipped on any day except between such hours as such Chief Customs Authority shall from time to time appoint by notice in the Official Gazette; nor from any place in any such Port except a wharf duly appointed for such purpose; nor without the presence of the proper Officer of Customs; nor before due entry outwards of the exporting vessel, and of the goods; nor before such goods shall have been duly cleared for shipment. Any person who shall cause or suffer any goods to be shipped or water-borne to be shipped contrary to any of the provisions of this Section shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and any goods so unauthorizedly shipped or water-borne for shipment, together with any

Penalty for Contravention. cause or suffer any goods to be shipped or water-borne to be shipped contrary to any of the provisions of this Section shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and any goods so unauthorizedly shipped or water-borne for shipment, together with any

vessel in which they are being so water-borne shall be liable to confiscation.

CXIX. It shall be lawful for an Officer of Customs to open any package, and fully to examine any goods shipped or brought for shipment at any place in British India.

CXX. It shall be competent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at any Port in British India at any time to send at his discretion one or more Officers of Customs on board of any vessel clearing from such Port.

Every Officer of Customs so sent shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Officer in charge of the Custom House. Provided that it

shall be competent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House to direct, whenever he may see fit so to do, and on such conditions as he may see fit to impose, that the shipment of cargo may take place without the presence of an Officer of Customs.

CXXI. Every Master or Commander of a vessel who shall refuse to receive on board an Officer of Customs deputed as above provided, shall be liable to a

penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for each day during which such Officer shall not be received on board; and the vessel shall not be allowed to take in cargo until the penalty is paid.

CXXII. Every Master or Commander of a vessel, who is bound to receive on board an Officer of Customs under Section CXX of this Act, shall also be bound to receive on board one servant of such Officer, and to provide

such Officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and likewise with a due allowance of fresh water and with the means

of cooking on board. If any Master or Commander shall wilfully disobey the directions contained in this Section, he shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CXXIII. No goods shall be shipped, or water-borne to be shipped for exportation, until the exporter or his agent shall have filed in and delivered to the Officer in

charge of the Custom House, or other proper Officer, a shipping bill of such goods in the form marked F. appended to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place.

CXXIV. Before any warehoused goods, or goods subject to Duties of Excise, or goods entitled to drawback of Customs on exportation, or goods exportable

only under particular rules or restrictions, shall be permitted to be exported, the exporter or his agent shall, if required so to do, give security by bond in such sum not exceeding twice the Duty leviable on such goods as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct, with one sufficient surety that the goods shall be duly shipped, exported, and landed at the place for which they

are entered onwards, or shall be otherwise accounted for, to the satisfaction of such Officer.

CXXV. When any goods shall be sent for the purpose of being shipped for exportation on board of any vessel, there shall be sent with each boat-load or other separate despatch a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent and the marks and numbers or other description thereof. Each boat-note shall be signed by the proper Officer of Customs, and shall be delivered to the Officer of Customs who is on board of the vessel on which such goods are to be shipped, if any such Officer be on board. If no such Officer be on board, every such boat-note shall be delivered to the Master or Commander of the vessel, or to an Officer of the vessel appointed by such Master or Commander to receive it. If any person so

receiving any such boat-note shall fail to deliver it, when required so to do by any Officer of Customs authorized to make such requisition, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CXXVI. No vessel, whether laden, partially laden, or in ballast, shall depart from any Port in British India until a Port-clearance shall have been granted by the

Officer in charge of the Custom House or other Officer duly authorized to grant the same. Every application for Port-clearance shall be made by the Master or Commander at least twenty-four hours before the intended departure of the vessel; and every Master or Commander of a vessel so applying for Port-clearance shall answer to the proper Officer of Customs such questions touching her departure and destination as shall be demanded of him. If any Master or Commander of a vessel shall attempt to depart

without a Port-clearance, such

Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees. If any vessel shall actually depart without a Port-clearance, the Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and such penalty may be levied by the Chief Officer of Customs of any Port in British India to which such vessel shall proceed, or in which she shall be. A Certificate of departure without Port-clearance purporting to be signed by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port from which any vessel is stated to have so departed, shall be sufficient *prima facie* proof of the fact so certified.

CXXVII. Except when duly appointed by the Master Attendant at any Port, or by some other Officer duly empowered in that behalf by the Local Government, no Pilot shall take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, unless the Master or Commander of such vessel shall produce a Port-clearance. Every person

convicted before a Magistrate of an infraction of this rule,

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXXVIII. The Master or Commanders of

every vessel intending to leave any Port in British India shall, at the time of applying for Port-clearance, deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, or other duly authorized Officer, a Manifest in duplicate according to such form as

may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, containing a full and true specification of all goods to be exported in the vessel; and shall also deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, or other duly authorized Officer, such Certificates as the Officer in charge of the Custom House, acting under the general instructions of such Chief Customs Authority, shall require. The Officer in charge of the Custom House, or other duly authorized Officer, when furnished with the said Certificates, and as to the correctness of the Manifest, shall grant a Port-clearance to the Master or Commander, and shall return at the same time to such Master or Commander one copy of the Manifest duly countersigned by the proper Officer of Customs.

CXXIX. It shall be competent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House to refuse Port-clearance to any vessel until the required Manifest and Certificates are produced, and until all Port-dues and other charges and penalties due by such vessel, or by the Master or Commander thereof are duly paid, or their payment secured by such guarantee, or by a deposit at such rate, as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct.

CXXX. If any goods liable to Duty on importation, or taken from a warehouse to be exported, or entitled to drawback on exportation, which are enumerated in the Manifest of any vessel, shall not be duly shipped before the departure of such vessel, or shall not be duly certified by the proper Officer as short-shipped, such goods shall be liable to confiscation. If any goods not enumerated in such Manifest, shall be taken on board of any such vessel, the Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees in respect of every package of such goods. If any goods duly shipped on board of any such vessel be landed at any place other than that for which they shall have been so cleared, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall, unless the circumstance be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods so landed.

CXXXI. When goods are passed through the Custom House for shipment on an application presented after Port-clearance shall have been granted, two per cent upon the market value of any such goods not liable to Duty, or liable to specific Duties according to weight or quantity only, or to Duty according to value, and upon the Tariff value of goods so passed, which are liable to Duties on fixed Tariff valuations, shall in every case be levied in addition to any Duty to which such goods shall be ordinarily liable. Provided that nothing in this Section shall be deemed to apply to any shipment of Treasure or Opium.

CXXXII. Upon an application being made to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, the Duty levied upon goods not shipped, or upon goods shipped and after-

wards re-landed, shall be returned to the person on whose behalf such Duty was paid. Provided that no such refund shall be allowed unless application to refund shall have been made, or notice of non-shipment shall have been given, before the vessel on which such goods were intended to be shipped, or from which they were re-landed, shall have left the Port.

CXXXIII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place to appoint, for any Port within such Presidency or place, stations at which any vessel departing from such Port may be required to bring to for the landing from such vessel of Officers of Customs, or for further examination previous to such departure.

CXXXIV. If the Master or Commander of any vessel departing from any Port in British India shall, when so required, fail to bring to at any station that shall have been appointed by the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place under the last preceding Section, such Master or Commander shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees. If any vessel shall actually depart after failing to bring to when required, at any station appointed under the last preceding Section, the penalty leviable under this Section from the Master or Commander of such vessel may be levied by the Chief Officer of Customs of any Port in British India to which such vessel shall proceed, or in which she shall be. A certificate of such failure to bring to when required, purporting to be signed by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port from which the vessel is stated to have so departed, shall be sufficient *prima facie* proof of the fact so certified.

CXXXV. If any vessel, after having cleared from any Port in British India, shall, without having discharged her cargo, return to such Port, or put into any other Port in British India not being a Free Port, any owner or shipper of cargo in such vessel, or the agent of any such owner or shipper, if he shall desire to land the same or any portion thereof for re-export, may make application to the Officer in charge of the Custom House; who, if he grant such application, shall thereupon send an Officer of Customs to watch the vessel, and to take charge of the cargo during such re-landing or removal from on board. Goods on board of such vessel shall not be allowed to be trans-shipped or re-exported free of Duty, by reason of the previous settlement of Duty at the time of first export, unless such goods shall be lodged and shall remain, under charge of an Officer of Customs, in a place appointed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House, until the time of re-export. All charges attending such custody shall be borne by the exporter.

CXXXVI. In any case of the return of any vessel to Port, after Port-clearance, it shall be lawful for the Master or Commander of such vessel, or for any owner or shipper of cargo therein to enter such vessel and to land such cargo under the Rules for the importation of

Re-land of goods from vessels returned to Port after Port-clearance. Penalty for deficiency.

such cargo under the Rules for the importation of

goods. In every such case the Export Duty shall be refunded to, and the amount paid in drawback shall be reclaimed from, such owner or shipper; and if any goods, on account of which drawback has been paid, be not found on board of any such vessel, the Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the entire value thereof, unless the fact be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House.

DRAWBACK.

CXXXVII. Upon the re-export by Sea, to any Foreign Port or place, of any goods, except Salt or Opium, imported by Sea into British India from any Foreign Port or place, and upon which Duties of Customs have been paid on importation, seven-eighths of such Duty shall be repaid as drawback and one-eighth shall be retained as reserved Duty. Provided that

in every such case the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House; and that the re-export be made within two years from the date of importation, as shown by the Custom House Register, or within such extended term as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall, on sufficient cause for such extension being shown, in any case determine. No re-payment shall be made under this Section on account of any article entered in the Export Manifest of the vessel as ship's Stores. Articles on which, though they be not country articles, an export duty is chargeable by law, shall not, on re-exportation, be entitled to claim exemption from such Export Duty by reason of their having paid Duty on importation; but it shall be lawful for the said Chief Customs Authority in any such case, to direct that no reservation of any part of the Import Duty be made on the re-exportation of such articles.

CXXXVIII. No payment of drawback shall be made upon any goods re-exported from any Port in British India, unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re-export, nor unless payment be demanded within one year from the date of entry for shipment. No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to Sea.

CXXXIX. No drawback shall be allowed upon the exportation of any goods entered for drawback, which shall be of less value than the amount of the drawback claimed. All such goods so entered shall be liable to confiscation.

CXL. No drawback shall be allowed upon goods not included in the Export Manifest.

CXLI. No drawback shall be allowed upon goods exported from one Port in British India to another such Port, not being a Free Port. But drawback may be allowed upon goods which, after having been charged with Duty at one Port in British India, and thence exported to

another such Port not being a Free Port, are thence again re-exported by Sea to a Foreign Port or place. Provided that in every such case the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port of final exportation, and that such final exportation be made within three years from the date of first importation into British India.

CXLII. Any person, or the duly authorized agent of any person, claiming drawback on any goods duly exported, shall make and subscribe a declaration, that such goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed at any Port in British India; and that such person was, at the time of entry and shipment, and continues to be, entitled to drawback thereon.

CXLIII. If any goods on the entry of which for re-export drawback shall have been paid, shall not be duly exported to a Foreign Port or place or shall be unshipped or re-landed at any Port in British India (not having been duly re-landed or discharged as short-shipped under the care of an Officer of Customs or under Section CXXXV or Section CXXXVI of this Act), such goods, together with any vessel used in so unshipping or re-landing them, shall be liable to confiscation; and the Master or Commander of the vessel from which such goods shall be so unshipped or re-landed, and any person by whom or by whose orders or means such goods shall be so unshipped or re-landed, or who shall aid or be concerned in such unshipping or re-landing, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods, or not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXLIV. A drawback of the whole of the Duties of Customs shall be allowed for wine intended for the consumption of any Officer of Her Majesty's Navy, on board of any of Her Majesty's ships in actual service, unless such wine shall have been warehoused without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof. The quantity of wine on which drawback may be so allowed in any one year for the use of any such Officer shall not exceed the proportions specified below; that is to say:—

	Gallons.
For every Admiral	1,200
Vice-Admiral	1,050
Rear-Admiral	840
Captain of first and second rate	630
" third, fourth, and fifth rate	420
" an inferior rate	210
Lieutenant or other Commanding Officer, and for every Marine Officer, Master, Purser, or Surgeon	105

CXLV. Every person clearing and claiming drawback for wine as provided in the last preceding Section, shall state in the entry the name of the Officer for whose use such wine is intended, and of the ship in which he serves, as well as the place and date of the last supply for which drawback was allowed. All such wine shall be delivered into the charge of the proper Officers.

of Customs at the Port of shipment, to be shipped under their care; and when the Officer commanding the ship shall have certified the receipt of such wine into his charge, and the proper Officer of Customs shall have certified the shipment, the drawback shall be paid to the person entitled to receive the same.

CXLVI. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may permit the transfer of any such wine from one Naval Officer to another Naval Officer, on board of the same or of any other such ship, as part of his authorized proportion; or may permit the trans-shipment of any such wine from one ship to another for the use of the same Naval Officer; or the re-landing and warehousing of any such wine for future re-shipment. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may also receive back the Duties for any such wine, and allow the same to be cleared for home consumption.

CXLVII. If any such wine be not laden on board of the ship for which it was intended, or be unladen from such ship without the permission of the proper Officer of Customs, such wine shall be liable to confiscation.

CXLVIII. Provisions and stores for the use of Her Majesty's Navy shall, in like manner, be passed free of Duty; and where Duties shall have been paid on such provisions and stores, drawback of such Duties, whether of Customs or Excise, shall be allowed on receipt of application in writing from the Officer Commanding the ship for which they are intended or from some other Officer duly authorized to make such application.

COASTING TRADE.

CXLIX. No Duties of Customs shall be levied on any goods lawfully carried in any coasting vessel. Provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to Opium, Salt, or Spirits manufactured after the English method; or to goods brought from any Foreign Port or place to any Port in British India, and there trans-shipped for, or thence carried to, any other Port in British India without payment of Duty; or to goods removed in bond.

CL. No drawback shall be allowed for any goods shipped in any coasting vessel; but this shall not interfere with the allowance of drawback for goods duly manifested and exported by sea to any Foreign Port or place in any native vessel, other than a coasting vessel.

CLI. The local Government, acting under the general instructions of the Government of India, may from time to time determine, by rules to be published in the Official Gazette, on what conditions, and on what conditions only, goods may be carried coastwise, though not shipped at any Port in British India to be so carried; also in what cases, and in what cases only, goods may be shipped in a vessel to be carried coastwise before

all goods brought in such vessel from a Foreign Port or place shall have been unladen. If, in contravention of any such rule so published,

any goods shall be taken into or put out of any coasting vessel; or any coasting vessel shall touch at any Foreign Port or place, or deviate from her voyage, unless forced by unavoidable circumstances; or if the Master or Commander of any coasting vessel which shall have touched at a Foreign Port or place shall fail to declare the same in writing to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port in British India at which such vessel shall afterwards first arrive, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and shall further be liable to pay double Duty upon all goods landed or shipped at such Foreign Port or place, in addition to the ordinary Duty which shall in every case be levied on such goods.

CLII. Except with the written permission of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, no goods, with the exception of passengers' baggage, shall, on any Sunday or on any holiday or day on which the shipping or landing of cargo is or shall be prohibited by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, be un-shipped from any vessel arriving coastwise, or be shipped, or water-borne to be shipped, for carriage coastwise, at any Port in British India; nor, except with such written permission, shall any goods be so un-shipped, or shipped, or water-borne to be shipped, on any day except between such hours as the Chief Customs Authority shall from time to time appoint by notice in the Official Gazette; nor from any place in any such Port except a wharf duly appointed for such purpose; nor without the presence or authority of the proper Officer of Customs. Any person who shall cause or suffer any goods to be unshipped, shipped, or water-borne to be shipped, contrary to any of the provisions of this Section, shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and any goods so unauthorisedly unshipped, shipped, or removed for shipment, shall be liable to confiscation.

CLIII. The Master or Commander of every coasting vessel shall keep, or cause to be kept, a cargo-book in which shall be stated the name of the Master or Commander, the vessel, the Port to which she belongs, and the Port to which on each voyage she is bound. At every Port at landing such Master or Commander shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the name of such Port, and an account of all goods there taken on board of such vessel, with a description of the packages, and the quantities and descriptions of the goods contained therein, or stowed loose, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees, in so far as such particulars are known to him. At every Port of discharge of any such goods, such Master or Commander shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the respective days on which such goods or any of them are delivered out of such vessel. The respective times of departure from every Port of loading, and of arrival at every Port of discharge shall in like manner be duly entered. Every such Master or Commander shall, on demand, produce his cargo-book for the inspection

tion of any Officer of Customs, and such Officer shall be at liberty to make any note or remark therein; and if, upon examination, any package

Penalty for breach of rules.

entered in the cargo-book as containing Foreign goods, shall be found not to contain such goods, such package, with its contents, shall be liable to confiscation; or if any package shall be found to contain Foreign goods not entered, or not entered as such, in such book, such goods shall be liable to confiscation. If any such Master or Commander shall fail correctly to keep such cargo-book or to produce the same on demand; or if at any time there be found on board of any such vessel any goods not entered in such book as laden, or any goods noted as delivered; or if any goods entered as laden and not noted as delivered, be not on board, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CLIV. Before any coasting vessel shall depart from the Port of lading, an

Coasting vessels to deliver account and obtain clearance before leaving Port of lading.

account, with a duplicate thereof in the form marked G appended to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, shall be filled in and signed by the Master or Commander and delivered to the Officer in charge of the Custom House. Such Officer shall retain the duplicate and return the original account dated and signed by him; and such account shall be the clearance of the vessel for the voyage, and the pass for the goods expressed therein. If any

Penalty in case of account being false.

such account be false, the Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CLV. The Officer in charge of the Custom

Officer in charge of Custom House may require a bond before Port-clearance is granted.

House may, on good and sufficient reason, refuse Port-clearance to any vessel declared to be bound to any Port in British India, unless the Owner, Agent, Master, or Commander shall give a bond with sufficient security for the production to the Officer in charge of the Custom House of a certificate from an Officer of the Port to which such vessel is said to be bound, of her arrival at such Port within a fair and reasonable time to be prescribed in each case by the Officer requiring the bond. On failure to produce such certificate, or to show

Penalty for failure to produce certificate.

sufficient reason for its non-production, the parties to the bond shall be bound to pay a penal sum equal to double the amount of Customs Duties which would have been chargeable on the export cargo of the vessel had she been declared to be bound to a Foreign Port.

CLVI. The Chief Customs Authority of any

Grant and revocation of general pass.

Presidency or place may, on cause being shown, permit a general pass to be given, on any conditions which may be deemed expedient, for the lading and clearance, and for the entry and unloading of any coasting Steam vessel at any Ports of departure or destination, or at any intermediate Ports at which she may touch for the purpose of receiving goods or passengers. Any such general pass may be revoked by notice in writing under the hand of the proper Officer, delivered to the Master or Commander, or to the

owner of such Steam vessel, or to any of the crew on board.

CLVII. Within twenty-four hours after the

Time for delivery of pass, and penalty for failure.

arrival of any coasting vessel at the Port of discharge, and before any goods are unladen therefrom, the pass, with the name of the place or wharf where the cargo is to be discharged noted thereon, shall be delivered to an Officer of the Port, who shall note thereon the date of delivery. Any Master or Commander who shall fail so to deliver a pass within twenty-four hours after arrival, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

CLVIII. If any of the goods on board of any

Goods on board coasting vessel, if exposable, not to be unladen without permission of Excise Officer.

coasting vessel be subject to any Duty of Excise, such goods shall not be unladen without the permission of the proper Officer of Excise.

CLIX. If, contrary to the provisions of this

Penalty for breach in respect of lading, carrying coastwise, and unloading.

or any other Act relating to the Customs, any goods shall be laden on board of any vessel in any Port or place in British India and carried coastwise, or any goods which have been brought coastwise shall be unladen in any such Port or place, or any goods shall be found on board of any coasting vessel without being entered in the clearance thereof, such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master or Commander of such vessel shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CLX. Any duly empowered Officer of Customs

Customs Officers may go on board of any coasting vessel in any Port or place and examine any existing vessel.

may go on board of any coasting vessel in any Port or place and examine any existing vessel. any period of a voyage search any such vessel and examine all goods on board and all goods then lading or unloading, and may demand the production of any document which ought to be on board of any such vessel. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may further require that any such document belonging to any coasting vessel then in Port shall be brought to him for inspection. If

Penalty for refusal to produce documents.

the Master or Commander of any such vessel shall refuse to bring any such document to the Officer in charge of the Custom House when so required such Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

CARGO BOATS.

CLXI. It shall be lawful for the Local Govern-

Local Government may prohibit plying of unlicensed cargo-boats.

ment of any Presidency or place to declare with regard to any Port within its jurisdiction, by notification in the Official Gazette, that after a stated date no boat which shall not have been duly licensed and registered will be allowed to ply as a cargo-boat for the landing and shipping of merchandize within the limits of such Port. After the issue of such notification with regard to any Port, any goods found within the limits of such Port on board of any boat not duly licensed and registered shall, unless such goods be covered by a special permit from the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be liable to confiscation.

Goods found in unlicensed Cargo boats may be confiscated.

CLXII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Officer of Customs of any Port with regard to which a notification shall have been issued under the last preceding Section, to issue licenses for and to make registration of cargo-boats, under such rules and on payment of such fees as the local Government shall from time to time prescribe. Any table of fees prescribed under this section shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Spirits.

CLXIII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place to prescribe from time to time the conditions on which and the rules under which spirits manufactured in British India after the English method may be removed from any licensed distillery for exportation without payment of Duty of Excise. The person so removing any such spirits shall execute to the Government a bond with one or more sureties in the form marked H annexed to this Act, or in such other form as the said Chief Customs Authority shall from time to time prescribe, for the payment of Duty on such portion of the said spirits as shall not be exported within four months from the date of the bond, and upon any portion which shall be exported to any other Port in British India, not being a Free Port, but proof of the landing whereof and of payment of Duty of Customs whereat the Port of destination shall not be furnished to the satisfaction of the proper Officer within six months from the date of the bond. It shall be lawful for the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port of exportation to extend for a further term not exceeding four months, on sufficient cause shown, the period allowed for the exportation of any such spirits, or for the production of such proof that Duty has been paid.

CLXIV. Spirits for exportation under bond for the Duty of Excise shall be taken from the distillery direct to the Custom House under passes to be granted for that purpose by the Officers of Excise.

CLXV. Spirits brought to the Custom House for exportation by sea shall, previous to shipment, be gauged and proved by an Officer of Customs. Any drawback to be allowed for spirits on which Duty has been paid shall be regulated by the strength and quantity of such spirits as ascertained by such proof and gauge; and the quantity of spirits for which credit is to be given in the settlement of any bond shall be determined in the same manner.

CLXVI. Duty shall be recoverable upon any difference between the quantity of spirits passed from a distillery and the quantity ascertained by gauge and proof at the Custom House; less an allowance for ullage and wastage at such rates as shall from time to time be prescribed by the local Government and notified in the Official Gazette.

CLXVII. A drawback of Duty of Excise paid on spirits manufactured in British India after the English method, and exported to any Foreign Port or place under the provisions of Section XXXIV of this Act, shall be allowed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port of exportation. Provided that the exportation be made within one year from the date of payment of such Duty of Excise, and that the spirits, when brought to the Custom House, are accompanied by the pass in which such payment is certified.

CLXVIII. No drawback shall be allowed on spirits exported from any Port in British India to any other Port in British India not being a Free Port. But it shall be lawful on the conditions, and under the rules prescribed from time to time under Section CLXIII of this Act to export from any such Port to any other such Port under bond for the duty of Excise, spirits manufactured in British India after the English method. Every such bond shall be cancelled on the production, by the exporter or his agent, of a certificate from the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port of importation, testifying to the due entry at such Port of the full quantity of such spirits so exported, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at such rates as shall from time to time be prescribed by the local Government, and notified in the Official Gazette.

CLXIX. Spirits manufactured in British India after the English method and exported under bond for the Duty of Excise from any Port in British India to any other Port in British India not being a Free Port, shall be chargeable at the Port of destination with Duties of Customs at the ordinary rate fixed for Duties on spirits of the like kind and strength imported into such Port.

CLXX. Any Rum Shrub, cordial, and other such liquor prepared in a licensed distillery under supervision of the Surveyor or Officer in charge of the distillery, shall be charged with Duty according to the quantity of spirit used in its preparation as ascertained by such Surveyor or Officer. The provisions of this Act respecting spirits manufactured after the English method, except such as relate to gauge and proof, shall apply to such liquor. When any such liquor is removed for exportation, without payment of Duty of Excise, the bond to be executed by the person removing it shall be in the form marked H annexed to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place.

CLXXI. Spirits brought to the Custom House for exportation under bond for the Duty of Excise may, on payment of such Duty, be removed for local consumption under passes to be granted for that purpose by the Officers of Excise. Credit for every such payment shall be given on settlement of the bond to which it relates.

CLXXII. No drawback shall be allowed for any spirits on which Duty has been paid, nor shall the Duty due on any spirits under bond be remitted, unless the spirits shall be shipped from the Custom House, and in a vessel whereof an Officer of Customs has been appointed to superintend the receipt of export cargo. Spirits shipped for exportation shall not be re-landed without a special pass from an Officer of Excise in addition to the usual order of the Officer in charge of the Custom House.

CLXXIII. Every person who, without a special pass from an Officer of Excise at the place of exportation, relands or attempts to re-land any spirituous liquor shipped for exportation, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and all such liquor, together with every cask or other article containing the same, and every boat, cart, or animal employed in conveying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

AGENTS.

CLXXIV. No person shall act in any Custom House as an agent for the transaction of any business relating to the entrance or clearance of any vessel, goods, or baggage, unless authorized so to do by the Officer in charge of the Custom House.

It shall be lawful for such Officer to require any person so authorized, to give a bond with sufficient securities, in any sum not exceeding five thousand Rupees, for the faithful behaviour of such person, as regards the Custom House Regulations and Officers. Every person who, not being so authorized, shall act as an agent, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CLXXV. When any person shall make application to any Officer of Customs to transact any business on behalf of any other person, such Officer may require the person so applying to produce a written authority from the person on whose behalf such business is to be transacted, and in default of the production of such authority may refuse to transact such business. The clerk or servant or known agent of any person or of any mercantile firm may transact business at the Custom House, on account of such person or firm, if such person or a member of such firm shall identify to the Officer in charge of the Custom House the person so empowered to transact his or their business, and shall deposit with such Officer a written authority duly signed, empowering such Officer to pay to such person all drawbacks, re-lands, and other monies for which he shall produce receipts.

DUPLICATE BILLS OF ENTRY, &c.

CLXXVI. Upon the entry or clearance of any goods, for importation or exportation, the importer, exporter, owner, or consignee, or the agent of such importer, exporter, owner or consignee, shall, if the Officer in charge of the Custom House so require, deliver to such Officer a duplicate of the Bill of Entry or Shipping Bill thereof.

In such duplicate all sums and numbers may be expressed in figures.

CLXXVII. Every importer, exporter, owner, or consignee, and every agent of any such importer, exporter, owner, or consignee, who shall wilfully fail to comply with the provisions of the last preceding Section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

TAKING OF SAMPLES.

CLXXVIII. An Officer in charge of a Custom House may, on the entry or clearance of any goods or at any time while such goods are being passed through the Custom House, take samples of such goods for examination, or for ascertaining the value thereof on which Duties are payable, or for any other necessary purpose. Every such sample shall, if the owner so desire, and if it be possible, be restored to the owner; otherwise it shall be disposed of and accounted for to the owner as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CLXXIX. It shall be lawful for the local Government of any Presidency or place, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, to fix from time to time by notice in the Official Gazette, a value for any article liable to *ad valorem* Duty; and the value so fixed shall, until it is altered by a similar notice, be taken to be the value of such article for the purpose of levying Duty on the same.

CLXXX. In all cases in which goods are liable to Duty according to value, the value shall have been fixed by a general tariff or under the last preceding Section, the value shall be assessed at the wholesale cash price, less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold at the time and place of importation or exportation respectively, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except of so much as the Duties payable on the importation thereof shall amount to.

CLXXXI. Any person entering any timber or wood chargeable with Duty by measurement, shall, at his own expense, pile, sort, frame, or otherwise place the same in such manner as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall deem necessary to enable the Officers of Customs to measure and take account thereof. In all cases in which timber or wood is measured in bulk, the measurement shall be taken to the full extent of the pile, and no allowance shall be made by the Officers on account of interstices.

CLXXXII. If two or more vessels belonging to the same owner be at any Port in British India at the same time, any articles of Marine Stores in use or ordinarily shipped for use on board may, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be transhipped from one such vessel to any other such vessel without payment of Import Duty.

CLXXXIII. Provisions and other such Ship's

Provisions, stores, &c., for consumption on vessels proceeding to Foreign Ports may be exported Duty free on certain conditions.

Stores warehoused at the time of importation, may be exported without payment of Duty for use and consumption on board of any vessel proceeding to a Foreign Port or place.

Articles of Indian produce or manufacture, including rum, required for use on board of any vessel proceeding to any Foreign Port or place, may also be exported free of Duty, whether of Customs or Excise, in such quantities as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall determine, with reference to the tonnage of the vessel, the numbers of the crew and passengers, and the length of the voyage on which the vessel is about to depart. Provided that no such rum shall be shipped as stores free of Duty on any vessel not going to a Foreign Port or place, or going on a voyage of less than thirty days' probable duration.

CLXXXIV. If any dispute shall arise as to

In case of dispute the Duty to be deposited pending orders of Chief Customs Authority.

the proper rate of Duty payable in respect of any goods imported into, or exported from any Port in British India, the importer, exporter, owner, or consignee of such goods, or

his agent, shall deposit in the hands of the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port of importation or exportation respectively, the amount of Duty demanded by such Officer, pending the decision of the Chief Customs Authority. Upon payment of such deposit and compliance with the provisions of this Act relating to the entry of such goods, the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall cause the goods to be delivered to such importer, exporter, owner or consignee, or his agent.

CLXXXV. When Duty or other Customs

Payment of Duties short levied or erroneously refunded.

dues or charges have been short levied through inadvertence, error, or misconstruction on the part of the Officers of Customs;

or when Duty, after having been levied has been erroneously refunded, the person chargeable with the Duty or charge so short-levied or to whom such refund has erroneously been made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amount paid to him in excess on demand being made within six months from the date of the first assessment, or making of the refund; and it shall be lawful for the Officers of Customs to refuse to pass any goods belonging to such person until the said deficiency or excess be paid or re-paid.

CLXXXVI. No duty or other Customs dues

No refund of charges erroneously levied or paid unless application be made within six months.

or charges which shall have been charged and paid, and of which, or of a portion of which, re-payment is claimed in consequence of the same having

been charged or paid under an erroneous construction of law or from other error, shall be returned, unless such claim is made within six months from the date of such payment.

CLXXXVII. The unshipping, carrying, ship-

Importer and exporter to pay expense incidental to compliance with Customs House Rules.

ping, and landing of all goods, and the bringing of them to the proper place for examination or weighing, and the putting of them into and out

of the scales, and the opening, unpacking, bulking, sorting, lotting, marking, and numbering of goods, where such operations are necessary or permitted,

and the removing of goods to, and the placing of them in, the proper place of deposit, shall be performed by or at the expense of the importer, exporter, owner, or consignee of such goods.

CLXXXVIII. No importer, exporter, owner,

No compensation for loss or injury except on proof of wilful neglect.

or consignee of goods shall be entitled to claim from any Officer of Customs compensation for any loss or injury that

may occur to such goods at any time while they remain or are lawfully detained in any Custom House, or on any Custom House Wharf, or under charge of any Officer of Customs, unless it shall be proved that such loss or injury was occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of an Officer of Customs.

CLXXXIX. The Chief Customs Authority of

Rates of wharfage fees to be fixed by the Chief Customs Authority.

any Presidency or place may from time to time fix the rate to be charged on goods left on any Custom House Wharf or other authorized landing place, or part of the Custom House premises, for a period exceeding that prescribed by such Chief Customs Authority.

CXC. Nothing

Saving of anchorage and harbour dues, also special dues on opium, tobacco, ganja, spirits, and salt.

contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent the levy of any anchorage or harbour dues now leviable at any Port in British India, or the levy of any special Duties on opium, tobacco, ganja, spirits, or salt,

under any law which is or shall be in force in any part of British India.

CXCI. A Duplicate of any certificate, Mani-

Duplicates may be granted and amendments made on payment of fee.

fest, Bill, or other Custom House document may, on payment of a fee of not less than one Rupee and not more than

ten Rupees, be furnished, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, if he is satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may also authorize any amendment to be made in any document, after it has been entered and recorded in the Custom House, upon payment of a like fee for every document so amended.

CXCII. No Commissioner or Collector of Customs

Customs Officers not to serve on any jury or inquest.

Officers, or Officer of Customs whom a Commissioner or Collector of Customs shall deem

it necessary to exempt on grounds of public duty, shall be compelled to service on any jury or inquest.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

CXCH. If any goods be put on board of any

Penalty for Commanders of tug-boats or pilot vessels receiving or discharging any goods without due authority.

tug-steamer or pilot vessel from any sea-going vessel inward bound, or if any goods be put out of any tug-steamer or pilot vessel for the purpose of being put on board of any outward bound vessel, or if any goods on which drawback

shall have been granted shall be put on board of any tug-steamer or pilot vessel for the purpose of being re-landed without the authority of the Officers of Customs, such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master or Commander of such tug-steamer or pilot vessel shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXCIV. Any person shipping or landing goods, or aiding in the shipment or landing of goods, or knowingly keeping or concealing, or knowingly permitting or appearing to be kept or concealed, any goods shipped or landed or intended to be shipped or landed, contrary to the provisions of this Act; and any person who shall be found to have been on board of any vessel liable to confiscation under Section XIII of this Act, while such vessel was within any bay, river, creek, or arm of the sea which had not then been declared to be and was not then existing as, a Port for the landing or shipment of goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXCV. If any vessel which shall have been within the limits of any Port in British India with cargo on board, be afterwards found in any Port, bay, river, creek, or arm of the sea in British India, light or in ballast, and if the Master or Commander be unable to give a due account of the Port or place in British India where such vessel lawfully discharged her cargo, such vessel shall be liable to confiscation.

CXCVI. The confiscation of any vessel shall be deemed to include her tackle, apparel and furniture. The confiscation of any goods shall be deemed to include any package in which they are found, and all the contents thereof. Every boat, cart, or other means of conveyance, and every horse or other animal used in the removal of any goods liable to confiscation, shall in like manner be liable to confiscation.

CXCVII. If any person in charge of or owning a vessel shall have become liable to any fine or penalty on account of any act or omission relating to the Customs, the Officer in charge of the Custom House may refuse Port-clearance to such vessel until the fine or penalty be discharged. If any person passing goods through the Custom House shall have become liable to any fine or penalty, the Officer in charge of the Custom House may detain such goods until the fine or penalty be discharged.

CXCVIII. Any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has been guilty of an offence under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, may be detained by any Officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

CXCIX. Any vessel or goods liable to confiscation, may be seized, and any person liable to be detained under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, may be detained in any place, either upon land or water, by any Officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

CC. Every vessel, and all goods seized on the ground that they are liable to confiscation, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be delivered into the care of the Officer

CC. Every vessel, and all goods seized on the ground that they are liable to confiscation, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be delivered into the care of the Officer

appointed to receive the same. If there be no such Officer at hand, all goods so seized shall be carried to and deposited at the Custom House nearest to the place of seizure. If there be no Custom House within a convenient distance, such goods shall be deposited at the nearest Office appointed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place for the deposit of goods so seized.

CCI. Every person detained on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, shall forthwith be taken before the nearest Magistrate or Officer in charge of a Custom House.

CCII. When any person, detained on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence against this or any other Act relating to the Customs, shall be taken before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may, if he see reasonable cause, order such person to be detained in goal or in the custody of the Police for such time as shall be necessary to enable such Magistrate to communicate with the Officers of Customs. Provided that any person so detained shall be liberated on giving recognizance or security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to appear at such time and place as shall be appointed by such Magistrate for his appearance.

CCIII. If any person liable to be detained under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, shall not be detained at the time of committing the offence for which he is so liable, or shall, after detention, make his escape, such person shall at any time afterwards be liable to be detained and taken before a Magistrate, to be dealt with as if he had been detained at the time of committing such offence.

CCIV. When any person employed on the crew of any of Her Majesty's ships, shall be detained under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, the detaining Officer shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Commanding Officer of the ship, who shall thereupon place such person in security on board of such ship, until the detaining Officer shall have obtained a Warrant from a Magistrate for bringing up such person to be dealt with according to law. A Magistrate shall duly grant a warrant upon complaint made to him by the detaining Officer, stating the offence for which the person is detained.

CCV. When any vessel or goods shall be seized or any person shall be detained under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, it shall be the duty of the Officer or other person making such seizure or detention, on demand of the person in charge of the vessel or goods so seized, or of the person so detained, to give to such person a statement in writing of the reason for such seizure or detention.

CCVI. When any goods liable to confiscation under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, shall be seized by any Police Officer on suspicion that they have been stolen, it shall be lawful for such Officer to carry such goods to any Police Station or Court at which a complaint or information connected with the stealing or receiving of such goods shall have been made, or an enquiry connected with such stealing or receiving shall be in progress, and there to detain such goods until the dismissal of such complaint or information, or the conclusion of such enquiry or of any trial thence resulting. In every such case the Police Officer who seized the goods shall send written notice of their seizure and detention to the nearest Customs House; and immediately after the dismissal of the complaint or information or the conclusion of the enquiry or trial, the said Police Officer shall cause such goods to be conveyed to and deposited at the nearest Customs House, to be there proceeded against according to law.

Penalty for neglect of Police Officer to give notice. If any Police Officer, whose duty it is under this Section, to send a written notice or cause goods to be conveyed to a Customs House, shall neglect so to do, such Officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CCVII. Any duly empowered Officer of Customs may stop carts, &c., and search for goods on reasonable suspicion. Officers of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, may search any cart, or other means of conveyance, for smuggled goods; provided that such Officer shall have reasonable ground to suppose that smuggled goods are contained therein.

CCVIII. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of a District, or Division of a District, on application by an Officer in charge of a Customs House, stating his belief that dutiable or prohibited goods are secreted in any place in such District or Division, to issue a Warrant to search for such goods. Such Warrant shall be executed in the same way, and shall have the same effect as, a Search Warrant issued under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

CCIX. Any Officer of Customs duly employed in the prevention of smuggling may search any person on board of any vessel or boat in any Port in British India, or any person who shall have landed from any vessel or boat. Provided that such Officer shall have reasonable ground to suppose that such person has dutiable or prohibited goods secreted about his person. If any person on board of any such vessel or boat, or who may have landed from any such vessel or boat, shall, upon being asked by any such Officer whether he has dutiable or prohibited goods about his person or in his possession, affirm that he has not, and if any such goods shall, after such denial, be discovered to be or to have been upon the person or in the possession of such person, such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods.

CCX. When any Officer of Customs is about to search any person under the provisions of the last preceding Section, such person may require the said Officer to take him, previous to search, before the nearest Magistrate or Officer in charge of a Customs House. If such requisition be made, the Officer of Customs may detain the person making it until he can bring him before the nearest Magistrate or Officer in charge of a Customs House. The Magistrate or Officer in charge of a Customs House before whom any person shall be so brought, shall, if he see no reasonable ground for search, forthwith discharge such person; but if otherwise, shall direct that the search be made. A female shall not be searched by any but a female.

CCXI. If any Officer of Customs shall require any person to be searched, for dutiable or prohibited goods, without having reasonable ground to believe that he has such goods about his person, such Officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CCXII. If any Officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, shall be guilty of a wilful breach of the provisions of this or any other Act relating to the Customs, such Officer or person shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to simple imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

CCXIII. If any Officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, shall practise or attempt to practise any fraud for the purpose of injuring the Customs revenue, or shall abet or connive at any such fraud or any attempt to practise any such fraud, such Officer or other person shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

CCXIV. No suit, action, or other proceeding shall be commenced against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice, in writing of the intended suit, action, or other proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of suit, action, or other proceeding.

CCXV. Whoever intentionally obstructs any Officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling in the exercise of any powers given under this Act to such Officer or person, shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or to both.

CCXVI. If any person shall knowingly make or sign any declaration or document used in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs, such declaration or document being false in any particular; or if any person shall counterfeit, falsify, or fraudulently alter or destroy any such document, or any seal, signature, initials, or other mark made or

imposed by any Officer of Customs in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs; or if any person required under this or any other Act relating to the Customs to produce any document shall refuse or neglect to produce such document; or if any person required under this or any other Act relating to the Customs to answer any question put to him by an Officer of Customs shall not truly answer such question, such person shall, on conviction of any such offence before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CCXVII. Any person subscribing or attesting any declaration of the value of any goods upon an application to pass such goods through the Custom House, shall, if he be not the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods, or have not proper and sufficient authority from the importer, owner, or consignee, be liable in every such case to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CCXVIII. In every case in which, under this Act, any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance or any horse or other animal is liable to confiscation; or any goods are liable to confiscation or to increased rates of Duty; or any person in charge of or owning a vessel, or landing or shipping goods, or passing them through the Custom House, is liable to a penalty, an Officer in charge of a Custom House may, unless it be otherwise provided in this or any other Act relating to the Customs, adjudge such confiscation, penalty, or increased rates of Duty.

CCXIX. In respect to cases cognizable under the last preceding Section by an Officer in charge of a Custom House, the local Government may empower any Officer of Customs in like manner to adjudge any confiscation, penalty, or increased rates of Duty. Provided that the power to adjudge confiscation shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Collector, to goods of a greater value than one thousand Rupees, nor, as regards an Assistant Collector, or other subordinate Officer, to goods of a greater value than one hundred Rupees; and that the power to adjudge a penalty shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Collector to a sum exceeding fifty Rupees, nor as regards an Assistant Collector, or other subordinate Officer, to a sum exceeding ten Rupees.

CCXX. In any case adjudicated by an Officer of Customs, any party aggrieved by the award may appeal to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, or to any superior Officer of Customs empowered in that behalf by the Local Government. It shall thereupon be lawful for such authority or superior Officer to make such further enquiry, and to pass such order as he shall think proper, confirming, altering, or annulling the original award. Provided that no such order in appeal shall have the effect of subjecting any person to any greater confiscation, penalty, or rates of Duty than shall have been adjudged against him in the original award.

CCXXI. The award of any confiscation, penalty, or increased rates of Duty under this Act by an Officer of Customs shall not interfere with any punishment to which the person affected thereby shall be liable under any other law.

CCXXII. All offences against this Act, other than those cognizable under Section CCXVIII of this Act by an Officer in charge of a Custom House, may be adjudicated in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

CCXXIII. If, upon consideration of the circumstances under which any penalty or confiscation has been adjudged under this Act, by an Officer of Customs or by a Magistrate, the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall be of opinion that such penalty or confiscation ought to be remitted in whole or in part, or commuted, such Chief Customs Authority may remit the same or any portion thereof, or may commute any order of confiscation to a penalty not exceeding the value of the goods ordered to be confiscated.

CCXXIV. When a penalty is adjudged against any person under this Act by any Officer of Customs, it shall be lawful for such Officer, if the penalty be not paid, to levy the same by sale of any goods of the said person which may be in his charge, or in the charge of any other Officer of Customs. When an Officer of Customs, who has adjudged a penalty against any person under this Act, shall fail to realize the unpaid amount of such penalty from the goods of such person, it shall be lawful for such Officer to notify in writing to any Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such person or any goods belonging to such person shall be, the name and residence of the said person and the amount of penalty unrecovered; and such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed to enforce payment of the said amount in like manner as if the penalty had been adjudged by himself.

CCXXV. When a penalty or fine is adjudged against any person under this Act by a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall, at the same time, fix, within the following limits, a period of imprisonment in default of payment of such penalty or fine:—

If the penalty or fine do not exceed fifty Rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed one month.

If the penalty or fine do not exceed one hundred Rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed two months.

If the penalty or fine do not exceed five hundred Rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed four months.

When the penalty or fine exceeds five hundred Rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment may extend to six months.

It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to enforce payment of any penalty or fine or

of any portion thereof by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter.

CCXXVI. The imprisonment which is imposed in default of payment of fine or penalty under this or any other Act relating to the Customs shall terminate whenever that fine or penalty is either paid or levied by process of law.

CCXXVII. If, before the expiration of the term of imprisonment fixed in default of payment, such a proportion of the fine or penalty be paid or levied that the term of imprisonment suffered in default of payment is not less than proportional to the part of the fine or penalty still unpaid, the imprisonment shall terminate.

CCXXVIII. When the confiscation of any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, house or other animal or any goods shall be adjudged under Section CCXXVIII or Section CCXXIX of this Act, the property in such vessel, means of conveyance, animal, or goods shall thereupon vest in Her Majesty. It shall be the duty of the Officer adjudging confiscation to take and hold possession of the same, and it shall be the duty of every Officer of Police, on the requisition of such Officer, to assist him in taking and holding such possession.

CCXXIX. The proceeds of all confiscations, and penalties imposed under this Act shall, after deducting therefrom all Government demands, be paid into a General Fund, out of which it shall be lawful for the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place to grant a reward to any person by whose information, assistance, or instrumentality, any seizure shall have been made or any offence punished.

CCXXX. This Act shall come into operation on the 1st day of May 1863.

A.
FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE FOR PRIVATE WAREHOUSE—SEE SECTION LXXIV.

To
THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE
AT

SIR,
Please to comply with my request to be furnished with a License under Act VI of 1863 for a warehouse situated at _____ and about the distance of _____ from the Custom House. The dimensions and other particulars of the godown are stated below. It is intended for the reception of all goods, as a general store house (or as the case may be.) The period of license not to exceed (mention the time for which required.)

Particulars of Godown.
Feet—Inches
Length _____
Breadth _____
Height _____
Dry, airy, well lined and packed built; can contain with perfect safety and convenience _____ tons of goods (as the case may be.)

This godown is my own property for the property of _____ from whom I have engaged the same on a lease of _____.

(Signed) _____ (Name of applicant)
Place _____
Date _____
B.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO WAREHOUSE GODOWN—SEE SECTION LXXV.

To
THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE
AT

SIR,
Please to order the reception into the public warehouse _____ (or the private warehouse of Mr. A. B., situate at _____ and licensed by No. _____ dated _____ of the under-mentioned goods, arrived from _____ (Port or place to be mentioned) on the (British or other) Ship _____ whereof _____ is Commander. The Duty upon these goods has been adjusted in the manner specified below:—

Mark and number of packages.	Description of packages and goods.	Quantity of goods.	Rate of value of goods.	Amount of value of the goods as entered on the and entered on the landing of the same.	Rate of Customs Duty.	There and No. of importations.	Specification of the nature of the goods (if they are liable to be bonded).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Signed) _____ (Name of owner, agent, or consignee of goods.)

Place _____
Date _____
C.

FORM OF BOND FOR IMPORT DUTY—SEE SECTIONS LXXVII. AND LXXVIII.

BOND.
No. _____
We A. B. _____
now of _____
; and C. D., _____
of the same place, are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the sum of Government Rupees _____ to be paid to the said Secretary of State, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, and representatives; and

we agree that in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the High Court of Judicature at

Sealed with our seals, (date)

(Signed)

bounden

The above

having applied to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at for and obtained permission to lodge in the warehouse for a period of the following goods, that

is to say—

imported by sea from on board of the ship and entered in the Custom House Books as No. of the

Register of goods imported by Sea;

The condition of this Bond is, that;

If the their heirs, or representatives, shall observe all the rules prescribed in Act No. VI of 1863 to be observed by owners, importers or consignees of goods warehoused, and by persons obtaining permission to warehouse goods under the provisions thereof;

And if the said their heirs, or representatives, shall pay to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port of all dues, whether of Customs, warehouse dues, or lawful charges which shall be demandable on the said goods, or on account of penalties incurred in respect to them, within

from the date of this Bond, or within such further time as the Chief Customs Authority of shall allow in that behalf, together with interest on every such sum at the rate of 6 per cent : per annum from the date of demand thereof being made in writing by the said Officer in charge of the Custom House;

And if, within the term so fixed, or enlarged, the said goods or any portion thereof having been removed from the said warehouse for home consumption or re-exportation by sea, the full amount of all Customs Duties, warehouse dues, lawful charges, and penalties demandable as aforesaid shall have been first paid on the whole of the said goods;

This obligation shall be void.

Otherwise, and on breach or failure in the performance of any part of this condition, the same shall be in full force.

Sealed with our seals, (date)

(Signed)

D.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO REMOVE GOODS FROM WAREHOUSE—SEE SECTION XCIX.

TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT

SIR,

Please to order to be passed from the public warehouse (or private warehouse of Messrs. A. & Co., situate at and licensed under Act VI of 1863 by No. dated) the undermentioned

goods intended for exportation by Sea on the ship whereof is Commanded and which is bound to (or for internal consumption) the same having

been entered in the Books of your Office for the said warehouse under No. dated by me (or by Messrs. B. & Co.—in the latter case add—whose certificate of the transfer of the goods is herewith annexed.)

Marks and No. of cases B. and Co. (Name of the goods) No. 1 to 4, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> = <input type="checkbox"/> Sealed, Warehouse for exportation.	First cases of. (name of goods) 1 case, for, bale, or parcel, and having there insert the quantity in each case.) 1 Ditto. 1 Ditto. 1 Ditto. Four cases (boxes, bales, or parcels) or having total contents to be here stated.)
---	---

The Custom House value of the above is Government Rupees

(Signed) (Name of owner, agent, or consignee of Goods.)

Place Date

E.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO REMOVE GOODS FROM ONE WAREHOUSE TO ANOTHER—SEE SECTION CV.

TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT

SIR,

Please to permit the removal of the undermentioned goods from the public—(or private) warehouse—(describe the warehouse)—to—(the warehouse into which the removal is intended to be made must here be distinctly described)—for the unexpired period of warehousing remaining in respect to the goods, the same having been originally entered by virtue of Act VI of 1863 in the Books of the Warehousing Department, No. dated for fifteen months—or such other period as may have been allowed—under the obligations and conditions at present attached to the goods :—

Marks and numbers of packages.	Description of packages and of goods.	Contents of packages.	Rate of value of goods.	Amount of original goods entered in Customs II new books.	Rate of duty chargeable or paid upon the goods.	Name of the Persons by whom goods first passed into warehouse.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

NOTE.—If the goods to be removed shall have been sold or transferred by the original proprietor or agent, a certificate of such sale or transfer shall accompany the application.

(Signed) (Name of owner, agent, or consignee of goods.)

Place Date

FORM OF SHIPPING BILL.

See Section cxxiii.

- (1. Warehouse or drawback goods.
2. Foreign goods not for drawback.
3. Goods exported under special rule of restriction.
4. Country goods subject to Duty.
5. Country goods not subject to Duty.

Shipping Bill.

(State, as described, the class to which the goods to be exported belong.)

Ship's name.	Whether British or Foreign; if Foreign, the Country.	Master's name.	Port or place of destination.	Marks.	Numbers.	Description of Packages.	Quantity, Quality, and Description of goods.	Rate of value for Duty.	Total value for Duty.	Declared real value under Section XXVL.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Here state particulars according to the above headings.

I claim drawback on
I declare the value of the goods above described to be

{ Here state quantity and description in words, at length, of any goods in respect of which drawback is claimed, and number in Register of Custom House.

(Name of Exporter or Agent.)

Dated day of

(Name of Officer in charge of Custom House.)

G.
Clearing Pass
See Section CLIV.
Port of

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Port of registry.	Master's Name.	Whither bound.	Foreign goods, duty paid.	Warehoused goods removed in bond.	Country goods.	Restricted goods and goods liable to duty of excise.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Here state the particulars according to the above headings.

18

Cleared the day of
(Signed)

(Signed)
(Name of Master.)

Officer in charge of Custom House.

H.

FORM OF BOND FOR THE REMOVAL OF SPIRITS
FROM LICENSED DISTILLERY.

See Section CLXIII.

We

are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in the sum of Government Rupees to be paid to the said Secretary of State, for which payment, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, and representatives; and we agree that in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation, or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the High Court of Judicature at

Sealed with our seals, dated this
day of 18

(Signed)

The above bounden being indebted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the sum of Government Rupees being the amount of Duty payable at the rate of Rupees per imperial gallon London proof, for gallons of (or for gallons of proof spirit used in the preparation of dozens of bottles or gallons of cordials and liquors as specified in the annexed Schedule) manufactured at which the said have been allowed to remove thence for exportation by sea, subject to the provisions of Act VI. of 1803 without having paid such Duty.

The condition of this obligation is, that, if the above bounden their heirs, or representatives, shall, at the expiration of four calendar months from the date of this obligation, pay or cause to be paid to the said Secretary of State Duty at the rate of Rupee per imperial gallon of proof spirits for all or any portion of the above-mentioned which shall not have been then exported by sea, subject to the aforesaid provisions (of which exportation, if any, due proof shall be given) or passed for local consumption on payment of Duty, then this Bond shall be void; otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Place

Date

(If the bond be for cordials, and other liquors under Section CLXX add)

Schedule.

Description of cordials and liquors.	Quantity in bottles or gallons.	Quantity of proof spirit.
1	2	3

M. WYLIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 4th February 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. VII of 1863.

An Act relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the Danish Colony of Saint Croix.

WHEREAS it is expedient to render lawful the emigration of laborers, being Native Inhabitants of British India, to the Danish Colony of Saint Croix, and to extend the provisions of Act XXXI of 1855 (relating to the emigration of Native Laborers to the British Colonies of Saint Lucia and Grenada) to the emigration of Native Inhabitants of British India who may emigrate to Saint Croix; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XIV of 1859, in so far as it renders liable to penalties every person who shall make with any Native of India, any contract for labor to be performed in the Danish Colony of Saint Croix, or who shall knowingly aid or abet any Native of India in emigrating from the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, to the said Colony, is repealed.

II. All the provisions of Act XXXI of 1855, and of the Schedule thereto as modified by Act XLIX of 1860 (relating to Vessels carrying emigrant passengers to the British Colonies) shall extend and apply to Native Inhabitants of the British Territories in India who shall emigrate to the Danish Colony of Saint Croix, and that Act shall be read as if the words "or the Danish Colony of Saint Croix" had been inserted therein after the words "Saint Lucia and Grenada," or "Saint Lucia or Grenada," wherever those words occur in the said Act.

III. This Act shall take effect as to the said Colony of Saint Croix from the day when the Governor-General of India in Council shall notify in the Calcutta Gazette that such Regulations have been provided and such measures taken as the Governor-General in Council deems necessary for the protection of such emigrants during their residence in the said Colony of Saint Croix and in respect of their return to India.

IV. All the provisions of Act XIX of 1856 (to enable the Governor-General of India in Council to suspend the operation of certain Acts relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers) shall apply to Emigration to the said Colony of Saint Croix.

M. WYLLIE,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 954.

Fort William, the 4th February 1863.

Appointment.—Lieutenant P. W. Fendall, R. N., to officiate as Commander of the Naval Brigade at Port Blair during the absence of Lieutenant Heward; or until further orders, with effect from the date of his joining the appointment, viz., 18th ultimo.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 88.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 4th February 1863.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Dr. A. Young, Assistant Commissioner, First Class, in Oudh, with the powers described in Section I of Act XV of 1862, while in charge of his District during the employment of the Deputy Commissioner on Settlement duties.

His Excellency in Council is likewise pleased to invest Dr. Young with the full Civil powers of a Deputy Commissioner, except that all appeals involving amounts in excess of Rupees 500 shall lie not to him but to the Divisional Commissioner.

No. 78.

REVENUE.

Mr. G. W. Bonner is appointed to be a Deputy Superintendent of Excise and Stamps in the Province of Oudh from the 1st November 1862.

No. 40.

JUDICIAL.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to invest the following Officers of the Central Provinces Commission with Magisterial powers to the extent specified opposite their names:—

Captain J. Nembhard, Deputy Commissioner, First Class, Jubbulpore
Mr. A. B. Rose, Superintendent of Survey and Settlement, Nagpore Division
Mr. A. M. Russell, Assistant Superintendent of Survey and Settlement, Jubbulpore.

The powers described in Section I of Act XV. of 1862.

Lieutenant T. Wakefield,
Assistant Commissioner, Se-
cond Class, Chanda ...

Lieutenant P. Faber, Assistant
Commissioner, Second Class,
Raepore ...

Mr. W. S. Price, Assistant
Superintendent of Survey
and Settlement, Chanda ...

Mr. D. Sinclair, Assistant
Superintendent of Survey
and Settlement, Raepore ...

Mr. G. Cline, Extra Assistant
Superintendent of Survey
and Settlement, Chindwarra.

Ahmed Ali, Tehseeldar, Se-
cond Class ...

Eshwunt Rao and
Ram Rao, Third
Class ...

Gobind Rao and
Pheo Rao, Fourth
Class ...

Jyeldshen ... } Superintendents
Khadim Hussein } of Settlement
Ramdial ... } Department.

The powers of
a Subordinate
Magistrate of
the First Class.

The powers of
a Subordinate
Magistrate,
Second Class,
under Section II.
of Act XXV. of
1861.

The powers of
a Subordinate
Magistrate, Se-
cond Class, under
Section II. of Act
XXV. of 1861,
within the limits
of his own Estate.

Yeshwunt Rao, Zemindar of
Kamptu, Bundara District ...

No. 41.

MILITARY.

Fort William, the 6th February 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Daly, C. B., Com-
mandant, Central India Horse, and Political
Assistant, Goonah, re-joined his appointment on
the 12th December last.

No. 247.

GENERAL.

With reference to G. O. dated 30th December
last, No. 2305, Assistant Surgeon A. J. Cowie
relieved Dr. J. E. Dickinson, of the Medical
Charge of the Rangoon Jail and Charitable
Dispensary, and also of the State Prisoners, on the
1st January 1863.

No. 248.

Mr. P. Carnegy, Deputy Commissioner, Oudh,
returned to his duties on the 15th December last,
from Sick Leave to England.

GENERAL.

No. 256.

Fort William, the 10th February 1863.

Dr. E. C. Bensley, Civil Assistant Surgeon of
Baraich, has been granted one month's leave in
extension to the four months notified in General
Order dated 24th September last, No. 1845.

No. 258.

Captain J. Stahly, Officiating Deputy Commis-
sioner, West Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,
has obtained privilege leave for one month from
1st February, or from the date on which he may
avail himself of the same.

No. 260.

Major R. D. Airdagh, Deputy Commissioner,
First Class, in British Burmah, availed himself of
the privilege leave of absence granted to him in
General Order of the 24th October, No. 2012, on
the 1st December 1862, and made over charge of
the current duties of the Rangoon Treasury to
Mr. G. Hough, Assistant Commissioner, on the
same date.

No. 261.

Captain C. R. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner,
Roy Bareilly, Oudh, returned to his duties on the
17th January last.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

*LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal,"
whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the
Secretary to the Government of India, in the
Foreign Department.*

Names of Parties.

Abbott, A. E.	... Engine Driver
Burns, John	... Clerk
Callins, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Creed, R.	... Ditto, ditto.
Creed, G.	... Ditto, ditto.
Cameron.	... Merchant.
Dodd, G. N.	... Civil Surgeon.
Davey, Peter	... Clerk.
Delavara, J.	... Steward, La Martiniere.
Deverins, J.	... Late Superintendent, Constan- tia.
Dowling, Peter	... Out of employ.
Davis, J.	... Overman.
Dawson, Captain	... Oudh Military Police.
French, Lieutenant C. J.	... Ditto ditto.
Leslie, John	... Clerk, Chief Commissioner's Office.
Marshall, A.	... Assistant Book-keeper.
Parry, J.	... Railway Inspector.
Rae, W.	... Merchant.
Soule, Henry	... Out of employ.
Sadlier, Lieutenant T. J.	... Oudh Military Police.
Smith, C.	... Railway Inspector.
Tucker, R. T.	... Civil Service.
Wilson, R.	... Merchant Tailor.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 180.

Port William, the 10th February 1863.

Mr. W. Greenway assumed charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

J. W. S. WYLLIE,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Port William, the 9th February 1863.

No. 112 of 1863.—Lieutenant R. G. Birch, doing duty at the Buxar Stud Depot, obtained leave of absence from the 5th August to the 6th November 1862, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

No. 113 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Alexander Andrew Bruce, of the Bengal Staff Corps, doing duty with the 17th (the Loyal Pooreeah) Regiment Native Infantry... For one year.

No. 114 of 1863.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. McL. Pemberton, M. N., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 7th March 1861.

No. 115 of 1863.—The undermentioned individual is admitted to pension as specified opposite to his name:—

Private Timothy Kelly, of the 2nd Infantry Company, European Invalid Battalion ... One shilling per diem, payable in Europe.

No. 116 of 1863.—The services of Major H. T. Bartlett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 117 of 1863.—The undermentioned individual is admitted to pension as specified opposite to his name:—

Gunner Darbey Eskey, of the 1st Artillery Company, European Invalid Battalion ... One shilling per diem, payable in Europe.

No. 118 of 1863.—With reference to Notifications from the Public Works Department as per margin, the services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Major T. W. Marten, Her Majesty's 7th Foot, Assistant Engineer, Second Class, Delhi Division. Captain J. R. Martin, Royal Artillery, Executive Engineer, Fourth Class, in the North-Western Provinces.

No. 119 of 1863.—The services of Lieutenant-G. M. Bowie, of the Madras Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Port William, the 10th February 1863.

No. 120 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Lieutenant William Wilson, of the late 86th Regiment Native Infantry ... For twenty months, under the old Regulations.

Lieutenant Charles Augustus Munro, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Sandaway ... For fifteen months.

Conductor John Woodroffe, of the Army Commissariat Department ... For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 121 of 1863.—Third Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Muhammed Sadrool Huq, attached to the Dispensary at Pind Dadus Khan, having been pronounced qualified for advancement, is, under the Rules passed by Government in the Home Department, dated 6th January 1849, promoted to the Second Class from the 26th January 1863.

No. 122 of 1863.—The following Promotions and Alteration of Rank are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Department.	Rank and Names.	To what Rank promoted.	From what Date.	In whose Room.
Medical Dept.	Assistant Surgeon Norman Chevers, A. B.	Surgeon	13th Nov. 1862.	Surgeon-Major W. Crozier, deceased.
	Assistant Surgeon Sydney George Bondfield	Surgeon	1st Feb. 1863.	Surgeon-Major R. C. Guise, retired.

Alteration of Rank.

Department.	Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose Room.
Medical Department.	Surgeon John Charles Collins	26th July 1862	Surgeon G. T. Glover, M. D., invalided.
	" George Richard Pemper-ton, M. D.	7th Aug. "	Inspector-General of Hospitals C. McKinnon, M. D., C. B., retired.
	" John Campbell Bow, M. D.	17th " "	Surgeon-Major T. A. Wethered, retired.
	" Cavendish Johnson	23th " "	Surgeon-Major S. H. Batson, retired.
	" Francis Pearson	6th Sept. "	Surgeon J. Allan, F. R. C. S., retired.
	" William White, M. D. F. R. C. S.	18th " "	Surgeon-Major A. Beale, retired.

H. K. BAKER Major,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 32.

Port William, the 10th February 1863.

Notifications.—With reference to Notification No. 28 of the 4th instant, appointing Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Beadle, Royal Engineers, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, it is hereby notified, that Lieutenant-Colonel Beadle assumed charge of his office on the 5th instant.

No. 33.

Mr. J. M. Easton, Assistant Engineer, First Class, Officiating as Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from 1st February 1863.

No. 34.

Assistant Overseer A. Johnstone, attached to the Nagpore Eastern Road Division, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

J. P. BEADLE, Lieutenant-Col., R. E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 199.

Port William, the 4th February 1863.

The following Notification issued by the Governor of the Straits Settlements is published for general information.

By Order,

J. RENNIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 5.

Singapore, the 14th January 1863.

Notification.—The following Notice, relative to the Cape Rachado Light, is published for general information.

By Order,
(Sd.) W. PROTHKOR, Lieut.,
Depy. Secy. to Govt.,
Straits Settlements.

Notice to Mariners.

STRAITS OF MALACCA.

Fixed Light on Cape Rachado.

ON or about the 1st of February 1863 a fixed bright Light will be exhibited on Cape Rachado, in the Malacca Straits. The Light is of the first order, and will be visible 22 miles.

The Light will not be seen inside the line of bearing—by Compass North $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ West, and South $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East. To the North-Westward this line passes over the centre of the Rambeek Shoal, and touches the extreme point beyond. To the South-Eastward it leads a bare mile outside the Diana Rock. On the bearing of North-West by West $\frac{3}{4}$ West, by Compass, which leads a mile outside the Rambeek, a more intense line of Light will be shewn, and a similar one in the direction of the Pyramid Shoal.

The Light House is white, and its position, as taken from the Survey of Lieutenant Ward, is in Latitude $1^{\circ} 23' 52''$ North, and Longitude $101^{\circ} 48' 12''$ East.

FROM THE LIGHT HOUSE

The Pyramid Shoal bears	N. 57° W. distance 21 miles.
" Rambeek "	N. $50\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. " 13 " "
Light Vessel on the one fathoms bank	N. 64° W. " 59 " "

JOHN WM. READ, Master, R. N.,
In charge of China Sea Survey.

(True Copy.)

(Sd.) W. PROTHKOR, Lieut.,
Depy. Secy. to Govt.,
Straits Settlements.

No. 4870.

The 3rd September 1862.

LIST of Persons entitled to Medals as noted below, whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Controller of Marine Affairs:—

1st China War.	
Abree, Domingo	Steamer "Nemesis."
Augustin, John	"Enterprise."
Cesar, Augustine	"Tennasserim."
Guo, F.	"Nemesis."
Colquhoun, J.	"Queen."
Conetta, Victor	"Nemesis."
DeCler, D.	"Enterprise."
Dominguez, M.	"Nemesis."
Doutre	"Queen."
Fairclough, H.	Gunner, Steamer "Madagascar."
Francis, J.	Steamer "Nemesis."
Gomes, A.	" "
Gomes, A.	"Madagascar."
Gomes, R.	"Queen."
Gomes, A.	"Hughes."
Green, T.	2nd Class Engineer, Steamer "Phlegathon."
Hartley, H. L.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Nemesis."
Higgs, T.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Enterprise."
Hume, W.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Tennasserim."
Jesus, M.	Steamer "Enterprise."
Lawrence, A.	Porty Officer, Steamer "Madagascar."
Massiah, J.	Steamer "Enterprise."
Mignel, P.	"Nemesis."
Norton, G.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Tennasserim."
Pyra, P.	Steamer "Madagascar."
Ramona, de P.	"Queen."
Sherill, E.	"Madagascar."
Smith, J.	"Queen."
Symonds, H.	"Proserpine."
Thompson, J.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Pluto."
Wall, A. P.	1st Lieutenant, Steamer "Queen."

Burmah Medals with Claps for Pegu.

Barton, C.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Vire Queen."
Bendish, G. H.	Apothecary, Steamer "Mahamuddy."
Bolt, C.	Clerk in charge, Steamer "Pluto."
Brown, C.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Mahamuddy."
Conway, M.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Diamodah."
Davidson, G.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Mahamuddy."
Denton, H. W.	3rd Officer, Surveying Vessel "Kishna."
Eckley, K.	" "
Evans, G. W.	2nd Officer of the Steamer "Diamodah."
Gooding, W.	Purser, Steamer "Nerbanan."
Goodwin, M. P.	Clerk, Steamer "India."
Hutchinson, J.	A. B., Steamer "Pluto."
Hodge, T.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Pluto."
Hood, J. H.	2nd Officer of the Steamer "Lord William Bentinck."
Jackson, R.	Boatswain, "Phlegathon."
Kennedy, J.	Boatswain, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Lawson, W. S.	Surgeon, Steamer "Proserpine."
Lodge, W.	A. B., "Tennasserim."
Lawson, W.	A. B., "Tennasserim."
Mackay, J.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Hugh Lindsay."
Muir, G.	A. B., Steamer "Tennasserim."
Middleton, J.	3rd Engineer, Steamer "Proserpine."
Miller, J. M.	Surgeon, "Fire Queen."
Pope, J.	Gunner, Steamer "Pluto."
Ramsbottom, W.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Pluto."
Rean, J. R.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Reed, J. F.	Madagascar, Steamer "Enterprise."
Tamplin, M.	Commander, Steamer "Phlegathon."
Thompson, R. S.	Surgeon, Steamer "Pluto."
Touze, W. D.	3rd Officer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Tyler, F.	Madagascar, Steamer "Pluto."
Woolley, J.	Midshipman, Steamer "Tennasserim."

Brown, William	Ganges Flotilla.
Sanderson, H.	Civil Service.

Lapponia Medals.

JOHN G. REDDIE,
Offg. Controller of Marine Affairs.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

Public Works Department.

COMMUNICATIONS.—ROADS.

No. 21.

The 9th February 1863.

Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the

re-alignment of a portion of the Road from Hadjipore to Mozufferpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the undermentioned pieces of land are required:—

Land measuring about 6000 feet in length and about 120 feet in width, situated on the West side of the Hadjipore Road, in Mouzahs Kelah, Lokbro, Baghmunia and Auserpore, Pergunnah Hadjipore, in the District of Tirhoot.

Land measuring about 3000 feet in length and about 150 feet in width, situated on the West side of the Hadjipore Road, in Mouzahs Deghee, Doultupore, Chucksureefa and Hamurigawa, Pergunnah Hadjipore, in the District of Tirhoot.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857 to all whom it may concern.

No. 22.

LOCAL.

The 6th February 1863.

Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a portion of the Sylhet and Cachar Road, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring about twenty-seven miles in length and about one hundred feet in breadth is required. The land is situated in Mouzahs Hurree Nagar, Neer Hurreetsecur, Coroi Kondy, Latte-mara, Kaligorah, Seudeepore, Sudashur, Balabund, Kally Nagar, Fookibaree, Mohadehpore, Gograsaur, Sreesona, and Serapore, in Zillah Cachar.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857 to all whom it may concern.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 23.

The 9th February 1863.

Appointment.—Baboo Peary Lall Monkerjee, Probationary Assistant Overseer, attached to the Suburban Roads Division, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department in Bengal as an Assistant Overseer.

No. 24.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. J. Beauchamp, Assistant Engineer, Second Class, attached to the Tirhoot Division, for twenty-eight

* From 22nd January to 19th February 1863.

days,* on Medical Certificate, under Section V., Cap. II., of the Unconvenanted Absentee Rules, in addition to the sick leave already granted to him in Notification from this Department, No. 170 of the 23rd October 1862.

F. R. BOYCE,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Dept.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undivided Districts:—

Names of Districts.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1863.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 31st December 1862.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st January 1863.	Remarks.
		INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	
Gadsway Krishna	Onitira Nizampetam	1,50,700 30,000	8,800 3,500	1,41,900 26,500	Boats are usually procurable.
Nellore	Islandalli Vasam Kochapetam Pichali Ningunipalli	40,000 30,000 40,000 11,714 6,000	..... ..... ..... 5,160	40,000 30,000 40,000 14,714 6,000	
Madras	Madras Puthur Covelong	2,00,485 1,55,100 92,269	1,30,980 66,458 48,009	69,505 88,642 44,260	Boats are usually procurable at the first four Ports and at Hingindrali they can be obtained from the neighbouring Ports.
Tanjore	Kattinuvadi Negativai Vedavaiam Neiduvandal	50,000 31,120 33,120 71,000	..... 1,280 32,520	50,000 32,120 10,600 71,000	
Madurai	Kodakudi Savi Pattanam Thendy	50,000 72,000 89,520	..... ..... .....	50,000 72,000 89,520	
	Total	11,50,700	2,07,687	9,43,013	

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 16th January 1863.

J. A. DALYELL, Sub-Secretary.

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

Fort William,
The 6th February 1863.

J. P. GRANT,
Offy. Junior Secretary.

STATEMENT showing the importations of Salt (private property) in Boat and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 1st February 1863.

Description of Salt.	Government Boats.	Private Boats.	Afloat.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	11,03,340	10,81,612	14,918	22,92,670
French Kerkutch	8,520	9,000	22,335	34,948
Ceylon	21,200	22,722	.....	26,650
Bombay	1,05,436	1,55,005	.....	2,60,441
Madras	34,776	40,345	24,219	1,07,340
Schnee	17,156	22,502	1,08,564	1,48,222
Arabian and Persian Gulf Kerkutch	.....	20,150	3,720	29,870
Mucat Rock	6,100	10,183	.....	16,283
Total	13,62,205	13,78,119	1,73,756	29,15,430

J. P. GRANT,
Offy. Junior Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 6th February 1863.

Notice.

TO COMMISSIONERS AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

It is notified that lithographed Forms of the following Forms of Statements are procurable in English, Bengalee, Oordoo, and Ooryah, from the Allipore Jail Press, to which indents should be forwarded through the Superintendent of Stationery:—

Quarterly Statement showing the working of Bengal Act VI. of 1862, (for Commissioner's Return.)

Quarterly Statement showing the working of Bengal Act VI. of 1862, (for Collector's Return.)

Register 28A. of Suits, under Section IV. of Bengal Act VI. of 1862.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 16th January 1863.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given, that the third sale of Opium, the provision of 1861-62, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Friday, the 6th of March 1863, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 3,300 Chests, viz:—

Behar Opium ... 1,860
Benares Opium ... 1,440

Total Chests ... 3,300

2. The general conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual, they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1862, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st March 1863, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 11th March 1863, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 21st March 1863.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1861-62, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

		Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday,	5th April 1863	1,860	1,440	3,300
"	Wednesday, 6th May "	1,860	1,440	3,300
"	Monday, 6th June "	1,860	1,440	3,300
"	Thursday, 9th July "	1,860	1,440	3,300
"	Monday, 10th Aug. "	1,860	1,440	3,300
"	Monday, 7th Sept. "	1,860	1,440	3,300
"	Thursday, 1st Oct. "	1,860	1,440	3,300
"	Monday, 2nd Nov. "	1,860	1,440	3,300
"	Monday, 7th Dec. "	1,863	1,444	3,307
Total		16,733	12,264	29,997

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. P. GRANT,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 3rd February 1863. }

Notification.

BANOO GORIND MOHUN GHOSH, Unconvenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Public Treasury on the 4th instant.

BANOO KALIDAS PALIT, Unconvenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Hazareebaugh Treasury on the 5th instant.

E. F. HARRISON,

Offg. Depy. Andr. and Sect.-Genl.,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 10th February 1863. }

Bengal.

Ecclesiastical.

THE REVEREND GEORGE LOVELY, of Trinity College, Dublin, B. A., Assistant Chaplain, has been appointed by the Bishop of Calcutta Surrogate in this Archdeaconry for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage.

W. H. ABBOTT,

Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,

The 7th February 1863. }

NOTICE.

THE TRADE RETURNS of the Port of Calcutta, for the Month ended 31st August 1862, which were published on the 27th ultimo, may be had at Rupees 4 per copy, on application at the *Calcutta Gazette Office*.

The 23rd January 1863.

Notice.

Will be published, on an improved plan, on the 1st February, under the authority of the Government of Bengal, by the Civil Pay-Master, No. 11. of the Civil List for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, showing the names, designations, and emoluments of the Civil, Military, and Unconvenanted Servants of Government in all Departments.

Price, Rupees 3 per copy.

Persons wishing for copies are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

HUGH SANDEMAN,

Civil Pay-Master.

CALCUTTA,

The 21st January 1863. }

Notice.

"PAYMENTS by Cheque on the Bank of Bengal at the Presidency will henceforth on no account be made by the Presidency Pay-Master on the last day of the month."

C. F. M. MUNDY, Major,

Presidency Pay-Master.

FORT WILLIAM;

Pay Office,

The 26th January 1863. }

Orders by the Vice Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

22. The undermentioned Candidates have passed the Bachelor of Law Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

None.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Brojendra Coomar Seal.
Mohendra Lall Seal.
Aughor Nath Ghose.
Kedar Nath Muzumdar.
Kisto Mohan Mookerjee.
Bhoynb Chunder Banerjee.
Tarra Praseno Doss.
Jaher Chunder Chuckerbutty.
Umbica Churn Bose.

23. The undermentioned Candidates have passed the Licentiate in Law Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Toolsey Doss Seal.
Otool Chunder Mookerjee.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

{ Rama Nath Seal.
{ Mutty Lall Banerjee.
{ Durgan Doss Dutt.
{ Bama Churn Banerjee.
Mohesh Chunder Bose.
Bhoobun Chunder Banerjee.
Shib Chunder Muzumdar.
Omesh Chunder Banerjee.
Nil Madob Bose.

24. Sylhet is hereby added to the List of places at which University Examinations may be held.

J. RICHARDS,
Officiating Registrar.

The 6th February 1863.

No. 135.

Order by the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 2.

BABOO HUREE CHURN GHOSH, Deputy Collector of Purneah, is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries from the date he may receive charge of the Purneah Treasury from Mr. Collector F. B. SIMMON.

A. MONEY,
Commissioner.

The 6th February 1863.

Loans on Debenture.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, with the sanction of Government, and under the powers vested in them by Acts XXV. and XXVIII. of 1856, are prepared to receive Tenders for Loans on Debenture for eight lacs of Rupees, on the credit of the Rates and Taxes imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, for the execution of the Sewerage and Drainage Works of the Town of Calcutta, in sums of not less than Rupees (1,000) one thousand. The Debentures will have a currency of two years, and carry interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum from their respective dates. Interest to be paid half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December at the Bank of Bengal.

The first instalment, or 25 per cent. of the eight lacs, to be payable at the Bank on 2nd March next.

So much of the amount tendered to the Commissioners as will leave 75 per cent. of the sum proposed to be raised will be payable as under, viz :—

25 per cent. on 2nd April next.

25 " " 2nd May "

25 " " 2nd June "

In case of equality of Tenders beyond the amount required a pro-rata diminution will be made.

Script receipts will be issued to the parties whose Tenders are accepted. The receipts will subsequently be delivered up by the holders in exchange for Debentures when prepared.

Applications to the twenty-fourth day of February next ensuing to be addressed to Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co., or to the Bank of Bengal superscribed "Tender for Debentures."

By Order of the Board,

ROBERT TURNBULL,

Secy. to the Municipal Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS;

1, Chowringhee Road,

The 27th January 1863.

Notice of the Municipal Commissioners.

TO RATE-PAYERS.

WHEREAS the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1856, have completed the Valuations of Houses, Buildings, and Lands for the year 1863, the Books containing the said Valuations and Assessments may be inspected at their Office by Owners, Occupiers, Agents, or Trustees of Property from Monday, the 18th of February, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

It is further notified, that, in pursuance of Section XI. of Act XXV. of 1856, the Municipal Commissioners, will sit at their Office, No. 1, Chowringhee Road, on Monday, the 2nd March 1863, and following days, at noon, to take into consideration applications for reduction of assessments, when parties interested will be required to attend either personally or by their agents.

By order of the Board of Municipal Commissioners,

ROBERT TURNBULL,

Secy. to the Municipal Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE MUNI. COMMISSIONERS;

No. 1, Chowringhee Road,

Calcutta, 6th February 1863.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 2nd March 1863, and opened there at noon on the day following for supply of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Form of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned and none other will be received.

Tenders to be superscribed—"Tender for Timber and Planks."

Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.

Parties may tender for whole or any portion of requirements.

Tenders to state rates per cubic foot.

Tenderers must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

SCHEDULE.

NAME OF ARTICLES.	Aggregate quantity required.	Where, to whom, and in what quantities deliverable.	Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Security for fulfilment of Contract.	REMARKS.
	Cubic Feet.				
Teak Planks 20" x from 5" to 8" and not less than 13 feet long ...	500	At Baloghhat Timber Agency. To Officer in charge. Total quantity on or before the 30th April 1863.	2½ per cent on value of Timber tendered.	10 per cent on value.	Of best quality and subject to approval of Timber Agent.
Teak Planks 18" x from 5" to 8" and not less than 13 feet long ...	4,000				
Timber, Teak, 22" to 24" square. 1st Class Moulmein Duggees ...	Tons 70 or Cubic feet 3,500				
Sison Logs from 5" to 7" Girth, 1st Class ...	No. 75				

PORT WILLIAM;
Executive Commissariat Office,
the 2nd February 1863.

A. D. DICKENS, Major,
Assistant Commissary General.

Notification.

BABOO UTUL BEHARI PAUL, Deputy Collector, took charge of the Balasore Treasury from Deputy Collector Mouvie Gohun Sulder on the 19th January 1863, and has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

R. N. SMOKE,
Commissioner.

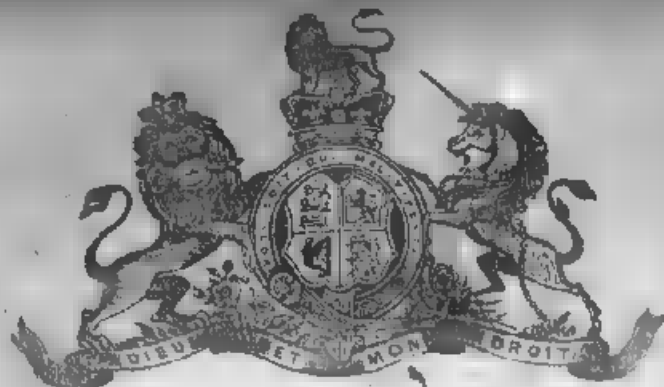
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Cuttack Division,
Camp Killah Unnau,
The 31st January 1863.

Notice.

LIEUTENANT N. LOUIS, Assistant Commissioner, Larkimpore, and in charge of the Treasury of that District, is empowered to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

W. ANNEW, Major,
Offg. Commissioner of Assam.

ASSAM;
Commissioner's Office,
Camp Nowgong,
The 17th January 1863.



The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th January 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. VI of 1863.

An Act to Consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India should be consolidated and amended; It is enacted as follows:—

Title.

I. This Act shall be called the Consolidated Customs Act.

II. From and after the date on which this Act shall come into operation, Laws repealed.

Regulation IX. 1810 of the Bengal Code (for prescribing the whole of the Regulations at present in force for the collection of the Government Customs in the Territories of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, and in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces; and for re-establishing those Customs with amended Rates for the collection of them), Regulation VI. 1814 of the said Code (for modifying certain parts of Regulation IX. 1810 and Regulation I. 1812), Regulation XXI. 1817 of the said Code (for modifying and explaining certain parts of Regulation IV. 1813), Regulation XV. 1825 of the said Code, (to make certain alterations in the rates of Duty charged, and Drawbacks allowed on Goods Imported or Exported by Sea at the Port of Calcutta or any other place within the Territories immediately subordinate to the

Presidency of Fort William, and to amend and consolidate the rules in force relative to such Duties and Drawbacks), Regulation XV. 1829 of the said Code (for altering the mode of valuing Goods Imported by Sea, with a view to the assessment of Customs Duties thereon), Regulation III. 1830 of the said Code (for amending part of the rules of Regulation XI. 1820, and likewise for better enforcing the payment of Duty on the Exportation of Goods by Sea), Regulation VI. 1833 of the said Code (for rescinding part of Regulation XV. 1829, and for enacting other rules in the case of Goods imported by Sea), Acts XIV and XXV. of 1830, Act XVI of 1837, Act VI of 1841 (for prohibiting the Importation of Rum and Rum Shrub into the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), Act XIII of 1841 (for explaining the provisions of Act No. XXV of 1830), Act XXIII of 1841 (for prohibiting the Importation of Rum and Rum Shrub into the Presidency of Fort St. George in Madras), Act XXV of 1843 (for making the provisions of 5 and 6 Vic., c. 47, Section XI, applicable to India), Sections XVII to XXI and Sections XLVI to LXVIII of Act VI of 1844 (for abolishing the levy of Transit or Inland Customs Duties, for revising the Duties on Imports and Exports by Sea, and for determining the price at which Salt shall be sold for home consumption within the Territories subject to the Government of Fort Saint George), Section III of Act VI of 1848 (for equalizing the Duties on Goods Imported and Exported on Foreign and British Bottoms, and for abolishing Duties on Goods carried from Port to Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company), Act VII of 1848 (to exempt certain Free Ports from the operation of Section III of Act VI of 1848 and otherwise to amend that Act), Act X of 1850 (to declare Aden a Free Port), Act I of 1852 (for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to the Customs under the Presidency of Bombay), Act XXI of 1855 (for amending Act No. VI of 1844), Act VII of 1859 (to alter the Duties of Customs on Goods Imported or Exported by Sea), Section III of Act XXII of 1859 (to amend Act I of 1852, for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to the Customs under the Presidency of Bombay), Sections III and IV of Act X of 1860 (to amend Act VII of 1859, to alter the Duties of Customs on Goods Imported or Exported by Sea), and Section II of Act XXIII of 1860 (to amend Act XXI of 1855, to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the

Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal—are repealed; except in so far as they repeal the whole or any part of any other Regulation or Act; or relate to Duties leviable on Salt or Opium; and except as to any act done, offence committed, or liability incurred before the date on which this Act shall come into operation.

III. The following words and expressions in this Act have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction:—

1. The words "British India" denote the Territories that are or shall become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., c. 100 (entitled "An Act for the better Government of India"), except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

2. The words "Local Government" denote the persons authorized to administer Executive Government in any part of British India; or the Chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Governor-General of India in Council, when such Chief Executive Officer shall by an order of the Governor-General in Council published in the Official Gazette, be authorized to exercise the powers vested by this Act in a local Government.

3. The words "Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place" denote the persons authorized to exercise, under any Local Government, the chief control in the Department of Customs in any Presidency or place.

4. The words "Chief Officer of Customs of the Port" denote the Executive Officer of highest rank in the Department of Customs in any Port.

5. The words "Officer in charge of the Custom House" include every Officer of Customs who is for the time being authorized to have separate charge of a Custom House.

6. The word "Magistrate" includes every Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

7. The words "Free Port" denote any Port at which no Duties of Customs are leviable.

8. The words "Foreign Port" include any Port situated beyond British India, and any Free Port.

9. The words "Foreign Goods" include all Goods not produced or manufactured in British India.

10. The word "Vessel" includes any thing made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

11. The words "Coasting Vessel" denote any Vessel plying between one Port in British India not being a Free Port and another Port in British India not being a Free Port, without touching at any intermediate Foreign Port.

12. The words "Master or Commander" include every person, except a Pilot, having command or charge of any vessel.

13. The word "Warehouse" denotes any place approved, appointed, or licensed for the keeping and securing of goods entered to be warehoused without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof.

14. Words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number.

15. Words importing the masculine gender include females.

GENERAL RULES.

IV. It shall be competent to the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place, with the sanction of the local Government, to make and issue rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of Officers in the Department of Sea Customs; and from time to time to add to, alter, or revoke such rules or any of them; provided that no rule so made, shall be inconsistent with any provision of this Act, or of any other law for the time being in force. Any rules made under this Section shall be published in the Official Gazette.

V. Any rules made under the last preceding Section may include such rules as appear expedient for the landing and shipping of passengers' baggage and the passing of the same through the Custom House; and for the landing, shipping, and clearing of parcels forwarded by Her Majesty's or other mails, or by other regular packets and passenger vessels. When any baggage or parcels are made over to an Officer of Customs for the purpose of being landed, a fee of such amount as the local Government shall from time to time direct, shall be chargeable thereon, as compensation for the expense and trouble incurred in landing and depositing the same in the Custom House.

VI. If any dispute shall arise between any Officer of Customs, and any Master or Commander of a vessel, or importer, exporter, owner, or consignee of Goods, or agent, or other person in respect to any matter (not specially provided for by any law for

the time being in force) relating to the importation, exportation, or warehousing of any goods, or to the levy of any Duty or penalty thereon, or to any seizure or forfeiture thereof, the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place in which such dispute shall have arisen shall settle the same, subject to an appeal to the local Government, acting under the general instructions of the Governor-General of India in Council.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS, PORTS, WHARVES, WAREHOUSES, &c.

VII. The local Government of every Presidency or place in which Duties of Sea Customs are levied, shall appoint such persons as it may deem proper to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed by this Act. Every person so appointed shall be liable to be suspended or dismissed by the local Government which appointed him.

VIII. The local Government may delegate to any Authority within its jurisdiction in the Department of Customs the whole or any portion of the powers vested in it by the last preceding Section. Every subordinate Officer who is appointed by virtue of such delegated power, shall be liable to be suspended or dismissed by the Authority which appointed him.

IX. At any Port or place at which there is no Officer in charge of a Custom House, the Collector of Revenue of the District and the Officers subordinate to such Collector shall be deemed to be the proper Officers for the performance of all duties required by this Act to be performed by an Officer in charge of a Custom House and other Officers of Customs.

X. The local Government of any Presidency or place may from time to time declare by notice in the Official Gazette the places within such Presidency or place which alone shall be Ports for the shipment and landing of goods; and may declare the limits of such Ports; and may appoint proper places therein to be wharves for the landing and shipping of goods; and may declare the bounds and extent of any such wharf; and may from time to time alter the limit of any Port or wharf; and may alter the name thereof. Every Port and wharf which shall have been declared and appointed, or which shall be existing as such, at the date on which this Act shall come into operation, shall continue to be such Port or wharf until the local Government shall otherwise declare by notice in the Official Gazette.

XI. The Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time declare, by notice in the Official Gazette, that any Port in British India shall be a Free Port at which no Duties of Customs shall be levied on the importation or exportation of goods by Sea.

XII. The Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time declare by notice in the Official Gazette that any Port on the Continent of India, though such Port be situated beyond British India, shall be regarded as a British Indian Port for the purposes of Section XVIII, of Section CXXI, and of Sections CXXIX to CLX of this Act, in so far as the said Sections or any of them are capable of being applied with respect to such Port; and may in like manner from time to time by notice in the Official Gazette revoke or suspend the operation of any such declaration. So long as any such declaration shall be in force in respect to any Port, goods exported thereto from any Port in British India, or imported therefrom at any Port in British India, shall, as regards warehousing, drawback, and all other matters for which provision is made in any part of this Act, be treated in all respects like similar goods exported from one Port in British India to another such Port, or imported at one Port in British India from another such Port.

XIII. If any goods be landed or shipped, or if an attempt be made to land or ship any goods, or if any goods be brought into any bay, river, creek, or arm of the sea for the purpose of being landed or shipped at any Port or place, which, at the date of such landing, shipment, attempt, or bringing, shall not have been declared to be or shall not be existing as a Port for the landing and shipment of goods, such goods shall be liable to confiscation, together with any ship, boat, carriage, or other means of conveyance engaged in such landing or shipment, or attempt to land or ship, or bringing for the purpose of landing or shipment.

XIV. The local Government of any Presidency or place may from time to time declare by notice in the Official Gazette, that any Port or place within such Presidency or place shall be a Warehousing Port or place for the purposes of this Act; and every Port which, at the date on which this Act shall come into operation, shall have been declared to be or shall be existing as a Warehousing Port, shall continue to be a Warehousing Port under this Act, until the local Government shall otherwise declare by notice in the Official Gazette.

XV. In any Warehousing Port or place the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place may from time to time approve, appoint, or license Warehouses or places of security wherein goods may be deposited without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof; and every Warehouse which, at the date on which this Act shall come into operation, shall have been approved, appointed, or licensed as such shall continue to

be a Warehouse under this Act until otherwise ordered by such Chief Customs Authority.

LEVY OF AND EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES.

XVI. Duties of Customs shall be levied on goods imported by Sea into any Port in British India, not being a Free Port, from any Foreign Port or place, at such rates and with such exemptions as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

XVII. Duties of Customs shall be levied on goods exported by Sea from any Port in British India, not being a Free Port, to any Foreign Port or place, at such rates and with such exemptions as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

XVIII. No Duties of Customs shall be levied on goods carried by Sea from any Port in British India, not being a Free Port, to any other Port in British India, not being a Free Port. Provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to Opium or Salt, or to Spirits manufactured after the English method.

XIX. It shall be lawful for the local Government to authorize the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place, to exempt by special order, from the payment of Duty, under stated circumstances of an exceptional nature, any goods on which Duties of Customs are directed to be levied by any law for the time being in force.

XX. It shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of a Custom House to pass free of Duty at his discretion any baggage in actual use; and for this purpose to determine, subject to such general rules as may from time to time be made under Section IV of this Act, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage in actual use, or as goods subject to Duty.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

XXI. The importation into or exportation from British India of the goods enumerated in the following Clauses is prohibited:

1. Any book printed in infringement of any law in force in British India on the subject of copyright, when the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, shall have given to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, and a statement of the date on which it will expire.

2. False or counterfeit coin; or coin which purports to be Queen's coin of India, but is not of the established standard in weight or fineness.

3. Any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation, figure, or article.

XXII. The importation into British India of Arms or Ammunition, except under a license from the Governor-General of India in Council, or from some Officer authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, is prohibited. Nothing in this Section shall apply to fowling pieces and sporting powder

band file imported by any person in reasonable quantities for his own private use.

XXIII. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time by notice in the Official Gazette to prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation of any particular class of goods.

XXIV. If any goods, the importation or exportation of which is prohibited or restricted, or shall hereafter be prohibited or restricted, be imported into or exported from British India contrary to such prohibition or restriction;

or if any attempt be made so to import or export any such goods; or if any such goods be found in any package produced to any Officer of Customs as containing no such goods; or if any such goods or any goods subject to a Duty or restriction, in respect of importation or exportation, be found either before or after landing or shipment to have been concealed in any manner on board of any vessel within the limits of any Port in British India; or if any goods, the exportation of which is or shall be prohibited or restricted, be brought to any wharf in order to be put on board of any Vessel for exportation contrary to such prohibition or restriction;—such goods together with any goods which shall be found packed with or used in concealing them shall be liable to confiscation; and any person concerned in any such offence, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the goods, or not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XXV. It shall be lawful to import into, or to export from, British India any goods, the importation or exportation of which is not prohibited or restricted by any law or notice of the Governor-General of India in Council, for the time being in force; and any dutiable goods, the importation and warehousing of which is not prohibited or restricted by any such law or notice, may under the rules for the warehousing of goods in force at the Port of importation, be warehoused without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof.

XXVI. On the importation into, or exportation from, any Port in British India of any goods not liable to Duty, or liable to fixed Duties according to weight or quantity only, or to Duties on fixed Tariff valuations, the owner, consignee, importer, exporter, or agent of such goods shall, in his bill of entry or shipping bill, truly declare their real value to the best of his knowledge and belief. In case of doubt, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of the Custom House to require any such person or any other person who shall be in possession of any invoice, broker's note, policy of insurance or other document, whereby the value of any such goods can be ascertained, to produce the same, and to furnish any information relating to the value of such goods which it shall be in his power to furnish. And it shall thereupon be the duty of such person to produce any such document or to furnish any such information so required by such Officer.

XXVII. If, upon the examination of any goods entered for Duty and chargeable with Duty upon the value thereof, but for

Undervalued goods how to be dealt with.

which a specific value has not been fixed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, it shall appear to an Officer of Customs that such goods are properly chargeable with a higher rate or amount of Duty than that to which they would be subject, according to the value thereof as stated in the bill of entry or shipping bill, it shall be lawful for such Officer to detain such goods. In every such case the detaining Officer shall forthwith give notice in writing, to the person entering the goods, of their detention and of the value thereof as estimated by him; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall, within two clear working days after such detention, or within such reasonable period as may with the consent of the parties be arranged, determine either to deliver such goods on the entry of such person, or to retain the same for the use of Government. If the goods be retained for the use of Government, the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall cause the full value at which such goods were entered to be paid to the person entering the same, in full satisfaction for such goods, in the same manner as if such goods had been transferred by ordinary sale, and shall then cause the goods to be sold by public auction after due notice in the Official Gazette. If the proceeds arising from such sale shall exceed the sum paid to the person entering the goods, together with the Duty to which the goods are liable, and all charges incurred by Government in connection with them, a portion not exceeding one-half of the overplus shall, at the discretion of the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port, be payable to the Officer who detected the undervaluation of the goods. Nothing in this Section shall prevent the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port, when he shall have reason to believe that any such undervaluation was solely the result of accident, from permitting the person entering the goods, on his application for that purpose, to amend such entry, as regards valuation, on payment of such increased rate of Duties, or on such other terms as he may determine. When goods are retained under this Section on account of Government, the Duties payable thereon shall in no case be levied from the person entering such goods.

XXVIII. If it be found, when any goods are

Goods brought to be passed through the Custom House for importation or exportation, to correspond in all particulars with description given of them in the application to pass. entered at or brought to be passed through a Custom House either for importation or exportation, that the packages in which they are contained differ widely from the description given in the entry or application for passing them; or that the contents thereof have been wrongfully described in such entry or application as regards the denominations, characters, or circumstances according to which such goods are chargeable with Duty, or are being imported or exported; or that the contents of such packages have been wilfully mis-stated in regard to sort, quality, or quantity; or that goods not stated in the entry or application have been fraudulently concealed in or mixed with the articles specified therein, or have been packed to deceive the Officers of Customs, such packages, together with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation.

XXIX. If upon the first levying, repealing,

Date of importation. enhancement, or reduction of any Duty, or upon any change of any fixed valuation

for Duty, or upon the first permitting, prohibiting, or restricting of any importation, it shall become necessary to determine the exact date on which an importation of goods had effect, such date shall be deemed to be that on which the goods were actually entered for home consumption at the Custom House.

XXX. If, in like manner, it shall become necessary to determine the exact date on which an exportation of goods had effect, such date shall be deemed to be that on which the goods were actually entered outwards at the Custom House.

XXXI. If goods produced or manufactured in British India be imported into any Port in British India from any Foreign Port or place, such goods shall be treated, as Foreign goods, and shall be liable to all the Duties, conditions, and restrictions to which Foreign goods of the like kind and value are liable on the first importation thereof. Provided that if such importation shall take place within

three years after the exportation of such goods, and it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House that the property in such goods has continued in the person by whom or on whose account they were exported, the goods may be entered as Indian goods, in such manner as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall, from time to time, direct. Goods, for which any drawback of Excise shall have been received on exportation, shall in all cases be treated as Foreign goods, unless the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall in any case otherwise direct by special order.

XXXII. The Chief Customs Authority of any

Presidency or place may, from time to time, appoint in any Port in British India, stations or places at which vessels arriving at, or departing from, such Port, shall bring to for the

boarding or landing of Officers of Customs, and may direct at what particular place in any such Port, small vessels, not brought into Port by Pilots, shall be required to anchor or moor. The Chief Officer of Customs of any such Port may, at any time, station Officers of Customs on board of any vessel, while such vessel remains within the limits of the Port. Any person infringing any rule or order made under this

Section by the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place, or by the Chief Officer of Customs of any Port, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

IMPORTATION.

XXXIII. It shall be lawful for the Local

Government of any Presidency or place, by notice in the Official Gazette, to fix a place in any River or Port, beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any vessel, whether laden or in ballast, arriving from any

Foreign Port or place, to pass, until the Master or Commander thereof shall have delivered to the Pilot, Officer of Customs, or other person duly authorized to receive the same, a Report or Manifest containing a true specification of all goods imported in such vessel with

such particulars (as to the name, nation, tonnage, cargo, and Ports of lading of such vessel) and made out in such form as shall, from time to time, be directed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place in which such River or Port is situated.

XXXIV. If, in any River or Port wherein a place has been so fixed by the local Government, the Master or Commander of any vessel arriving from a Foreign Port or place shall wilfully omit, before passing beyond such place, to deliver a Report or Manifest in the form and containing the particulars indicated in the last preceding Section, in so far as they are applicable to his ship, cargo, and voyage; or if any Report or Manifest so delivered shall not contain a true specification of all goods imported in in such vessel, such Master or Commander shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XXXV. If, in any River or Port wherein a place has been fixed by the local Government under Section XXXIII of this Act, the Master or Commander of any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port or place shall remain outside or below the place so fixed, such Master or Commander shall, nevertheless, so soon as the vessel shall anchor, deliver to the Pilot, Officer of Customs, or other person authorized to receive the same, a Report or Manifest as provided in the said Section. If any Master or Commander so remaining outside or below any such fixed place, shall wilfully omit, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver his Report or Manifest, such Master or Commander shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XXXVI. If, after any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port or place shall have entered any Port in British India at which a Custom House is established, and in which a place shall not have been fixed under Section XXXIII of this Act, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall wilfully omit, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver as required by that Section his Report or Manifest to the Pilot, Officer of Customs, or other person authorized to receive the same, such Master or Commander shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XXXVII. If any Pilot, Officer of Customs, or other person authorized to receive a Report or Manifest from any Master or Commander of a vessel, shall refuse so to do, he shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

XXXVIII. If any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port or place at any Port in British India, shall, after having come to its proper place of mooring or unloading, remove from such place, except with the authority of the Master or Harbour Master, obtained in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1855 (for the regulation of Ports and Port-docks), directly to some other place of mooring or unloading, the

Attendant or Harbour Master, obtained in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1855 (for the regulation of Ports and Port-docks), directly to some other place of mooring or unloading, the

Master or Commander of such vessel shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and the vessel shall not be allowed to enter until the penalty is paid.

XXXIX. It shall be lawful for the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place to appoint stations at which any vessel, arriving at any Port in such Presidency or place from any Foreign Port or place, may be required to bring to for the boarding of such vessel by an Officer of Customs deputed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House at such Port.

XL. If the Master or Commander of any vessel arriving at any Port in British India from any Foreign Port or place shall, when so required under the last preceding Section, fail to bring to at any such station as shall have been appointed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place for the boarding of vessels by an Officer of Customs, such Master or Commander shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XLI. It shall be competent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at any Port in British India at any time to depute at his discretion one or more Officers of Customs to board any vessel arriving at such Port. Every Officer of Customs so sent, shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night until it be otherwise ordered by the Officer in charge of the Custom House. Provided that it shall be competent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House to direct, whenever he may see fit so to do, and on such conditions as he may see fit to impose, that the discharge of cargo may take place without the presence of an Officer of Customs.

XLII. Every Master or Commander of a vessel, who shall refuse to receive on board an Officer of Customs deputed as above provided, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for each day during which such Officer shall not be received on board; and the vessel shall not be allowed to enter until the penalty is paid.

XLIII. Every Master or Commander of a vessel, who is bound to receive on board an Officer of Customs, shall also be bound to receive on board one servant of such Officer, and to provide such Officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and likewise with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board. If any Master or Commander shall wilfully disobey the directions contained in this Section, he shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

XLIV. Every Officer of Customs, deputed as above provided on board of any vessel, shall have free access to every part thereof, and shall have power to fasten down any hatchway or entrance to the hold, and to mark any goods before landing, and to lock up, seal, mark, or otherwise secure any goods on board of such

Officers of Customs to have free access to every part of the ship, and may seal and secure goods. Officer in charge of Custom House may authorize search and opening of locks.

Penalty for not delivering Report or Manifest within 24 hours after anchoring.

Penalty for refusing to receive Officer of Customs on board.

Accommodation of Officers. Penalty.

Penalty for vessel removing from place of mooring or unloading without due authority.

Penalty for not receiving Report or Manifest.

Penalty for not delivering Report or Manifest within 24 hours after anchoring.

Penalty for not receiving Report or Manifest.

Penalty for not receiving Report or Manifest.

vessel. If any box, place, or closed receptacle in any such vessel be locked, and the keys be withheld, such Officer shall report the same to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, who may thereupon issue to the Officer on board, or to any other Officer under his authority, a written order to search; and, on production of such order, it shall be competent to the Officer bearing the same to require that any place, box, or closed receptacle in such vessel be opened in his presence; and, if it be not opened upon his requisition, to break the same open; and any goods

that shall be found concealed therein, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, shall be liable to confiscation.

XLV. If any Master or Commander of a vessel shall refuse to allow such vessel or any box, place, or closed receptacle in such vessel to be searched when so required by an Officer of Customs bearing a written order to search; or if an Officer of Customs shall place any lock, mark, or seal upon any goods, and such lock, mark, or seal shall be wilfully opened, altered, or broken, before due delivery of such goods; or if any such goods shall be secretly conveyed away; or if any hatchway or entrance to the hold, after having been fastened down by an Officer of Customs, shall be opened without his permission, in every such case the Master or Commander of such vessel shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XLVI. No vessel arriving in any Port in British India from any Foreign Port or place, shall be allowed to break bulk until a Report or Manifest shall have been delivered as hereinbefore provided; nor until a copy of such Report or Manifest, together with an application for entry inwards, shall have been presented to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, and order shall have been given thereon by such Officer for the discharge of the cargo. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may refuse to give such order, until any Port-clearance, cocket, or other paper, which he shall know, or have reason to believe, had been granted at the place from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise have been delivered to him. Nothing in this Section shall prevent an Officer in charge of a Custom House from granting, on receipt of the original Report or Manifest, and prior to the entry of the vessel at the Custom House, a special pass, under such rules as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, for the unshipping of Bullion or Treasure.

XLVII. The Master or Commander of every vessel arriving from any Foreign Port or place shall, at the time of applying for entry inwards at any Port in British India, deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, if required so to do, the bill of lading or a copy thereof for every part of the cargo laden on board, and shall answer all such questions relating to the vessels, cargo, crew, and voyage as shall be put to

him by such Officer. If any such bill of lading or copy thereof shall be false; or if any such bill of lading or copy shall have been altered with fraudulent intent; or if the goods expressed in any such bill of lading or in any bill of lading of which a copy shall be so produced shall not have been bona fide shipped on board of such vessel; or if any such bill of lading so produced, or any bill of lading of which a copy shall be so produced by any such Master or Commander shall not have been made previously to the departure of the vessel from the place where the goods expressed in such bill of lading were shipped; or if any part of the cargo shall have been staved, destroyed, or thrown overboard, or if any package be opened, and such part of the cargo or such package be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House; in every such case the Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

Penalty for false entry, or report, &c.

XLVIII. No goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, unless they be duly entered in the Report or Manifest of such vessel. If any goods be found on board in excess of those entered in the Report or Manifest, or not corresponding with the ascertainment therein contained, the fact shall be reported by the Officer of Customs on board, and all such goods shall be liable to confiscation, or to be charged with such increased rate of Duty as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall direct.

XLIX. If any goods entered in the Report or Manifest shall not be found on board of the vessel, or if the quantity found be short, and if such deficiency be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall be liable, in addition to full Duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of Duty chargeable on the missing or deficient goods, if they be capable of being assessed therewith; or if they be not, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value.

L. Nothing contained in the two Sections last preceding shall be construed to prevent any Officer in charge of a Custom House from permitting the Master or Commander of any vessel to amend any obvious error, or to supply any omission resulting from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplementary Report or Manifest. But the receiving of such amended or supplementary document shall always be discretionary with the Officer in charge of the Custom House; who, if he decide to receive any such amended or supplementary Report or Manifest, may levy thereon such fee as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall from time to time direct.

LI. A period of fifteen working days after the entry of a vessel not exceeding 500 tons, or such other period as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct, shall be allowed (without charge for the Officer of Customs, for the landing of

Penalty for not being able to account for missing or deficient package, &c.

Amendment of obvious errors, &c.

Consequence of exceeding period for landing Report Cargo.

import cargo from such vessel. One additional day shall in like manner be allowed for every 50 tons in excess of six hundred. If the period occupied in the landing of import cargo be in excess of that so allowed, the vessel shall be charged with the expense of the Officer of Customs at a rate not exceeding five Rupees per diem (Sundays and holidays excepted) for such excess period.

LII. If the importer, owner, or consignee of any goods (except such as shall have been declared by the Master or Commander as not to be landed), or the agent of such importer, owner, or consignee, shall not land such goods within fifteen working days after the entry of the vessel importing the same, or within such further period as the bill of lading of such vessel shall specify, the Master or Commander of the vessel, or the Officers of Customs on the application of such Master or Commander, may then carry such goods to the Custom House; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall thereupon be bound to take charge of, and to grant receipts for such goods; and, if notice in writing shall have been given that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage, general average, or other charges of a stated amount, such Officer shall be bound to hold such goods until the freight, primage, duties, and other charges to which such goods are liable, shall be paid.

LIII. If the cargo of any vessel, with the exception of a small quantity only of goods, shall have been landed within such period of fifteen days or such further period as the bill of lading shall specify, the Officers of Customs may, on the application of the Master or Commander of such vessel, direct that such remaining goods shall forthwith be carried in like manner to the Custom House.

LIV. If any earlier period than fifteen working days after the entry of any vessel is specified in the bill of lading of such vessel for the discharge of her cargo or any part thereof, and if the importer, owner, or consignee of such cargo, or the agent of such importer, owner, or consignee, shall not land the same within such specified period, the Master or Commander of such vessel or the Officers of Customs on the application of such Master or Commander may then carry such goods to the Custom House; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall thereupon be bound to take charge of and to grant receipts for such goods; and if notice in writing shall have been given that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage, general average, or other charges of a stated amount, such Officer shall be bound to hold such goods until the freight, primage, duties, and other charges to which such goods are liable, shall be paid.

LV. At any time after the arrival of any vessel the Officer in charge of the Custom House may, with the consent of the Master, or Commander of such vessel, cause any small package or parcel of goods to be carried to the Custom House, there to remain for entry in charge of the Officers of Customs during the remainder of the working days allowed under the provisions of this or any other Act relating to

Customs, for the landing of such package or parcel. If any package or parcel so carried to the Custom House shall remain unclaimed, on the expiration of the number of working days so allowed for its landing, or at the time of the clearance outwards of the vessel from which it was landed, the Master or Commander may give such notice as is provided in Section LII of this Act, and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall thereupon be bound to hold such package or parcel as provided in the said Section.

LVI. If the Duties chargeable upon any goods carried to the Custom House under the provisions of any of the four Sections last preceding, together with the freight, primage, charges of landing and removal, rent and other charges, to which such goods shall be liable, shall not be paid within four months from the date of entry of the vessel, or if such goods shall not be duly warehoused within such period, such goods may, after due notice in the Official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall then be applied; first, to the payment of freight, primage, and general average; next, to the payment of Duties; and then to the payment of other charges. The overplus, if any, shall be paid to the importer, owner, or consignee of the goods or to his agent on his application for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shewn why such application was not so made. If any such goods be of a perishable nature, the Officer in charge of the Custom House may at any time direct the sale thereof, and shall apply the proceeds in like manner. Nothing in this Section shall be held to authorize the passing for home consumption of any dutiable goods without payment of Duties of Customs thereon.

LVII. If any goods be not cleared for home consumption or for warehouse within two months from the date of landing of such goods, or within such further period as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct, such goods may, after due notice in the Official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall then be applied to the payment of Duties and other charges. The overplus, if any, shall be paid to the importer, owner, or consignee of the goods or to his agent on his application for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the date of the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shewn why such application was not so made.

LVIII. Except with the written permission of the Officer in charge of the Custom House no goods, with the exception of passengers' baggage, shall on any Sunday, or on any Holiday or day on which the discharge of cargo is or shall be prohibited by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, be discharged from any vessel arriving at any Port in British India from any Foreign Port or place; nor, except with such written permission, shall any goods be so discharged on any day, except between such hours as the Chief Customs Authority shall, from time to time, appoint by notice in the Official Gazette; nor without the presence or authority of an Officer of Customs.

Goods landed on Sundays, and other Holidays, unless with permission, liable to confiscation.

to be. Any Master or Commander of a vessel who shall cause or suffer any goods to be removed contrary to any of the provisions of this Section, shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and all goods so unauthorizedly removed, shall be liable to confiscation.

LIX. If any goods shall be removed from on board of any vessel for the purpose of being landed and passed for importation, such goods shall be forthwith removed to and landed at the wharf or other place appointed for the landing of such goods. If such goods be not so removed, or landed, or if the boat containing such goods be found out of the proper track between the vessel and such wharf or other proper place of landing, and such deviation be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, such goods, together with any vessel or boat employed in removing them, shall be liable to confiscation.

LX. No goods, which shall have been discharged from any vessel under the authority of an Officer of Customs, shall be landed except at the wharf or other place appointed for the landing of such goods. No goods which shall have been discharged into any boat for the purpose of being landed shall, previously to their being landed, be transhipped into any other boat without the permission of an Officer of Customs. Any Goods landed or transhipped contrary to the provisions of this Section shall be liable to confiscation.

LXI. When any goods shall be sent from on board of any vessel for the purpose of being landed and passed for importation, there shall be sent with each boat-load, or other separate despatch, a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent, and the marks and numbers or other description thereof. Each boat-note shall be signed by an Officer of the vessel, and likewise by the Officer of Customs on board, if any such Officer be on board. If any goods sent to be landed be found without a boat-note in any boat proceeding to land, such goods shall be liable to confiscation; or the person by whose authority the goods are being landed, or the person in charge of the boat, if it appear that the fault was with him, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of Duty leviable on the said goods.

LXII. The importer, owner, or consignee of any goods liable to Duties of Customs, and intended to be delivered for home consumption on the landing thereof from the importing ship, or the agent of such importer, owner, or consignee, shall make entry of such goods by delivering to the Officer in charge of the Custom House a Bill of Entry thereof in such form and containing such particulars as may, from time to time, be directed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place. The particulars of such entry shall correspond with the particulars given of the same goods and packages in the Report or Manifest of the ship. Whenever the value of any goods is required to be stated in the entry, the importer, owner, or consignee, or his

agent, shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such value at the foot of such entry. Provided that, if the importer, owner, or consignee, or his agent, shall make a declaration before the Officer in charge of the Custom House to the effect that he is unable, from want of full information, to state the value or contents of any case, package, or parcel of goods, then the Officer in charge shall permit him, previous to the entry thereof, to open such case, package, or parcel and examine the contents in presence of an Officer of Customs. Except as provided in Section XXVII of this Act for cases of obvious error, no re-valuation of goods assessed for Duty on the declared value thereof shall be allowed after such goods shall have been removed from the Custom House.

LXIII. If, without entry duly made, any goods shall be taken or passed out of any Custom House or Wharf, the person so taking or passing such goods shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided that no entry shall be required in respect of passengers' baggage, which may be examined, landed, and delivered under such rules as shall from time to time be made under Section IV of this Act by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place. Any prohibited or dutiable goods found, either before or after landing, concealed in any such baggage, together with the other contents of the package in which they are found, shall be liable to confiscation.

LXIV. If, after any goods have been landed and before they have been passed through the Custom House, the importer, owner, or consignee, or his agent, or any one acting on his behalf, removes or attempts to remove them, with the intention of defrauding the revenue, such goods shall be liable to confiscation; or, if the goods cannot be recovered, the owner shall be liable, in addition to full Duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of such Duty if the goods be capable of being assessed therewith; or, if they be not, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value.

LXV. No claim for any abatement or refund of Duty on account of damage alleged to have been sustained before entry, shall be allowed in respect of any goods imported into any Port in British India, unless such claim be made in writing, and the damaged condition of such goods be ascertained and certified, on the first examination thereof, by a Custom House Appraiser, or by such other person as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall appoint for the purpose.

LXVI. Goods, the damaged condition of which is ascertained and certified to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, may, after notice in the Official Gazette, be sold by public auction at such time (within thirty days from the date of entry), and at such place, as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall appoint. The Duty on such goods shall be adjusted on the gross amount realized by their bona fide sale, as proved by the original ac-

Count of damaged goods, and the levy of Duty thereon.

count sales, without any abatement or deduction whatsoever, except of so much as represents the Duties payable on the importation thereof. On goods the value of which shall have been fixed under the provisions of Section CLXXIX of this Act, no abatement of Duties shall be allowed, unless they be deteriorated to the extent of one-fifth of their value. No abatement of Duty on account of damage shall be allowed on Wines, Spirits, or Beer, or on any other articles on which Duties are levied on quantity and not on value.

LXVII. All goods derelict, jetsam, flotsam, and wreck brought or coming into any Port in British India shall, at all times, be subject to the same Duties to which goods of the like kind are subject on importation at such Port, unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, that such goods are the produce or manufacture of any country or place, by virtue whereof they are entitled to be admitted Duty free; or that such goods, if liable to Duty, are entitled to an abatement in respect of damage.

LXVIII. The Officer in charge of the Custom House, whenever he shall see fit, may require that goods brought by Sea, and stowed in bulk, shall be weighed or measured on boardship before landing, and may levy Duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

LXIX. Any portion of an import cargo intended for another Port, or any ship's stores intended for the home voyage, may be declared by the Master or Commander of any vessel as not to be landed, and may thereupon, with the special sanction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be retained on board, and such cargo or ship's stores so retained shall not be subject to the payment of Duty. Provided that all such cargo and ship's stores shall be entered in the Export Manifest of the vessel, as cargo or ship's stores not landed, and on which no Duty has been paid. Nothing in this Section shall prevent the Officer in charge of the Custom House from sealing up, or otherwise securing, if he see reason for so doing, any portion of such cargo or ship's stores during the vessel's stay in Port.

WAREHOUSING.

LXX. It shall be lawful for any person who has imported any goods, into any warehousing Port in British India to deposit such goods, without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof, in any public or private warehouse, approved, appointed, or licensed under this Act.

LXXI. Every building in any warehousing Port or place which the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall from time to time approve or appoint for the purpose, shall be a public warehouse for the reception of goods under this Act. Every public warehouse shall be under the lock and key of a warehouse-keeper appointed by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port or place in which it is situated. The warehouse-keeper shall, to the extent provided in Sections LXXVI and XCIII of this Act, and not otherwise, be

Responsible of
Keeper.

responsible for the charge of all goods deposited in his warehouse and for their due reception therein and delivery therefrom.

LXXII. The Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place may from time to time determine in what divisions of any public warehouse, and in what manner, and on what terms, including rates of rent, any goods and what sort of goods, may be deposited without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof. A table of the rates of rent so fixed for every public warehouse shall be placed in a conspicuous part thereof.

LXXIII. At any warehousing Port or place, the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port or place shall have power to license private warehouses for the reception of goods under this Act without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof. Every license for a private warehouse so granted shall, unless it be otherwise provided in the license, be liable to be revoked after one month's notice by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port or place in which such warehouse is situated.

LXXIV. Every application for a license for a private warehouse shall be in writing and shall be drawn up in the form marked A annexed to this Act, or in such other form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, and shall be signed by the applicant.

LXXV. Every application for the admission of goods into any public or private warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in the form marked B annexed to this Act, or in such other form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, and shall be signed by the applicant.

LXXVI. No goods shall be warehoused without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof unless such goods shall have been assessed for Customs Duty in like manner as goods intended to be passed for home consumption. The warehouse-keeper in respect of goods lodged in a public warehouse, and the person who obtained the license in respect of goods lodged in a private warehouse, shall be answerable for the weight or gauge reported by the Customs House Officer who shall have assessed such goods, allowance being made, if necessary, for usage and wastage as provided in Section XV of this Act. Nothing in this Section shall interfere with the re-assessment for Duty of warehoused goods on their clearance for home consumption, should an alteration of any Duty or of any fixed valuation for Duty render such re-assessment requisite with reference to the provisions of Section XXIX of this Act.

Warehouse-keeper
or bond to be an-
swerable for weight
or gauge.

No goods to be
warehoused without
payment of Duty
unless assessed for
Customs Duty.

Saving of the re-
assessment of ware-
housed goods on
clearance for home
consumption.

Warehouse-keeper
shall be answerable
for the weight or
gauge reported by
the Customs House
Officer who shall
have assessed such
goods, allowance
being made, if
necessary, for
usage and wastage
as provided in
Section XV of this
Act.

LXXVII. When an application shall have been made for the warehousing of any goods under this Act, and when such goods shall have been assessed for duty as directed in the last prece-

Bond under what
circumstances to be
taken. Form and
conditions of bond.

ing Section, the importer, owner, or consignee, or his agent, shall be required to execute a bond for the amount of such Duty in the form marked C annexed to this Act, or in such other form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place. Every such bond shall relate to the Duties chargeable on the cargo or portion of the cargo of one vessel only.

LXXVIII. Every bond shall be for twice the amount of Duty assessed on the goods to which it relates, and shall stipulate for the payment, on demand, of any sum due on account of any such goods, together with interest on such sum from the date of demand at such rate, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as shall be fixed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place. Every person who shall execute any such bond shall be bound thereby for the payment of all Duties, interest, and charges that shall be claimable on account of the goods, and of penalties incurred for violation of the Customs law in respect to the same.

LXXIX. When any such bond shall have been executed, the goods to which such bond relates shall be allowed to remain in warehouse for a period not exceeding three years, without being liable to the demand of Import Duty.

LXXX. If any goods entered to be warehoused shall be carried into the warehouse, unless with the authority or under the care of the proper Officers of Customs, and in such manner, by such persons, within such time, and by such roads or ways, as such Officers shall direct, such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the person so carrying them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

LXXXI. When the provisions of Sections LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, and LXXVIII shall have been complied with in respect to any goods, such goods shall be forwarded in charge of an Officer of Customs to the warehouse in which they are to be deposited. There shall be sent with the goods a pass, in which the name of the importing vessel, and of the holder, the marks, numbers, and contents of each package, and the warehouse or place in the warehouse wherein they are to be deposited, shall be specified. On receipt of the goods into the warehouse, the correctness of the pass, if it be correct, shall be duly certified by the proper Officer, and the pass shall be returned to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, after which the warehousing of such goods shall be deemed to have been completed. If any goods entered to be warehoused shall be withheld, or removed from any proper place of examination, before they shall have been examined and certified by the proper Officer, it shall be deemed that such goods have not been duly warehoused, and they shall be liable to confiscation.

LXXXII. When goods are passed by tale or by package, the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods, or his agent, shall, for every omission or misdescription thereof, tending to injure the Revenue, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of Duty which

might have been lost to Government by such omission or misdescription, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House that the variance was accidental. If the quantity or value of any goods shall have been overstated on importation, the error may be rectified at any time before the warehousing of the goods shall be completed.

LXXXIII. No package, butt, cask, or hogshead shall be admitted into any public or private warehouse, unless it bear the marks and numbers specified in the pass for its admission. All goods shall be warehoused in the packages, butts, casks, or hogsheads in which they shall have been imported, except as provided in Section XCII of this Act. If any such goods be not so warehoused, or if any alteration be made in goods so warehoused, or in the packing thereof, except as provided in the said Section, or if any such goods be removed from the warehouse in which they were originally deposited, except in presence, or with the sanction of the proper Officer, or under the proper authority for their delivery, such goods shall be liable to confiscation.

LXXXIV. If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the person who has obtained a license for any private warehouse, shall neglect to stow the goods warehoused therein, so that easy access may be had to every package and parcel thereof, he shall for every such neglect, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

LXXXV. If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the person who has obtained a license for any private warehouse, shall fail, on the requisition of any Officer of Customs, to produce any goods which shall have been deposited in such warehouse, and which shall not have been duly cleared and delivered therefrom, he shall, for every such neglect, be liable not only to pay the Duties due on such good, but also to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees in respect of every package or parcel so missing or deficient.

LXXXVI. If any goods entered to be warehoused shall not be duly warehoused in pursuance of such entry, or after being duly warehoused shall be fraudulently concealed in or removed from the warehouse, or abstracted from any package, or transferred from one package to another, or otherwise, for the purpose of illegal removal or concealment, such goods shall be liable to confiscation.

LXXXVII. The Officer in charge of the Custom House shall have authority at any time to issue his written order to cause any goods or packages lodged in any public or private warehouse to be opened, weighed, or otherwise examined as he shall direct; and after any goods shall have been so opened or examined, to cause the same to be sealed or marked in such manner as to him may seem fit. When any goods shall have been so sealed and marked, after examination, they shall not be again opened without permission from the Officer in charge of the Custom House; and when any such goods shall be opened with the permission of such Officer, the packages shall,

if it shall seem fit to such Officer, again be sealed or marked as before.

LXXXVIII. The Officer in charge of the Custom House, or any Officer deputed by him for the purpose, shall have access to any private warehouse licensed under this Act; and if the person who has obtained a license for any such private warehouse shall not open the same when required so to do, by any Officer entitled under this Act or under any other law to have access thereto, or shall, upon demand made by any such Officer at any time within the hours of business at the Port, refuse access to any such Officer, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and shall further be liable to have his license forthwith cancelled and withdrawn.

LXXXIX. Every bond executed for Duty chargeable on goods deposited in any private warehouse shall become due and may be put in suit for the levy of such Duties and other demands of Customs after seven days shall have passed from the date on which the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall have given notice that the license for such warehouse is withdrawn.

XC. Any importer, owner, or consignee of goods lodged in a public or private warehouse under this Act, or the agent of any such importer, owner, or consignee shall, at any time within the hours of business, have access to his goods in presence of an Officer of Customs, and an Officer of Customs shall be deputed to accompany any such person upon application for the purpose being made in writing to the Officer in charge of the Custom House. When an Officer of Customs is deputed as above, the person making the application shall, if required so to do, pay into the hands of the Officer in charge of the Custom House a sum sufficient to meet the expense of employing a special Officer for this purpose, whenever the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall find it expedient to employ such special Officer.

XCI. If the importer, owner, or consignee of any warehoused goods, or the agent or any person in the employ of such importer, owner, or consignee, shall clandestinely gain access to his goods, except in presence of the proper Officer of Customs, gain access to his goods, such importer, owner, consignee, or agent shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XCII. With the sanction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, and after such notice given, and under such rules and conditions as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall from time to time prescribe, it shall be lawful for any importer, owner, or consignee of goods, or his agent, either before or after warehousing, to sort, repack, pack, and re-pack any goods and to make such alterations therein as may be necessary for the preservation, sale, shipment, or disposal thereof, such goods to be re-packed in the packages in which they were imported, or in such other pack-

ages as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall permit; and also to fill up any casks of wine, spirits, or beer from any casks of the same secured in the same warehouse; and also to mix any wines of the same sort, erasing from the cask all import brands, unless the whole of the wine so mixed be of the same brand; and also to take such samples of goods as may be allowed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House, with or without entry, and with or without payment of Duty, excepting the same may eventually become payable on a deficiency of the original quantity; and after such goods have been so separated and re-packed in proper or approved packages, the Officer in charge of the Custom House may, at the request of the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods, or his agent, cause or permit any refuse, damaged, or surplus goods remaining after such separation or re-packing (or, at the like request, any goods which may not be worth the Duty) to be destroyed, and may remit the Duty payable thereon.

XCIII. No importer, owner, or consignee of goods shall be entitled to claim from the Officer in charge of the Custom House, or from any keeper of a public warehouse, compensation for any loss or injury that may occur to such goods while they are being passed into or out of such warehouse, or while they remain therein, unless it shall be proved that such loss or injury was occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of the warehouse-keeper or of an Officer of Customs.

XCIV. If any goods warehoused or entered to be warehoused, or entered to be delivered from a warehouse, shall be lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident or delay either on board of any vessel, or in landing, or during receipt into the warehouse, or in the warehouse, the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place may remit the Duties due thereon or return them if paid. Provided that, if any goods be so destroyed in a private warehouse, notice thereof be given to the Officer in charge of the Custom House within forty-eight hours after the discovery of such destruction. If goods lodged in a warehouse shall receive damage through unavoidable accident, they shall be re-assessed for Duty according to their actual value, and a new bond for the same shall be executed for the unexpired term of warehousing.

XCV. The Import Duty on all goods shall be settled on the quantity or value thereof, as the case may be, registered at the time of importation, without any deduction whatever. Provided that, if it shall appear, at the time of clearing any Wines, Spirits, Beer, or Salt from any warehouse, that a deficiency exists, an allowance (on account of ullage and wastage) shall be made in adjusting the Duties thereon to an extent not exceeding the rates specified below, or in such Table as may from time to time

be prescribed in this behalf by the local Government and notified in the Official Gazette:—

Rates of ullage or wastage in respect to Wines, Spirits, and Beer in cask.

For any time not exceeding	6 months	...	2½ per cent.
Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding	12 ditto	...	5 "
Ditto 12 ditto	ditto	18 ditto	...
Ditto 18 ditto	ditto	3 years	...
Ditto 3 years and not exceeding	3 years	...	12½ "

When Salt is warehoused in a Government Golah or Store-house under charge of a Government Officer, Duty of Customs shall be chargeable only on the amount actually cleared.

The rate of wastage to be allowed in adjusting the Duties on Salt warehoused in a private Golah or Store-house, shall be prescribed from time to time by the Local Government and notified in the Official Gazette.

XCVI. If any goods lodged in a private warehouse shall be found to be deficient at the time of delivery therefrom, the person who obtained the license for such warehouse shall, unless the deficiency

Penalty for deficiency, if beyond ullage and wastage allowed.

be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be liable to a penalty equal to five times the Duty chargeable on the goods so deficient. Provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to any Wines, Spirits, Beer, or Salt the deficiency in which is proved to be due solely to ullage or wastage; and that it shall be competent to the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place to direct, in respect to any such article, and for the purposes of this Section, that allowance be made in any special case for a rate of ullage or wastage exceeding that contemplated in the last preceding Section.

XCVII. If any goods lodged in a private warehouse shall be found to

Penalty for excess over registered quantity.

exceed the registered quantity, such excess, unless accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, shall be charged with five times the ordinary Duty thereon. When any penalty shall be incurred under this or the last preceding Section, the goods in respect of which such penalty is incurred shall not be removed until the penalty is paid.

XCVIII. No goods shall be removed from

Goods not to be removed from warehouse except under application to the Officer in charge of the Custom House.

any warehouse, except after application to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, for permission to pass the goods for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port or place; or for home consumption, in like manner as other goods are passed through the Custom House; or for removal to another warehouse, as provided in Sections CV, CVI, CVII, and CVIII of this Act.

XCIX. Application to remove goods from any

Form of application for removal of goods. Twenty-four hours notice to be given.

warehouse shall be made in the form marked D annexed to this Act, or in such other form as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place may, from time to time prescribe. Such application shall ordinarily be made to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, twenty-four hours before it is intended so to remove such goods.

C. If any goods shall be taken out of any

Penalty if goods taken out of warehouse without entry.

warehouse otherwise than as is provided in this Act, the bonder shall forthwith pay the Duties due upon such goods; and every person who shall so take out any goods without payment of Duty, or who shall aid, assist, or be

concerned therein, shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees. If the person so offending be an Officer of Customs not acting in execution of his duty and be prosecuted to conviction by the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods, no Duty shall be payable in respect of such goods, and any damage so occasioned by such Officer shall, with the sanction of the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, be repaid by the Officer in charge of the Custom House to such importer, owner, or consignee.

CI. The expenses of carriage, packing, and stowage of goods on their re-

Expenses of carriage, packing, &c., to be borne by owner.

ception into or removal from a warehouse, shall, if paid by the Officer in charge of the Custom House or by the warehouse-keeper, be chargeable on the goods, and be defrayed by the importer, owner, or consignee, in like manner as the Duties of Customs.

CII. If goods be lodged in a public warehouse,

Payment of rent and warehouse dues. In case of failure goods may be sold, &c.

the importer, owner, or consignee shall further pay monthly, on receiving a bill or written demand for the same from the warehouse-keeper, the rent and warehouse dues. If any such bill for rent or warehouse dues be not discharged within ten days from the date of presentation, the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall have power, in liquidation of such demand, (any transfer or assignment of the goods notwithstanding), to cause to be sold by public auction, after due notice in the Official Gazette, such sufficient portion of the goods as he may select. Out of the proceeds of such sale the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall first satisfy the demand for the liquidation of which the sale was ordered, and shall then pay over the surplus, if there be any, to the importer, owner, or consignee; provided that application for the same be made within one year from the date of the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shewn why such application was not so made.

CIII. If any goods warehoused as provided

On goods being removed otherwise than for export, &c., full Duty to be paid.

in this Act, shall be removed or taken from the warehouse, otherwise than for removal to another warehouse as provided in Sections CV, CVI, CVII, and CVIII of this Act, or for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port or place; or if any goods shall not have been cleared from the warehouse and so exported at the expiration of the time during which such goods are permitted by this Act to remain in warehouse, the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall thereupon demand the full amount of Import Duty which is chargeable on account of such goods, together with all charges or penalties due on account of them.

CIV. If any importer, owner, or consignee

Officer in charge of Custom House may proceed against goods, or under the bond, at his option; and may detain in goods and sell after ten days, if the demand be not paid. Disposal of proceeds

shall fail to pay any Duty or penalty that shall fall due on account of goods warehoused under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of the Custom House either to proceed upon the bond executed by such importer, owner, or consignee, or to cause such portion as to him shall seem fit of the warehoused goods, on account of

which the Duty or penalty is demanded, to be detained in satisfaction thereof; and if the demand be not discharged within ten days from the date of such detention (due notice thereof being given to the importer, owner, or consignee), the goods so detained shall be liable to be sold by public auction in satisfaction of the demand after due notice in the Official Gazette. The proceeds of any sale so made of goods so detained, shall be written off upon the bond in discharge thereof to the amount received, less the charges of the sale; and if any surplus be obtained from such sale, beyond the amount of the demand, such surplus shall be paid over to the importer, owner, or consignee of the goods; provided that application for the same be made within one year from the date of the sale or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made. No transfer or assignment of goods shall prevent the Officer in charge of the Custom House from proceeding against such goods in the manner above provided for any demand of Customs Duties or penalty claimed thereon.

CV. Any importer, owner, or consignee of goods warehoused under this Act, or any agent of such importer, owner, or consignee may, with the permission of the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port, and on such conditions and after giving

such security as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall direct, remove goods from one public or private warehouse to another warehouse in the same Port. When any person shall desire so to remove any goods, he shall make application in the form marked E annexed to this Act, or in such other form as the said Chief Customs Authority shall from time to time prescribe.

CVI. Goods warehoused under this Act at any Port or place in British India may in like manner be removed by sea or by inland carriage in order to be re-ware-

housed at any other Port or place in British India in which the like kind of goods may lawfully be warehoused. Such goods may also again in like manner be removed to any other such Port or place to be there again re-warehoused. When any person shall desire so to remove any goods, he shall make application to the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port or place at which they are warehoused, stating the particulars of the goods to be removed, and the name of the Port or place to which it is intended that they shall be removed, together with such other information, and in such manner and form, as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall from time to time prescribe.

CVII. When permission is granted for the removal of any goods from one warehousing Port or place to another under the last preceding Section, an account containing the particulars thereof shall be transmitted by the proper Officer of the Port or

place of removal to the proper Officer of the Port or place of destination, and the person requiring the removal shall enter into a bond, with one sufficient surety, in a sum equal at least to the Duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and warehousing thereof at the Port or

place of destination, within such time as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall direct. Such bond may be taken by the proper Officer, either of the Port or place of removal, or of the Port or place of destination, as shall best suit the residence or convenience of the persons interested in such removal. If such bond shall be taken at the Port or place of destination, a certificate thereof, signed by the proper Officer of such Port or place shall, at the time of the entering of such goods, be produced to the proper Officer of the Port or place of removal, and such bond shall not be discharged unless such goods shall be produced to the proper Officer, and duly re-warehoused at the Port or place of destination, within the time allowed for such removal, or shall be otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such Officer; nor until the full Duties due upon any deficiency of such goods, not so accounted for, shall have been paid.

CVIII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place to permit any

person desirous of removing warehoused goods, to enter into a general bond, with such sureties, in such amount, and under such conditions, as such Chief Customs Authority shall approve, for the removal from time to time of any goods from one warehouse to another, either in the same or in a different Port or place, and for the due arrival and re-warehousing of such goods at the Port or place of destination, within such time as the said Chief Customs Authority shall direct.

CIX. Upon the arrival of warehoused goods at the Port or place of destination, they shall be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules can be made applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last mentioned goods.

CX. When goods are brought in any vessel to any Port in British India and application is made for leave to trans-ship such goods for removal to some other Port in British India, such trans-shipment shall be allowed without the payment of Duty at the Port of trans-shipment,

provided that the person requiring such trans-shipment shall enter into a bond, with such security as may be required of him, in a sum equal at least to the Duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and entry thereof at the Port of destination within such time, as the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port of trans-shipment shall direct. Such goods shall thereupon be treated in all respects as warehoused goods, removed under the provisions of Sections CVI and CVII of this Act. An Officer of Customs shall, in every case, be deputed to superintend the removal of such goods from vessel to vessel.

CXI. If, on the arrival at the Port of destination, of goods removed under the last preceding Section, the person making the removal shall be desirous forthwith to export such goods by sea to some foreign Port or place or to pay Duty thereon for home consumption without actually

On arrival of goods at Port of destination they may, after formal re-warehousing, be entered for exportation or home use on payment of Duties.

Officers at Port of removal to transmit account of goods to Officers at Port of destination, owner to execute bond for due arrival, &c.

lodging the goods in the warehouse for which they had been entered, the Officer in charge of the Custom House at such Port of destination may, after all the formalities of entering and examining such goods for re-warehousing shall have been duly performed, permit the goods to be entered and shipped for exportation, or to be entered and delivered for home consumption, upon payment of the Duties due thereon, in like manner as if such goods had been actually lodged in such warehouse. All goods so exported, or for which the Duties have been so paid, shall be deemed to have been duly cleared from the warehouse.

CXII. When any goods warehoused as provided in this Act shall be removed from any public or private warehouse, the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall cause such removal to be noted on the back of the bond. Every note so made shall specify the quantity and description of goods removed, the purposes for which they have been removed, the date of removal, the name of the person removing them, the number and date of the Export Pass under which they have been taken away, if removed for exportation by sea, or of the Import Pass or order, if removed for home consumption, and the amount of Duty (if any) paid.

CXIII. A register shall be kept of all bonds entered into for Customs Duties on goods warehoused as provided in this Act, and entry shall be made in such register of all particulars specified in the last preceding Section.

A register of bonds to be kept. When the bonds are to be cancelled and returned to the obligee.

When the register shall shew that the entire quantity of the goods covered by any bond has been withdrawn from warehouse, either owing to the goods being passed for home consumption on the payment of Duties, or owing to their re-exportation by sea to some Foreign Port or place, and when all charges and penalties which have been incurred on account of such goods shall have been paid, it shall be competent to, and shall be the duty of, the Officer in charge of the Custom House, to cancel such bond, as discharged in full, and to deliver it, so cancelled, to the person who shall have executed or who shall be authorized to receive it.

CXIV. In no case shall the settlement of Duty on warehoused goods be delayed beyond three years from the date of the first warehousing of the goods in British India.

CXV. All the provisions of this Act relating to private warehouses shall be applicable to all warehouses wherein the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association shall receive bonded goods.

EXPORTATION.

CXVI. No vessel shall be entitled to entry outwards, or to take on Board any part of her export cargo, until a written application shall have been duly made to the Officer in charge of the Custom House by the Master or Commander of such vessel, or by his authorized agent, nor until an order shall have been given thereon by such Officer for such entry or shipment of cargo. Every application made under this Section shall

specify the name, tonnage, and nation of the vessel, the name of the Master or Commander, and the name of every place for which cargo is to be shipped. If any goods be taken on board of any vessel at

any Port in British India before she shall have been so entered outwards at such Port, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXVII. A period of fifteen working days, after the expiration of the period allowed for discharging import cargo under Section LI of this Act, or such further period as

the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct, shall be allowed (without charge for the Officer of Customs), for the shipment of export cargo on board of every vessel not exceeding six hundred tons. One additional day shall in like manner be allowed for every fifty tons in excess of six hundred. If the period occupied in the shipment of export cargo be in excess of that allowed, the vessel shall be charged with the expense of the Officer of Customs at a rate not exceeding five Rupees per diem (Sundays and holidays excepted) for such excess period. Due allowances shall in such case be made for any period during which a vessel, after the completion of the discharge of import cargo, and before the commencement of the shipment of export cargo, shall be laid up by the withdrawal of the Officer of Customs upon application from the Master or Commander. If the Master or Commander of any vessel so laid up shall, before application is made

by him or his agent, for an Officer of Customs to superintend the receipt of cargo, cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel any goods whatever, such Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and the goods, if protected by a pass, shall be liable to be re-landed for examination at the expense of the vessel, and if not protected by a pass, shall be liable to confiscation.

CXVIII. Except with the written permission of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, no goods, with the exception of passengers' luggage, shall, on any Sunday, or on any holiday or day

on which the shipping of cargo is or shall be prohibited by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, be shipped or water-borne to be shipped for exportation from any Port in British India; nor, except with such written permission, shall any goods be so shipped or water-borne to be shipped on any day except between such hours as such Chief Customs Authority shall from time to time appoint by notice in the Official Gazette; nor from any place in any such Port except a wharf duly appointed for such purpose; nor without the presence of the proper Officer of Customs; nor before due entry outwards of the exporting vessel, and of the goods; nor before such goods shall have been duly cleared for shipment. Any person who shall

cause or suffer any goods to be shipped or water-borne to be shipped contrary to any of the provisions of this Section shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and any goods so unauthorizedly shipped or water-borne for shipment, together with any

vessel in which they are being so water-borne shall be liable to confiscation.

CXIX. It shall be lawful for an Officer of Customs to open any package, and fully to examine any goods shipped or brought for shipment at any place in British India.

CXX. It shall be competent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at any Port in British India at any time to send at his discretion one or more Officers of Customs on board of any vessel clearing from such Port.

Every Officer of Customs so sent shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Officer in charge of the Custom House. Provided that it shall be competent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House to direct, whenever he may see fit so to do, and on such conditions as he may see fit to impose, that the shipment of cargo may take place without the presence of an Officer of Customs.

CXXI. Every Master or Commander of a vessel who shall refuse to receive on board an Officer of Customs deputed as above provided, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for each day during which such Officer shall not be received on board; and the vessel shall not be allowed to take in cargo until the penalty is paid.

CXXII. Every Master or Commander of a vessel, who is bound to receive on board an Officer of Customs under Section CXX of this Act, shall also be bound to receive on board one servant of such Officer, and to provide such Officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and likewise with a due allowance of fresh water and with the means of cooking on board. If any Master or Commander shall wilfully disobey the directions contained in this Section, he shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CXXIII. No goods shall be shipped, or water-borne to be shipped for exportation, until the exporter or his agent shall have filled in and delivered to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, or other proper Officer, a shipping bill of such goods in the form marked F. appended to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place.

CXXIV. Before any warehoused goods, or goods subject to Duties of Excise, or goods entitled to drawback of Customs on exportation, or goods exportable only under particular rules or restrictions shall be permitted to be exported, the exporter or his agent shall, if required so to do, give security by bond in such sum not exceeding twice the Duty leviable on such goods as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct, with one sufficient surety that such goods shall be duly shipped, exported, and landed at the place for which they

are entered outwards, or shall be otherwise accounted for, to the satisfaction of such Officer.

CXXV. When any goods shall be sent for the purpose of being shipped for exportation on board of any vessel, there shall be sent with each boat-load or other separate despatch a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent and the marks and numbers or other description thereof. Each boat-note shall be signed by the proper Officer of Customs, and shall be delivered to the Officer of Customs who is on board of the vessel on which such goods are to be shipped, if any such Officer be on board. If no such Officer be on board, every such boat-note shall be delivered to the Master or Commander of the vessel, or to an Officer of the vessel appointed by such Master or Commander to receive it. If any person so receiving any such boat-note shall fail to deliver it, when required so to do by any Officer of Customs authorized to make such requisition, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CXXVI. No vessel, whether laden, partially laden, or in Ballast, shall depart from any Port in British India until a Port-clearance shall have been granted by the Officer in charge of the Custom House or other Officer duly authorized to grant the same. Every application for Port-clearance shall be made by the Master or Commander at least twenty-four hours before the intended departure of the vessel; and every Master or Commander of a vessel so applying for Port-clearance shall answer to the proper Officer of Customs such questions touching her departure and destination as shall be demanded of him. If any Master or Commander of a vessel shall attempt to depart without a Port-clearance, such Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees. If any vessel shall actually depart without a Port-clearance, the Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and such penalty may be levied by the Chief Officer of Customs of any Port in British India to which such vessel shall proceed, or in which she shall be. A Certificate of departure without Port-clearance purporting to be signed by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port from which any vessel is stated to have so departed, shall be sufficient *prima facie* proof of the fact so certified.

CXXVII. Except when duly appointed by the Master Attendant at any Port, or by some other Officer duly empowered in that behalf by the Local Government, no Pilot shall take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, unless the Master or Commander of such vessel shall produce a Port-clearance. Every person convicted before a Magistrate of an infraction of this rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXXVIII. The Master or Commandore of every vessel intending to leave any Port in British India shall, at the time of applying for Port-clearance, deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, or other duly authorized Officer, a Manifest in duplicate according to such form as

are entered outwards, or shall be otherwise accounted for, to the satisfaction of such Officer.

CXXV. When any goods shall be sent for the purpose of being shipped for exportation on board of any vessel, there shall be sent with each boat-load or other separate despatch a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent and the marks and numbers or other description thereof. Each boat-note shall be signed by the proper Officer of Customs, and shall be delivered to the Officer of Customs who is on board of the vessel on which such goods are to be shipped, if any such Officer be on board. If no such Officer be on board, every such boat-note shall be delivered to the Master or Commander of the vessel, or to an Officer of the vessel appointed by such Master or Commander to receive it. If any person so receiving any such boat-note shall fail to deliver it, when required so to do by any Officer of Customs authorized to make such requisition, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CXXVI. No vessel, whether laden, partially laden, or in Ballast, shall depart from any Port in British India until a Port-clearance shall have been granted by the Officer in charge of the Custom House or other Officer duly authorized to grant the same. Every application for Port-clearance shall be made by the Master or Commander at least twenty-four hours before the intended departure of the vessel; and every Master or Commander of a vessel so applying for Port-clearance shall answer to the proper Officer of Customs such questions touching her departure and destination as shall be demanded of him. If any Master or Commander of a vessel shall attempt to depart without a Port-clearance, such Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees. If any vessel shall actually depart without a Port-clearance, the Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and such penalty may be levied by the Chief Officer of Customs of any Port in British India to which such vessel shall proceed, or in which she shall be. A Certificate of departure without Port-clearance purporting to be signed by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port from which any vessel is stated to have so departed, shall be sufficient *prima facie* proof of the fact so certified.

CXXVII. Except when duly appointed by the Master Attendant at any Port, or by some other Officer duly empowered in that behalf by the Local Government, no Pilot shall take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, unless the Master or Commander of such vessel shall produce a Port-clearance. Every person convicted before a Magistrate of an infraction of this rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXXVIII. The Master or Commandore of every vessel intending to leave any Port in British India shall, at the time of applying for Port-clearance, deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, or other duly authorized Officer, a Manifest in duplicate according to such form as

The Master of a vessel, on applying for Port-clearance, to deliver a Manifest and Certificate.

Penalties.

No Pilot, &c., to take charge of, &c., any vessel proceeding to sea without production of Port-clearance.

Penalty.

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXXVIII. The Master or Commandore of every vessel intending to leave any Port in British India shall, at the time of applying for Port-clearance, deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, or other duly authorized Officer, a Manifest in duplicate according to such form as

Manifest in duplicate according to such form as

may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, containing a full and true specification of all goods to be exported in the vessel; and shall also deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, or other duly authorized Officer, such Certificates as the Officer in charge of the Custom House, acting under the general instructions of such Chief Customs Authority, shall require. The Officer in charge of the Custom House, or other duly authorized Officer, when satisfied with the said Certificates, and as to the correctness of the Manifest, shall grant a Port-clearance to the Master or Commander, and shall return at the same time to such Master or Commander one copy of the Manifest duly countersigned by the proper Officer of Customs.

CXXXIX. It shall be competent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House to refuse Port-clearance to any vessel until the required Manifest and Certificates are produced, and until all Port-dues and other charges and penalties due by such vessel, or by the Master or Commander thereof are duly paid or their payment secured by such guarantee, or by a deposit at such rate, as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct.

CXXX. If any goods liable to Duty on importation, or taken from a warehouse to be exported, or entitled to drawback on exportation, which are enumerated in the Manifest of any vessel, shall not be duly shipped before the departure of such vessel, or shall not be duly certified by the proper Officer as short-shipped, such goods shall be liable to confiscation. If any goods not enumerated in such Manifest, shall be taken on board of any such vessel, the Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees in respect of every package of such goods. If any goods duly shipped on board of any such vessel be landed at any place other than that for which they shall have been so cleared, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall unless the circumstance be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods so landed.

CXXXI. When goods are passed through the Custom House for shipment on an application presented after Port-clearance shall have been granted, two per cent upon the market value of any such goods not liable to Duty, or liable to specific Duties according to weight or quantity only, or to Duty according to value, and upon the Tariff value of goods so passed, which are liable to Duties on fixed Tariff valuations, shall in every case be levied in addition to any Duty to which such goods shall be ordinarily liable. Provided that nothing in this Section shall be deemed to apply to any shipment of Treasure or Opium.

CXXXII. Upon an application being made to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, the Duty levied upon goods not shipped, or upon goods shipped and after-

wards re-landed, shall be returned to the person on whose behalf such Duty was paid. Provided that no such refund shall be allowed unless application to re-land shall have been made, or notice of non-shipment shall have been given, before the vessel on which such goods were intended to be shipped, or from which they were re-landed, shall have left the Port.

CXXXIII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place to appoint, for any Port within such Presidency or place, stations at which any vessel departing from such Port may be required to bring to for the landing from such vessel of Officers of Customs, or for further examination previous to such departure.

CXXXIV. If the Master or Commander of any vessel departing from any Port in British India shall, when so required, fail to bring to at any station that shall have been appointed by the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place under the last preceding Section, such Master or Commander shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees. If any vessel shall actually depart after failing to bring to when required, at any station appointed under the last preceding Section, the penalty leviable under this Section from the Master or Commander of such vessel may be levied by the Chief Officer of Customs of any Port in British India to which such vessel shall proceed, or in which she shall be. A certificate of such failure to bring to, when required, purporting to be signed by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port from which the vessel is stated to have so departed, shall be sufficient *prima facie* proof of the fact so certified.

CXXXV. If any vessel, after having cleared from any Port in British India, shall, without having discharged her cargo, return to such Port, or put into any other Port in British India not being a Free Port, any owner or skipper of cargo in such vessel, or the agent of any such owner or skipper, if he shall desire to land the same or any portion thereof for re-export, may make application to the Officer in charge of the Custom House; who, if he grant such application, shall thereupon send an Officer of Customs to watch the vessel, and to take charge of the cargo during such re-landing or removal from on board. Goods on board of such vessel shall not be allowed to be trans-shipped or re-exported free of Duty, by reason of the previous settlement of Duty at the time of first export, unless such goods shall be judged and shall remain, under charge of an Officer of Customs, in a place appointed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House, until the time of re-export. All charges attending such custody shall be borne by the exporter.

CXXXVI. In any case of the return of any vessel to Port, after Port-clearance, it shall be lawful for the Master or Commander of such vessel, or for any owner or skipper of cargo therein to enter such vessel and to land such cargo under the Rules for the importation of

goods. In every such case the Export Duty shall be refunded to, and the amount paid, in drawback shall be reclaimed from, such owner or shipper; and if any goods, on account of which drawback has been paid, be not found on board of any such vessel, the Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the entire value thereof, unless the fact be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House.

DRAWBACK.

CXXXVII. Upon the re-export by Sea, to any Foreign Port or place, of any goods, except Salt or Opium, imported by Sea into British India from any Foreign Port or place, and upon which Duties of Customs have been paid on importation, seven-eighths of such Duty shall be repaid as drawback and one-eighth shall be retained as reserved Duty. Provided that

in every such case the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House; and that the re-export be made within two years from the date of importation, as shown by the Custom House Register, or within such extended term as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall, on sufficient cause for such extension being shown, in any case determine. No re-payment shall be made under this Section on account of any article entered in the Export Manifest of the vessel as ship's Stores. Articles on which, though they be not country articles, an export duty is chargeable by law, shall not, on re-exportation, be entitled to claim exemption from such Export Duty by reason of their having paid Duty on importation; but it shall be lawful for the said Chief Customs Authority in any such case to direct that no reservation of any part of the Import Duty be made on the re-exportation of such article.

CXXXVIII. No payment of drawback shall be made upon any goods re-exported from any Port in British India, unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re-export, nor unless payment be demanded within one year from the date of entry for shipment. No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to Sea.

CXXXIX. No drawback shall be allowed upon the exportation of any goods entered for drawback, which shall be of less value than the amount of the drawback claimed. All such goods so entered shall be liable to confiscation.

No drawback on goods not entered in Export Manifest.

CXL. No drawback shall be allowed upon goods exported from one Port in British India to another such Port, not being a Free Port. But drawback may be allowed upon goods which, after having been charged with Duty at one Port in British India, and thence exported to

another such Port not being a Free Port, are thence again re-exported by Sea to a Foreign Port or place. Provided that in every such case the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port of final exportation, and that such final exportation be made within three years from the date of first importation into British India.

CXLI. Any person, or the duly authorized agent of any person, claiming drawback on any goods duly exported, shall make and subscribe a declaration, that such goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed at any Port in British India; and that such person was, at the time of entry and shipment, and continues to be, entitled to drawback thereon.

CXLII. If any goods on the entry of which drawback goods, if not exported, or re-landed, liable to confiscation, and parties concerned to penalty. for re-export drawback shall have been paid, shall not be duly exported to a Foreign Port or place or shall be un-shipped or re-landed at any Port in British India (not having been duly re-landed or discharged as short-shipped under the care of an Officer of Customs or under Section CXXXV or Section CXXXVI of this Act), such goods, together with any vessel used in so un-shipping or re-landing them, shall be liable to confiscation; and the Master or Commander of the vessel from which such goods shall be so un-shipped or re-landed, and any person by whom or by whose orders or means such goods shall be so un-shipped or re-landed, or who shall aid or be concerned in such un-shipping or re-landing, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods, or not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXLIV. A drawback of the whole of the Duties of Customs shall be allowed for wine intended for the consumption of any Officer of Her Majesty's Navy, on board of any of Her Majesty's ships in actual service, unless such wine shall have been warehoused without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof. The quantity of wine on which drawback may be so allowed in any one year for the use of any such Officer shall not exceed the proportions specified below; that is to say:—

	Gallons.
For every Admiral	1,200
Vice-Admiral	1,050
Rear-Admiral	840
Captain of first and second rate	630
" third, fourth, and fifth rate	420
" an inferior rate	210
Lieutenant or other Commanding Officer, and for every Marine Officer, Master, Purser, or Surgeon	105

CXLV. Every person clearing and claiming drawback for wine as provided in the last preceding Section, shall state in the entry the name of the Officer for whose use such wine is intended, and of the ship in which he serves, as well as the place and date of the last supply for which drawback was allowed. All such wine shall be delivered into the charge of the proper Officers

of Customs at the Port of shipment, to be shipped under their care; and when the Officer commanding the ship shall have certified the receipt of such wine into his charge, and the proper Officer of Customs shall have certified the shipment, the drawback shall be paid to the person entitled to receive the same.

CXLVI. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may permit the transfer of any such wine from one Naval Officer to another Naval Officer, on board of the same or of any other such ship, as part of his authorized proportion; or may permit the trans-shipment of any such wine from one ship to another for the use of the same Naval Officer; or the re-landing and warehousing of any such wine for future re-shipment. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may also receive back the Duties for any such wine, and allow the same to be cleared for home consumption.

CXLVII. If any such wine be not laden on board of the ship for which it was intended, or be unladen from such ship without the permission of the proper Officer of Customs, such wine shall be liable to confiscation.

CXLVIII. Provisions and stores for the use of Her Majesty's Navy shall, in like manner, be passed free of Duty; and where Duties shall have been paid on such provisions and stores, drawback of such Duties, whether of Customs or Excise, shall be allowed on receipt or application in writing from the Officer Commanding the ship for which they are intended or from some other Officer duly authorized to make such application.

COASTING TRADE.

CXLIX. No Duties of Customs shall be levied on any goods lawfully carried in any coasting vessel. Provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to Opium, Salt, or Spirits manufactured after the English method; or to goods brought from any Foreign Port or place to any Port in British India, and there trans-shipped for, or thence carried to, any other Port in British India without payment of Duty; or to goods removed in bond.

CL. No drawback shall be allowed for any goods shipped in any coasting vessel, but this shall not interfere with the allowance of drawback for goods duly manifested and exported by sea to any Foreign Port or place in any native vessel, other than a coasting vessel.

CLI. The local Government, acting under the general instructions of the Government of India, may from time to time determine, by rules to be published in the Official Gazette, on what conditions, and on what conditions only, goods may be carried coastwise, though not shipped at any Port in British India to be so carried; also in what cases; and in what cases only, goods may be shipped in a vessel to be carried coastwise before

all goods brought in such vessel from a Foreign Port or place shall have been unladen. It, in contravention of any such rule so published,

any goods shall be taken into or put out of any coasting vessel; or any coasting vessel shall touch at any Foreign Port or place, or deviate from her voyage, unless forced by unavoidable circumstances; or if the Master or Commander of any coasting vessel which shall have touched at a Foreign Port or place shall fail to declare the same in writing to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port in British India at which such vessel shall afterwards first arrive, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and shall further be liable to pay double Duty upon all goods landed or shipped at such Foreign Port or place, in addition to the ordinary Duty which shall in every case be levied on such goods.

CLII. Except with the written permission of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, no goods, with the exception of passengers' baggage, shall, on any Sunday or on any holiday or day on which the shipping or landing of cargo is or shall be prohibited by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, be un-shipped from any vessel arriving coastwise, or be shipped, or water-borne to be shipped, for carriage coastwise, at any Port in British India; nor, except with such written permission, shall any goods be so un-shipped, or shipped, or water-borne to be shipped, on any day except between such hours as the Chief Customs Authority shall from time to time appoint by notice in the Official Gazette; nor from any place in any such Port except a wharf duly appointed for such purpose; nor without the presence or authority of the proper Officer of Customs. Any person who shall cause or suffer any goods to be unshipped, shipped, or water-borne to be shipped, contrary to any of the provisions of this Section, shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and any goods so unauthorizedly unshipped, shipped, or removed for shipment, shall be liable to confiscation.

CLIII. The Master or Commander of every coasting vessel shall keep, or cause to be kept, a cargo-book in which shall be stated the name of the Master or Commander, the vessel, the Port to which she belongs, and the Port to which on each voyage she is bound. At every Port of lading such Master or Commander shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the name of such Port, and an account of all goods there taken on board of such vessel, with a description of the packages, and the quantities and descriptions of the goods contained therein, or stowed loose, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees, in so far as such particulars are known to him. At every Port of discharge of any such goods, such Master or Commander shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the respective days on which such goods or any of them are delivered out of such vessel. The respective times of departure from every Port of lading, and of arrival at every Port of discharge shall in like manner be entered. Every such Master or Commander shall, on demand, produce his cargo-book for the inspection

Penalty for contravention.

Rules respecting cargo-book to be kept by Masters of coasting vessels.

tion of any Officer of Customs, and such Officer shall be at liberty to make any note or remark therein; and if, upon examination, any package

Penalty for breach of rules.

entered in the cargo-book as containing Foreign goods, shall be found not to contain such goods, such package, with its contents, shall be liable to confiscation; or if any package shall be found to contain Foreign goods not entered, or not entered as such, in such book, such goods shall be liable to confiscation. If any such Master or Commander shall fail correctly to keep such cargo-book or to produce the same on demand; or if at any time there be found on board of any such vessel any goods not entered in such book as laden, or any goods noted as delivered; or if any goods entered as laden and not noted as delivered, be not on board, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CLIVA. Before any coasting vessel shall depart from the Port of lading, an account, with a duplicate thereof in the form marked G appended to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the

Coasting vessels to deliver account and obtain clearance before leaving Port of lading.

Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, shall be filled in and signed by the Master or Commander and delivered to the Officer in charge of the Custom House. Such Officer shall retain the duplicate and return the original account dated and signed by him; and such account shall be the clearance of the vessel for the voyage, and the pass for the goods expressed therein. If any

Penalty in case of account being false.

such account be false, the Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CLV. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may, on good and

Officer in charge of Custom House may require a bond before Port-clearance is granted.

sufficient reason, refuse Port-clearance to any vessel declared to be bound to any Port in British India, unless the Owner, Agent, Master, or Commander shall give a bond with sufficient security for the production to the Officer in charge of the Custom House of a certificate from an Officer of the Port to which such vessel is said to be bound, of her arrival at such Port within a fair and reasonable time to be prescribed in each case by the Officer requiring the bond. On failure to produce such certificate, or to show

Penalty for failure to produce certificate

sufficient reason for its non-production, the parties to the bond shall be bound to pay a penal sum equal to double the amount of Customs Duties which would have been chargeable on the export cargo of the vessel had she been declared to be bound to a Foreign Port.

CLVI. The Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place may, on cause being shown, permit a general pass to be given, on any

Grant and revocation of general pass.

conditions which may be deemed expedient, for the lading and clearance, and for the entry and unloading of any coasting Steam vessel at any Ports of despatch or destination, or at any intermediate Ports at which she may touch for the purpose of receiving goods or passengers. Any such general pass may be revoked by notice in writing under the hand of the proper Officer, delivered to the Master or Commander, or to the

owner of such Steam vessel, or to any of the crew on board.

CLVII. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any coasting vessel at the Port of discharge, and before any goods are unladen therefrom, the pass, with the

Time for delivery of pass, and penalty for failure.

name of the place or wharf where the cargo is to be discharged noted thereon, shall be delivered to an Officer of the Port, who shall note thereon the date of delivery. Any Master or Commander who shall fail so to deliver a pass within twenty-four hours after arrival, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

CLVIII. If any of the goods on board of any coasting vessel be subject to any Duty of Excise, such goods shall not be unladen without the permission of the proper Officer of Excise.

CLIX. If, contrary to the provisions of this Act or any other Act relating to the Customs, any goods shall be laden on board of any vessel in any Port or place in British

Penalty for breach in respect of lading, carrying coastwise, and unloading.

India and carried coastwise, or any goods which have been brought coastwise shall be unladen in any such Port or place, or any goods shall be found on board of any coasting vessel without being entered in the clearance thereof, such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master or Commander of such vessel shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CLX. Any duly empowered Officer of Customs may go on board of any coasting vessel in any Port or place in British India, and may at any period of a voyage search

any such vessel and examine all goods on board and all goods then lading or unloading, and may demand the production of any document which ought to be on board of any such vessel. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may further require that any such document belonging to any coasting vessel then in Port shall be brought to him for inspection. If

Penalty for refusal to produce documents. the Master or Commander of any such vessel shall refuse to bring any such document to the Officer in charge of the Custom House when so required such Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

CARGO BOATS.

CLXI. It shall be lawful for the Local Government of any Presidency or place to declare with regard to any Port within its jurisdiction, by notification in the

Local Government may prohibit plying of unlicensed cargo-boats.

Goods found in unlicensed cargo-boats may be confiscated.

Official Gazette, that after a stated date no boat which shall not have been duly licensed and registered will be allowed to ply as a cargo-boat for the landing and shipping of merchandize within the limits of such Port. After the issue of such notification, with regard to any Port, any goods found within the limits of such Port on board of any boat not duly licensed and registered shall, unless such goods be covered by a special permit from the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be liable to confiscation.

CLXII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Officer of Customs of any Port with regard to which a notification shall have been issued under the last preceding Section, to issue licenses for and to make registration of cargo-boats, under such rules and on payment of such fees as the local Government shall from time to time prescribe. Any table of fees prescribed under this section shall be published in the Official Gazette.

SPIRITS.

CLXIII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place to prescribe from time to time the conditions on which and the rules under which spirits manufactured in British India after the English method may be removed from any licensed distillery for exportation without payment of Duty of Excise. The person so removing any such spirits shall execute to the Government a bond with one or more sureties in the form marked H annexed to this Act, or in such other form as the said Chief Customs Authority shall from time to time prescribe, for the payment of Duty on such portion of the said spirits as shall not be exported within four months from the date of the bond, and upon any portion which shall be exported to any other Port in British India, not being a Free Port, but proof of the landing whereof and of payment of Duty of Customs at the Port of destination shall not be furnished to the satisfaction of the proper Officer within six months from the date of the bond. It shall be lawful for the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port of exportation to extend for a further term not exceeding four months, on sufficient cause shown, the period allowed for the exportation of any such spirits, or for the production of such proof that Duty has been paid.

CLXIV. Spirits for exportation under bond for the Duty of Excise shall be taken from the distillery direct to the Custom House under passes to be granted for that purpose by the Officers of Excise.

CLXV. Spirits brought to the Custom House for exportation by sea shall, previous to shipment, be gauged and proved by an Officer of Customs. Any drawback to be allowed for spirits on which Duty has been paid shall be regulated by the strength and quantity of such spirits as ascertained by such proof and gauge; and the quantity of spirits for which credit is to be given in the settlement of any bond shall be determined in the same manner.

CLXVI. Duty shall be recoverable upon any difference between the quantity of spirits passed from a distillery and the quantity ascertained by gauge and proof at the Custom House, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at such rates as shall from time to time be prescribed by the local Government and notified in the Official Gazette.

CLXVII. A drawback of Duty of Excise paid on spirits manufactured in British India after the English method, and exported to any Foreign Port or place under the provisions of Section CXXIV of this Act, shall be allowed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port of exportation. Provided that the exportation be made within one year from the date of payment of such Duty of Excise, and that the spirits, when brought to the Custom House, are accompanied by the pass in which such payment is certified.

CLXVIII. No drawback shall be allowed on spirits exported from any Port in British India to any other Port in British India not being a Free Port. But it shall be lawful on the conditions, and under the rules prescribed from time to time under Section CLXIII of this Act to export from any such Port to any other such Port under bond for the duty of Excise, spirits manufactured in British India after the English method. Every such bond shall be cancelled on the production, by the exporter or his agent, of a certificate from the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port of importation, testifying to the due entry at such Port of the full quantity of such spirits so exported, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at such rates as shall from time to time be prescribed by the local Government, and notified in the Official Gazette.

CLXIX. Spirits manufactured in British India after the English method and exported under bond for the Duty of Excise from any Port in British India to any other Port in British India not being a Free Port, shall be chargeable at the Port of destination with Duties of Customs at the ordinary rate fixed for Duties on spirits of the like kind and strength imported into such Port.

CLXX. Any Rum Shrub, cordial, and other such liquor prepared in a licensed distillery under supervision of the Surveyor or Officer in charge of the distillery, shall be charged with Duty according to the quantity of spirit used in its preparation as ascertained by such Surveyor or Officer. The provisions of this Act respecting spirits manufactured after the English method, except such as relate to gauge and proof, shall apply to such liquor. When any such liquor is removed for exportation, without payment of Duty of Excise, the bond to be executed by the person removing it shall be in the form marked H annexed to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place.

CLXXI. Spirits brought to the Custom House for exportation under bond for the Duty of Excise may, on payment of such Duty, be removed for local consumption under passes to be granted for that purpose by the Officers of Excise. Credit for every such payment shall be given on settlement of the bond to which it relates.

CLXXII. No drawback shall be allowed for any spirits on which Duty has been paid, nor shall the Duty due on any spirits under bond be remitted, unless the spirits shall be shipped from the Custom House, and in a vessel whereon an Officer of Customs has been appointed to superintend the receipt of export cargo. Spirits shipped for exportation shall not be re-landed without a special pass from an Officer of Excise in addition to the usual order of the Officer in charge of the Custom House.

CLXXIII. Every person who, without a special pass from an Officer of Excise at the place of exportation, relands or attempts to reland any spirituous liquor shipped for exportation, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and all such liquor, together with every cask or other article containing the same, and every boat, cart, or animal employed in conveying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

AGENTS.

CLXXIV. No person shall act in any Custom House as an agent for the transaction of any business relating to the entrance or clearance of any vessel, goods, or baggage, unless authorized so to do by the Officer in charge of the Custom House.

It shall be lawful for such Officer to require any person so authorized, to give a bond with sufficient securities, in any sum not exceeding five thousand Rupees, for the faithful behaviour of such person, as regards the Custom House Regulations and Officers. Every person who, not being so authorized, shall act as an agent, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CLXXV. When any person shall make application to any Officer of Customs to transact any business on behalf of any other person, such Officer may require the person so applying to produce a written authority from the person on whose behalf such business is to be transacted, and in default of the production of such authority may refuse to transact such business. The clerk or servant or known agent of any person or of any mercantile firm may transact business at the Custom House, on account of such person or firm, if such person or a member of such firm shall identify to the Officer in charge of the Custom House the person so empowered to transact his or their business, and shall deposit with such Officer a written authority duly signed, empowering such Officer to pay to such person all drawbacks, refunds, and other monies for which he shall produce receipts.

Duplicate Bills of Entry, &c.

CLXXVI. Upon the entry or clearance of any goods, for importation or exportation, the importer, exporter, owner, or consignee, or the agent of such importer, exporter, owner or consignee, shall, if the Officer in charge of the Custom House so require, deliver to such Officer a duplicate of the Bill of Entry or Shipping Bill thereof.

In such duplicate all sums and numbers may be expressed in figures.

CLXXVII. Every importer, exporter, owner, or consignee, and every agent of any such importer, exporter, owner, or consignee, who shall wilfully fail to comply with the provisions of the last preceding Section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

TAKING OF SAMPLES.

CLXXVIII. An Officer in charge of a Custom House may, on the entry or clearance of any goods or at any time while such goods are being passed through the Custom House, take samples of such goods for examination, or for ascertaining the value thereof on which Duties are payable, or for any other necessary purpose. Every such sample shall, if the owner so desire, and if it be possible, be restored to the owner; otherwise it shall be disposed of and accounted for to the owner as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CLXXIX. It shall be lawful for the local Government of any Presidency or place, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, to fix from time to time by notice in the Official Gazette, a value for any article liable to *ad valorem* Duty; and the value so fixed shall, until it is altered by a similar notice, be taken to be the value of such article for the purpose of levying Duty on the same.

CLXXX. In all cases in which goods are liable to Duty according to the value thereof, and in which no value shall have been fixed by a general tariff or under the last preceding Section, the value shall be assessed at the wholesale cash price, less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold at the time and place of importation or exportation respectively, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except of so much as the Duties payable on the importation thereof shall amount to.

CLXXXI. Any person entering any timber or wood chargeable with Duty by measurement, shall, at his own expense, pile, sort, frame, or otherwise place the same in such manner as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall deem necessary to enable the Officers of Customs to measure and take account thereof. In all cases in which timber or wood is measured in bulk, the measurement shall be taken to the full extent of the pile, and no allowance shall be made by the Officers on account of interstices.

CLXXXII. If two or more vessels belonging to the same owner be at any Port in British India at the same time, any articles of Marine Stores in use or ordinarily shipped for use on board may, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be transhipped from one such vessel to any other such vessel without payment of Import Duty.

CLXXXIII.

Provisions, stores, &c., for consumption on vessels proceeding to Foreign Ports may be exported Duty free on certain conditions.

Provisions and other such Ship's Stores warehoused at the time of importation, may be exported without payment of Duty for use and consumption on board of any vessel proceeding to a Foreign Port or place. Articles of Indian produce or manufacture, including rum, required for use on board of any vessel proceeding to any Foreign Port or place, may also be exported free of Duty, whether of Customs or Excise, in such quantities as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall determine, with reference to the tonnage of the vessel, the numbers of the crew and passengers, and the length of the voyage on which the vessel is about to depart. Provided that no such rum shall be shipped as stores free of Duty on any vessel not going to a Foreign Port or place, or going on a voyage of less than thirty days' probable duration.

CLXXXIV.

In case of dispute the Duty to be deposited pending orders of Chief Customs Authority.

If any dispute shall arise as to the proper rate of Duty payable in respect of any goods imported into, or exported from any Port in British India, the importer, exporter, owner, or consignee of such goods, or his agent, shall deposit in the hands of the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port of importation or exportation respectively, the amount of Duty demanded by such Officer, pending the decision of the Chief Customs Authority. Upon payment of such deposit and compliance with the provisions of this Act relating to the entry of such goods, the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall cause the goods to be delivered to such importer, exporter, owner or consignee, or his agent.

CLXXXV.

Payment of Duties short levied or erroneously refunded.

When Duty or other Customs dues or charges have been short levied through inadvertence, error, or misconstruction on the part of the Officers of Customs; or when Duty, after having been levied has been erroneously refunded, the person chargeable with the Duty or charge so short-levied or to whom such refund has erroneously been made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amount paid to him in excess on demand being made within six months from the date of the first assessment, or making of the refund; and it shall be lawful for the Officers of Customs to refuse to pass any goods belonging to such person until the said deficiency or excess be paid or re-paid.

CLXXXVI.

No refund of charges which shall have been charged and paid, and of which, or of a portion of which, re-payment is claimed in consequence of the same having been charged or paid under an erroneous construction of law or from other error, shall be returned, unless such claim is made within six months from the date of such payment.

CLXXXVII.

Importer and exporter to pay expense incidental to compliance with Custom House Rules.

The unshipping, carrying, shipping, and landing of all goods, and the bringing of them to the proper place for examination or weighing, and the putting of them into and out of the scales, and the opening, unpacking, bulking, sorting, lotting, marking, and numbering of goods, where such operations are necessary or permitted,

and the removing of goods to, and the placing of them in, the proper place of deposit, shall be performed by or at the expense of the importer, exporter, owner, or consignee of such goods.

CLXXXVIII.

No compensation for loss or injury except on proof of willful neglect.

No importer, exporter, owner, or consignee of goods shall be entitled to claim from any Officer of Customs compensation for any loss or injury that may occur to such goods at any time while they remain or are lawfully detained in any Custom House, or on any Custom House Wharf, or under charge of any Officer of Customs, unless it shall be proved that such loss or injury was occasioned by the willful act of neglect of an Officer of Customs.

CLXXXIX.

Rates of wharfage fees to be fixed by the Chief Customs Authority.

The Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place may from time to time fix the rate to be charged on goods left on any Custom House Wharf or other authorized landing place, or part of the Custom House premises, for a period exceeding that prescribed by such Chief Customs Authority.

CXC.

Saving of anchorage and harbour dues, also special dues on opium, tobacco, ganja, spirits, and salt.

Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent the levy of any anchorage or harbour dues now leviable at any Port in British India, or the levy of any special Duties on opium, tobacco, ganja, spirits, or salt, under any law which is or shall be in force in any part of British India.

CXCI.

Duplicates may be granted and amendments made on payment of fee.

A Duplicate of any certificate, Manifest, Bill, or other Custom House document may, on payment of a fee of not less than one Rupee and not more than ten Rupees, be furnished, at the direction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, if he is satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may also authorize any amendment to be made in any document, after it has been entered and recorded in the Custom House, upon payment of a like fee for every document so amended.

CXCII.

Customs Officers not to serve on any jury or inquest.

No Commissioner or Collector of Customs, or Officer of Customs whom a Commissioner or Collector of Customs shall deem it necessary to exempt on grounds of public duty, shall be compelled to service on any jury or inquest.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.**CXCIII.**

Penalty for Commanders of tug-steamers or pilot vessels receiving or discharging any goods without due authority.

If any goods be put on board of any tug-steamers or pilot vessel from any sea-going vessel inward bound, or if any goods be put out of any tug-steamers or pilot vessel for the purpose of being put on board of any outward bound vessel, or if any goods on which drawback shall have been granted shall be put on board of any tug-steamers or pilot vessel for the purpose of being re-landed without the authority of the Officers of Customs, such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master or Commander of such tug-steamers or pilot vessel shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXCIV. Any person shipping or landing goods, or aiding in the shipment or landing of goods, or knowingly keeping or concealing, or knowingly permitting, or procuring to be kept or concealed, any goods shipped or landed or intended to be shipped or landed, contrary to the provisions of this Act; and any person who shall be found to have been on board of any vessel liable to confiscation under Section XIII of this Act, while such vessel was within any bay, river, creek, or arm of the sea which had not then been declared to be and was not then existing as, a Port for the landing or shipment of goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXCV. If any vessel which shall have been within the limits of any Port in British India with cargo on board, be afterwards found in any Port, bay, river, creek, or arm of the sea in British India, light or in ballast, and if the Master or Commander be unable to give a due account of the Port or place in British India where such vessel lawfully discharged her cargo, such vessel shall be liable to confiscation.

CXCVI. The confiscation of any vessel shall be deemed to include her tackle, apparel and furniture. The confiscation of any goods shall be deemed to include any package in which they are found, and all the contents thereof. Every boat, cart, or other means of conveyance, and every horse or other animal used in the removal of any goods liable to confiscation, shall in like manner be liable to confiscation.

CXCVII. If any person in charge of or owning a vessel shall have become liable to any fine or penalty on account of any act or omission relating to the Customs, the Officer in charge of the Custom House may refuse Port-clearance to such vessel until the fine or penalty be discharged. If any person passing goods through the Custom House shall have become liable to any fine or penalty, the Officer in charge of the Custom House may detain such goods until the fine or penalty be discharged.

CXCVIII. Any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has been guilty of an offence under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, may be detained by any Officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

CXCIX. Any vessel or goods liable to confiscation, may be seized, and any person liable to be detained under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, may be detained in any place, either upon land or water, by any Officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

CC. Every vessel, and all goods seized on the ground that they are liable to confiscation, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be delivered into the care of the Officer

appointed to receive the same. If there be no such Officer at hand, all goods so seized shall be carried to and deposited at the Custom House nearest to the place of seizure. If there be no Custom House within a convenient distance, such goods shall be deposited at the nearest Office appointed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place for the deposit of goods so seized.

CCI. Every person detained on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, shall forthwith be taken before the nearest Magistrate or Officer in charge of a Custom House.

CCII. When any person, detained on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence against this or any other Act relating to the Customs, shall be taken before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may, if he see reasonable cause, order such person to be detained in gaol or in the custody of the Police for such time as shall be necessary to enable such Magistrate to communicate with the Officers of Customs. Provided that any person so detained shall be liberated on giving recognizance or security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to appear at such time and place as shall be appointed by such Magistrate for his appearance.

CCIII. If any person liable to be detained under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, shall not be detained at the time of committing the offence for which he is so liable, or shall, after detention, make his escape, such person shall at any time afterwards be liable to be detained and taken before a Magistrate, to be dealt with as if he had been detained at the time of committing such offence.

CCIV. When any person employed on the crew of any of Her Majesty's ships, shall be detained under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, the detaining Officer shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Commanding Officer of the ship, who shall thereupon place such person in security on board of such ship, until the detaining Officer shall have obtained a Warrant from a Magistrate for bringing up such person to be dealt with according to law. A Magistrate shall duly grant a warrant upon complaint made to him by the detaining Officer, stating the offence for which the person is detained.

CCV. When any vessel or goods shall be seized or any person shall be detained under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, it shall be the duty of the Officer or other person making such seizure or detention, on demand of the person in charge of the vessel or goods so seized, or of the person so detained, to give to such person a statement in writing of the reason for such seizure or detention.

CCVI. When any goods liable to confiscation under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, shall be seized by any Police Officer on suspicion that they had been stolen, it shall be lawful for such Officer to carry such goods to any Police Station or Court at which a complaint or information connected with the stealing or receiving of such goods shall have been made, or an enquiry connected with such stealing or receiving shall be in progress, and there to detain such goods until the dismissal of such complaint or information, or the conclusion of such enquiry or of any trial thence resulting. In every such case the Police Officer who seized the goods shall send written notice of their seizure and detention to the nearest Custom House; and immediately after the dismissal of the complaint or information, or the conclusion of the enquiry or trial, the said Police Officer shall cause such goods to be conveyed to and deposited at the nearest Custom House, to be there proceeded against according to law.

Penalty for neglect of Police Officer to give notice. If any Police Officer, whose duty it is under this Section, to send a written notice or cause goods to be conveyed to a Custom House, shall neglect so to do, such Officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CCVII. Any duly empowered Officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, may search any cart, or other means of conveyance, for smuggled goods; provided that such Officer shall have reasonable ground to suppose that smuggled goods are contained therein.

CCVIII. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of a District, or Division of a District, on application by an Officer in charge of a Custom House, stating his belief that dutiable or prohibited goods are secreted in any place in such District or Division, to issue a Warrant to search for such goods. Such Warrant shall be executed in the same way, and shall have the same effect as, a Search Warrant issued under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

CCIX. Any Officer of Customs duly employed in the prevention of smuggling may search any person on board of any vessel or boat in any Port in British India, or any person who shall have landed from any vessel or boat. Provided that such Officer shall have reasonable ground to suppose that such person has dutiable or prohibited goods secreted about his person. If any person on board of any such vessel or boat, or who may have landed from any such vessel or boat, shall, upon being asked by any such Officer whether he has dutiable or prohibited goods about his person or in his possession, affirm that he has not, and if any such goods shall, after such denial, be discovered to be or to have been upon the person or in the possession of such person, such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods.

CCX. When any Officer of Customs is about to search any person under the provisions of the last preceding Section, such person may require the said Officer to take him, previous to search, before the nearest Magistrate or Officer in charge of a Custom House. If such requisition be made, the Officer of Customs may detain the person making it until he can bring him before the nearest Magistrate or Officer in charge of a Custom House. The Magistrate or Officer in charge of a Custom House before whom any person shall be so brought, shall, if he see no reasonable ground for search, forthwith discharge such person; but if otherwise, shall direct that the search be made. A female shall not be searched by any but a female.

CCXI. If any Officer of Customs shall require any person to be searched, for dutiable or prohibited goods, without having reasonable ground to believe that he has such goods about his person, such Officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CCXII. If any Officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, shall be guilty of a wilful breach of the provisions of this or any other Act relating to the Customs, such Officer or person shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to simple imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

CCXIII. If any Officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, shall practise or attempt to practise any fraud for the purpose of injuring the Customs revenue, or shall abet or connive at any such fraud or any attempt to practise any such fraud, such Officer or other person shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

CCXIV. No suit, action or other proceeding shall be commenced against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice, in writing of the intended suit, action, or other proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of suit, action, or other proceeding.

CCXV. Whoever intentionally obstructs any Officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling in the exercise of any powers given under this Act to such Officer or person, shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or to both.

CCXVI. If any person shall knowingly make or sign any declaration or document used in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs, such declaration or document being false in any particular; or if any person shall counterfeit, falsify, or fraudulently alter or destroy any such document, or any seal, signature, initials, or other mark made or

impressed by any Officer of Customs in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs; or if any person required under this or any other Act relating to the Customs to produce any document shall refuse or neglect to produce such document; or if any person required under this or any other Act relating to the Customs to answer any question put to him by an Officer of Customs shall not truly answer such question, such person shall, on conviction of any such offence before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CCXVII. Any person subscribing or attesting any declaration of the value of any goods upon an application to pass such goods through the Custom House, shall, if he be not the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods, or have not proper and sufficient authority from the importer, owner, or consignee, be liable in every such case to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CCXVIII. In every case in which, under this Act, any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance or any horse or other animal is liable to confiscation; or any goods are liable to confiscation or to increased rates of Duty; or any person in charge of or owning a vessel, or landing or shipping goods, or passing them through the Custom House, is liable to a penalty, an Officer in charge of a Custom House may, unless it be otherwise provided in this or any other Act relating to the Customs, adjudge such confiscation, penalty, or increased rates of Duty.

CCXIX. In respect to cases cognizable under the last preceding Section by an Officer in charge of a Custom House, the local Government may confer like powers on other Officers of Customs, may empower any Officer of Customs in like manner to adjudge any confiscation, penalty, or increased rates of Duty. Provided that the power to adjudge confiscation shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Collector, to goods of a greater value than one thousand Rupees, nor, as regards an Assistant Collector, or other subordinate Officer, to goods of a greater value than one hundred Rupees; and that the power to adjudge a penalty shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Collector to a sum exceeding fifty Rupees, nor as regards an Assistant Collector, or other subordinate Officer, to a sum exceeding ten Rupees.

CCXX. In any case adjudicated by an Officer of Customs, any party aggrieved by the award may appeal to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, or to any superior Officer of Customs empowered in that behalf by the Local Government. It shall thereupon be lawful for such authority or superior Officer to make such further enquiry, and to pass such order as he shall think proper, confirming, altering, or annulling the original award. Provided that no such order in appeal shall have the effect of subjecting any person to any greater confiscation, penalty, or rates of Duty than shall have been adjudged against him in the original award.

CCXXI. The award of any confiscation, penalty, or increased rates of Duty under this Act by an Officer of Customs shall not interfere with any punishment to which the person affected thereby shall be liable under any other law.

CCXXII. All offences against this Act, other than those cognizable under Section CCXVIII of this Act by an Officer in charge of a Custom House, may be adjudicated in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

CCXXIII. If, upon consideration of the circumstances under which any penalty or confiscation has been adjudged under this Act, by an Officer of Customs or by a Magistrate, the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall be of opinion that such penalty or confiscation ought to be remitted in whole or in part, or commuted, such Chief Customs Authority may remit the same or any portion thereof, or may commute any order of confiscation to a penalty not exceeding the value of the goods ordered to be confiscated.

CCXXIV. When a penalty is adjudged against any person under this Act by any Officer of Customs, it shall be lawful for such Officer, if the penalty be not paid, to levy the same by sale of any goods of the said person which may be in his charge, or in the charge of any other Officer of Customs. When an Officer of Customs, who has adjudged a penalty against any person under this Act, shall fail to realize the unpaid amount of such penalty from the goods of such person, it shall be lawful for such Officer to notify in writing to any Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such person or any goods belonging to such person shall be, the name and residence of the said person and the amount of penalty unrecovered; and such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed to enforce payment of the said amount in like manner as if the penalty had been adjudged by himself.

CCXXV. When a penalty or fine is adjudged against any person under this Act by a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall, at the same time, fix, within the following limits, a period of imprisonment in default of payment of such penalty or fine:—

If the penalty or fine do not exceed fifty Rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed one month.

If the penalty or fine do not exceed one hundred Rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed two months.

If the penalty or fine do not exceed five hundred Rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed four months.

When the penalty or fine exceeds five hundred Rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment may extend to six months.

It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to enforce payment of any penalty or fine or

of any portion thereof by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter.

CCXXVI. The imprisonment which is imposed in default of payment of fine or penalty under this or any other Act relating to the Customs shall terminate whenever that fine or penalty is either paid or levied by process of law.

CCXXVII. If, before the expiration of the term of imprisonment fixed in default of payment, such a proportion of the fine or penalty be paid or levied that the term of imprisonment suffered in default of payment is not less than proportional to the part of the fine or penalty still unpaid, the imprisonment shall terminate.

CCXXVIII. When the confiscation of any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, horse or other animal or any goods shall be adjudged under Section CCXVIII or Section CCXIX of this Act, the property in such vessel, means of conveyance, animal, or goods shall thereupon vest in Her Majesty. It shall be the duty of the Officer adjudging confiscation to take and hold possession of the same, and it shall be the duty of every Officer of Police, on the requisition of such Officer, to assist him in taking and holding such possession.

CCXXIX. The proceeds of all confiscations, and penalties imposed under this Act shall, after deducting therefrom all Government demands, be paid into a General Fund, out of which it shall be lawful for the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place to grant a reward to any person by whose information, assistance, or instrumentality, any seizure shall have been made or any offence punished.

CCXXX. This Act shall come into operation on the 1st day of May 1863.

Act.

A.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE FOR PRIVATE WAREHOUSE—SEE SECTION LXXIV.

To
THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE
AT

SIR,

Please to comply with my request to be furnished with a License under Act VI of 1863 for a warehouse situated at _____ and about the distance of _____ from the Custom House. The dimensions and other particulars of the godown are stated below. It is intended for the reception of all goods, as a general store house (for as the case may be.) The period of license not to exceed (mention the time for which required.)

Particulars of Godown.

Feet—Inches

Length
Breadth
Height

{ Dry, airy, well fired and
pneumatically built; can contain
with perfect safety and
convenience _____ tons of
goods (as the case may be.)

This godown is my own property (or the property of _____ from whom I have engaged the same on a lease of _____.)

(Signed) (Name of applicant.)

Place
Date

B.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO WAREHOUSE GOODS—
SEE SECTION LXXV.

To
THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE
AT

SIR,

Please to order the reception into the public warehouse (or the private warehouse of Mr. A. B., situate at _____ and licensed by No. _____ dated _____) of the undermentioned goods, arrived from (Port or place to be mentioned) on the (British or other) Ship _____ whereof _____ is Commander. The Duty upon these goods has been adjusted in the manner specified below:—

Mark and number of packages.	Description of packages and goods.	Details of goods.	Rate of value of goods.	Amount of value of the goods as ascertained and entered on the landing of the same.	Rate of Customs Duty.	Date and No. of Importation.	Specification of the particular goods if the duty upon goods has been bonded.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Signed) (Name of owner, agent, or consignee of goods.)

Place
Date

C.

FORM OF BOND FOR IMPORT DUTY—SEE SECTIONS LXXVII. AND LXXVIII.

BOND.

No.

18

We A. B.

now of

; and C. D.,

of the same place, are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the sum of Government Rupees _____

to be paid to the said Secretary of State, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, and representatives; and

Inter

F.
FORM OF SHIPPING BILL.
See Section cxviii.

- (1. Warehouse or drawback goods.
2. Foreign goods not for drawback.
3. Goods exported under special rule of restriction.
4. Country goods subject to Duty.
5. Country goods not subject to Duty.

Shipping Bill.

(State, as described, the class to which the goods to be exported belong.)

Ship's name.	Whether British or Foreign; if Foreign, the Country.	Master's name.	Port or place of destination.	Marks.	Numbers.	Description of Packages.	Quantity, Quality, and Description of goods.	Rate of value for Duty.	Total value for Duty.	Declared real value under Section XXVI.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

B Here state particulars according to the above headings.

I claim drawback on
I declare the value of the goods above described to be
Here state quantity and description in words, at length, of any goods in respect of which drawback is claimed, and number in Register of Custom House.

(Name of Exporter or Agent.)

Dated day of

(Name of Officer in charge of Custom House.)

G.
Coasting Pass
See Section CLIV.

Port of

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Port of registry.	Master's Name.	Whither bound.	Foreign goods, duty paid.	Warehoused goods removed in bond.	Country goods.	Restricted goods and goods liable to duty of excise.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Here state the particulars according to the above headings.

Cleared the day of
(Signed)

(Signed)
(Name of Master.)

18

Officer in charge of Custom House.

H.
FORM OF BOND FOR THE REMOVAL OF SPIRITS
FROM LICENSED DISTILLERY.

See Section CLXIII.

We are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in the sum of Government Rupees to be paid to the said Secretary of State, for which payment, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, and representatives; and we agree that in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation, or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the High Court of Judicature at

Sealed with our seals, dated this day of 18

(Signed)

The above bounden being indebted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the sum of Government Rupees being the amount of Duty payable at the rate of Rupees per imperial gallon London proof, for gallons of (or for gallons of proof spirit used in the preparation of dozens of bottles or gallons of cordials and liquors as specified in the annexed Schedule) manufactured at which the said have been allowed to remove thence for exportation by sea, subject to the provisions of Act VI. of 1863 without having paid such Duty.

The condition of this obligation is, that, if the above bounden their heirs, or representatives, shall, at the expiration of four calendar months from the date of this obligation, pay or cause to be paid to the said Secretary of State Duty at the rate of Rupees per imperial gallon of proof spirits for all or any portion of the above-mentioned which shall not have been then exported by sea, subject to the aforesaid provisions (of which exportation, if any, due proof shall be given) or passed for local consumption on payment of Duty, then this Bond shall be void; otherwise the same shall remain in full force

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Place

Date

(If the bond be for cordials and other liquors under Section CLXX add)

Schedule.

Description of cordials and liquors.	Quantity in bottles or gallons.	Quantity of proof spirit.
1	2	3

M. WILKINSON.
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 4th February 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. VII of 1863.

An Act relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the Danish Colony of Saint Croix.

WHEREAS it is expedient to render lawful the emigration of laborers, being Native Inhabitants of British India, to the Danish Colony of Saint Croix, and to extend the provisions of Act XXXI of 1855 (relating to the emigration of Native Laborers to the British Colonies of Saint Lucia and Grenada) to the emigration of Native Inhabitants of British India who may emigrate to Saint Croix; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XIV of 1859, in so far as it renders liable to penalties every person who shall make with any Native of India, any contract for labor to be performed in the Danish Colony of Saint Croix, or who shall knowingly aid or abet any Native of India in emigrating from the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, to the said Colony, is repealed.

II. All the provisions of Act XXXI of 1855, and of the Schedule thereto as modified by Act XLIX of 1860 (relating to Passes carrying emigrant passengers to the British Colonies) shall extend and apply to Native Inhabitants of the British Territories in India who shall emigrate to the Danish Colony of Saint Croix, and that Act shall be read as if the words "or the Danish Colony of Saint Croix" had been inserted therein after the words "Saint Lucia and Grenada," or "Saint Lucia or Grenada," whenever those words occur in the said Act.

III. This Act shall take effect as to the said Colony of Saint Croix from the day when the Governor-General of India in Council shall notify in the Calcutta Gazette that such Regulations have been provided and such measures taken as the Governor-General in Council deems necessary for the protection of such emigrants during their residence in the said Colony of Saint Croix and in respect of their return to India.

IV. All the provisions of Act XIX of 1858 (to enable the Governor-General of India in Council to suspend the operation of certain Acts relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers) shall apply to Emigration to the said Colony of Saint Croix.

M. WYLIE,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1029.

Fort William, the 13th February 1863.

Notification.—The following letter from the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, and the Ordinance therewith received, are published for general information:—

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE;
Colombo, 17th January 1863.

No. 1.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Fort William.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, an Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of this Colony, "To ascertain the proportion of mortality amongst the Natives of India employed in agricultural and other labor in Ceylon."

2. This Ordinance was passed in order to remove a misapprehension which existed in some quarters as to the extent of the mortality amongst the Coolies coming into this Island. There has always been a great disproportion between the number of those arriving here and of those leaving the Island, and the difference has been ascribed, erroneously it is believed, to deaths amongst the Coolies; whereas there are good grounds for supposing that a large number of Immigrants have not returned to India, but have settled in Ceylon with their families. As it was desirable that this erroneous impression as to the cause of the discrepancy between arrivals and departures should be removed, this Ordinance has been enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) W. C. GIBSON.

Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Ceylon with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

No. 17.—1862.

CHARLES JUSTIN MACCARTHY.

An Ordinance to ascertain the proportion of mortality amongst the Natives of India employed in agricultural and other labor in Ceylon.

WHEREAS it is expedient to ascertain the proportionate amount of deaths occurring amongst the Natives of India employed in

agricultural or other than domestic labor in Ceylon :

It is therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. In construing this Ordinance the word "Employer" shall be taken to mean any person actually employing Indian Coolies and possessing the chief supervision and disposal of their services and labor. The words "Indian Coolie" shall be taken to mean any Indian Native, male or female, employed in agricultural or other than domestic labor.

2. Every employer of Indian Coolies shall, on the 31st day of March, on the 30th day of June, on the 30th day of September, and on the 31st day of December of each year make a Return to the Government Agent of the Province in which he employs such Coolies, or to some other Officer appointed by the Governor for that purpose, of the following particulars, that is to say,—

The number of male Indian adults, the number of female Indian adults, and the number of Indian children then in his employ or on the property in his charge.

The number of male Indian adults, the number of female Indian adults, the number of Indian children who shall have died in his employment, or on the property in his charge during the three months ending on the days aforesaid.

The name, sex, age, ascertained or supposed, of each person so deceased, the name of his village, and the probable cause of death.

Provided that, if any of the aforesaid days should be a Sunday or public holiday, the said Return shall be made on the next following day, not being a public holiday. And every such Return shall be, as near as is material, in the Form in the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed.

3. The said Government Agent or such other Officer as aforesaid may, when, and as often as he shall deem it necessary, for the purpose of testing any Return, summon and call before him such persons as he shall think fit and examine them touching matters concerning and connected with the truth and correctness of any Return, and call for such documents and other evidence as he may deem necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

4. Any person refusing or neglecting to appear before the Government Agent or such other Public Officer as aforesaid when summoned, or refusing or

neglecting to make any Return by this Ordinance required to be made in the terms and within the periods herein specified, or refusing or neglecting to produce before the Government Agent or such other Officer as aforesaid any such documents and other evidence as he shall have been lawfully required to produce, or refusing to answer any question lawfully put to him by the Government Agent or such other Officer as aforesaid, shall, for every such refusal or act of neglect, be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

5. Any person negligently or wilfully and knowingly making any false Return shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any period not exceeding three months.

6. Any person wilfully and knowingly giving any false answer to any question lawfully put to him by the said Government Agent or such other Officer as aforesaid shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

7. Whenever the Government Agent, or such other Officer as aforesaid, shall test the truth of any such Return by the documents and examinations aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him to correct such Return.

8. The Government Agent, or such other Officer as aforesaid, shall forward all Returns when examined by him, or if the same be incorrect, when corrected by him, with a note thereon signed by him, notifying that the same have been examined, or examined and corrected by him, to the Colonial Secretary, who shall, so soon as convenient, publish or cause to be published in the Government Gazette a General Abstract of the Returns sent in for any one quarter in such form as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall from time to time require. And an Annual General Abstract of all such Returns for each year shall be laid before the Legislative Council.

9. So much of each penalty recovered under this Ordinance (not exceeding one moiety) as the Court before which such penalty shall be recovered shall award shall be paid to the informer.

10. This Ordinance shall come into operation on the first day of July One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

RETURN (as required by Ordinance No. 17 of 1862) for the Quarter ending
Kaduganava Estate, Central Province.

186

Number of Coolies in employ (or on the property) on the last day of the Quarter.	Names of Coolies who have died during the Quarter.	Sex.	Name of Village.	Age, supposed or ascertained.	Probable cause of Death.	REMARKS.
Male Adults ...	108 Moonimudy	Male	Cudappah	45 years	Dysentery.	Inquest held by A. H., Deputy Coroner.
Female Adults ...	20 Ramasamy	Ditto	Kailpatnam	21 "	Drowned whilst bathing.	
Children ...	15 Tangamma	Female	Ditto	20 "	In child-birth.	
	Carpen	Male	Kaduganava	15 days	Convulsions.	
	An infant (no name)	Female	Ditto	One day	Unknown,—died within an hour of birth.	

I, WILLIAM JONES, hereby declare that the above Return is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM JONES,
Superintendent, Estate 1863.

Passed in Council the Thirteenth day of December One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

J. BAILLEY,
Clerk to the Council.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor the twentieth day of December One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and published by his Order.

W. C. GIBSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 1030.

Appointments.—Mr. W. St. Albin is promoted from the grade of Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs to that of Superintendent.

Mr. W. McGregor is promoted from the grade of First Inspector of Telegraphs to that of Assistant Superintendent.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 263.

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 11th February 1863.

Reverend J. J. Earshore, D. D., Chaplain of Tounghoo, in British Burmah, has obtained six months' leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, from the 1st ultimo.

No. 265.

The 13th February 1863.

Assistant Surgeon P. W. Sutherland, of the 14th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed, temporarily, to the Medical charge of the Gwalior Political Agency, in addition to his Regimental duties, from the 6th December last.

No. 287.

Dr. E. B. Thring, of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed, temporarily, to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Soetapore, in addition to his Regimental duties, from the 10th December last.

No. 288.

Captain E. J. Spilsbury, Deputy Commissioner of Myanong, in British Burmah, made over charge of the Treasury of that District to Mr. C. Phillips, Extra Assistant Commissioner, on the 30th December last.

No. 289.

Mr. F. St. Claire Williams, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month from the 10th proximo, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 291.

Mr. Bymanjee Jamarjee, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Second Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st March next.

No. 292.

Moonshee Nund Kinkore, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months from the 26th ultimo.

No. 293.

Captain J. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, returned on the 20th ultimo from the leave granted him in General Order dated 18th November last, No. 2210.

No. 124.

POLITICAL.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to recognize Messrs. George Bullock and James Henderson as Consular Agents of the United States of America for Rangoon and Bassain, respectively, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 51.

JUDICIAL.

The Christian Names of Lieutenant Corbyn, appointed a Justice of the Peace in General Order dated 20th May 1862, No. 217, are *Edwin Colnett*, instead of *Henry Colnett*.

E. C. BAYLEY.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal," whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Names of Parties.

Abbott, A. E.	... Engine Driver.
Burrows, John	... Clerk.
Colins, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Creed, E.	... Ditto, ditto.
Creed, G.	... Ditto, ditto.
Cameron.	... Merchant.
Dodd, G. N.	... Civil Surgeon.
Hovey, Peter	... Clerk.
Nellavani, J.	... Steward, La Martiniere.
Qaverino, J.	... Late Superintendent, Constantinople.
Dowling, Peter	... Out of employ.
Davis, J.	... Overseer.
Dawson, Captain	... Oudh Military Police.
French, Lieutenant C. J.	... Ditto ditto.
Leslie, John	... Clerk, Chief Commissioner's Office.
Marshall, A.	... Assistant Book-keeper.
Parry, J.	... Railway Inspector.
Rae, W.	... Merchant.
Saule, Henry	... Out of employ.
Sadler, Lieutenant T. J.	... Oudh Military Police.
Smith, C.	... Railway Inspector.
Tucker, R. T.	... Civil Service.
Wilson, R.	... Merchant Tailor.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 6A.

Port William, the 6th February 1863.

Notification.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in December 1862, is published for general information:—

	BOMBAY.	MADRAS.	CALCUTTA.	In December 1862
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.	
	Government.	Government.	Government.	
	Merchants.	Merchants.	Merchants.	
	Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.	
	83,61,182 20 89 203	7,95,889 8 12 000	21,28,139 15 18 071	
	...	714	874	

E. DAVENPORT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.*Fort William, the 10th February 1863.*

No. 123 of 1863.—The services of Captain J. W. Sinclair, of the Madras Staff Corps, Commandant of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

Fort William, the 11th February 1863.

No. 124 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Surgeon-Major George Harper, of the Medical Department.	} For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.
...	

Fort William, the 13th February 1863.

No. 125 of 1863.—The undermentioned individual is admitted to Pension as specified opposite to his name:—

Serjeant-Major William Brinkworth, of the Meywar Bheel Corps	} 2s. 6d. per diem, payable in Europe.
...	

No. 126 of 1863.—Private James Powell, of the 1st Infantry Company, European Invalid Battalion, who was admitted to Pension in Government General Order No. 949 of the 17th October 1862, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India instead of in Europe as previously authorized.

No. 127 of 1863.—The following Extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 5th and 9th December 1862 are published for general information:—

India Office, 4th December 1862.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned Promotions and Alterations of Rank amongst the Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps and Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

PROMOTIONS.**BENGAL STAFF CORPS.***To be Captains.*

Lieutenant William Jackson, dated 28rd July 1862.

Lieutenant William Henry Joseph Lance, dated 10th August 1862.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ensign John Edward Sandeman to be Lieutenant in succession to Somerville, Staff Corps, deceased, dated 4th September 1862.

Ensign Charles Key to be Lieutenant in succession to Godby, Staff Corps, deceased, dated 8th September 1862.

Ensign Sydney Campbell Trower to be Lieutenant in succession to Godby, Staff Corps, deceased, dated 8th September 1862.

ALTERATION OF RANK.*General List of Infantry Officers.*

Lieutenant John Edward Sandeman to take rank from 3rd September 1862, *vice* Cary, late 37th Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant Charles Key to take rank from 4th September 1862 in succession to Somerville, Staff Corps, deceased.

WAR OFFICE, PALE MALL;*9th December 1862.*

104th Foot.—Lieutenant Archibald Logan Douglas to be Adjutant, dated 18th October 1862.

BREVET.

The Commission of Bravet-Major W. P. Gordon, late 1st Bombay Fusiliers, as Major in the Army, has been antedated to the 18th January 1859.

The undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of Honorary Rank as follows:—

To be Major-Generals

Colonel John Clarke, Bengal Infantry, dated 9th December 1862.

Colonel Henry Swan Waters, Madras Cavalry, dated 9th December 1862.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremiah Drayser, C. B., Bengal Infantry, dated 9th December 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rodney James Kempt, Madras Infantry, dated 9th December 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Russell, Madras Infantry, dated 9th December 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Gausson, Bengal Infantry, dated 9th December 1862.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Alfred Keating, Madras Infantry, dated 9th December 1862.

Major Samuel John Bocher, Bengal Infantry, dated 9th December 1862.

To be Major.

Captain Hercules Skinner, Bengal Infantry, dated 9th December 1862.

To be Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Charles Frederick Collier, dated 9th December 1862.

To be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Surgeon-Major Hubberdy Maddiman Tweddell, dated 9th December 1862.

No. 128 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Lieutenant Charles Sangster DeFermoy Roche, of the late 6th European Regiment, doing duty with the 9th Bengal Cavalry	} For twenty months, under the new Regulations.
...	

No. 129 of 1863.—Ensign J. Buxter (unattached) is allowed an extension of leave from the 24th to the 30th January 1863, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

No. 130 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Lieutenant R. W. Smith, of the Royal Artillery, on leave for twenty months. General Order, Queen's Troops, dated 29th November 1862

Lieutenant L. B. J. Davies, late 5th European Regiment, on leave for eighteen months. Government General Order No. 1087 of the 21st November 1862

Calcutta, 17th December 1862.

Captain C. L. Pereira, of the Madras Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 1121 of the 18th December 1862

Rangoon, 10th January 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Cartel, of the Bengal Staff Corps, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 42 of the 13th January 1863

Major J. S. Dunbar, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 1104 of the 12th December 1862

Captain W. Ramsay, of the 10th Madras Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 1071 of the 2nd December 1862

Captain C. Bailly, late 17th Native Infantry, doing duty with the 27th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, on leave to the Australian Colonies for two years. Government General Order No. 28 of the 9th January 1863

St. Lawrence, 22nd January 1863.

Lieutenant B. V. Arbuckle, of the Royal Artillery, on leave for twenty months. General Order, Queen's Troops, dated 6th January 1863

Lieutenant F. S. S. Brind, of the late 44th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for eighteen months. Government General Order No. 10 of the 5th January 1863

Lieutenant J. C. Müller, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant of the 12th (the Khe-lat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough for two years. Government General Order No. 41 of the 13th January 1863

Surgeon-Major C. M. Henderson, M. D., of the Medical Department, on leave for eighteen months. Government General Order No. 1141 of the 29th December 1862. Assistant Surgeon J. Reid, of the Medical Department, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 1055 of the 29th November 1862

St. Lawrence, 22nd January 1863.

Captain G. Wheeler, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Jhansi, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 48 of the 16th January 1863

Captain C. T. O. Mayne, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Jabalpur Division, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 25 of the 9th January 1863

Nadia, 24th January 1863.

Lieutenant G. P. de P. Falco-net, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Thavot Mew Division, Public Works Department, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 46 of the 16th January 1863

Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Wroughton, O. B., of the late 6th European Regiment, in charge of the Office of the Superintendent of Army Clothing, on leave to Australia and New Zealand for two years. Government General Order No. 43 of the 15th January 1863

Racer, 25th January 1863.

Captain and Brevet-Major E. Oakes, of the late 6th European Regiment, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 82 of the 30th January 1863

Lieutenant M. H. Hyslop, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General of the Army, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 82 of the 30th January 1863

Blenheim 7th February 1863.

Lieutenant F. H. Woodgate, of the 11th Native Infantry, Adjutant of the 14th (the Ferozepore) Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for fifteen months. Government General Order No. 82 of the 30th January 1863

Penang, 7th February 1863.

No. 131 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on private affairs:—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Scott Hodgson, of the late 30th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General, Sirhind Division

For six months, under the new Regulations.

No. 132 of 1863.—Captain Angelo Edward Osborn, of the late 45th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Examiner in the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for one year under the old Regulations.

H. K. BURNE, Major,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 35.

Fort William, the 13th February 1863.

Appointment.—Mr. R. C. McKennie is appointed a Probationary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department and posted to Mysore.

No. 36.

Notification.—Captain A. Cadell, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, First Class, Central Provinces, is posted to the First Division, Great Deccan Road, with effect from the 31st January 1863.

The Stations of SectaBuldee and Chindwari, hitherto attached to the Third Division, Great Deccan Road, and to the Southern Road Division, are transferred to the Nagpore Division of Public Works.

The "North-Western Road" from Nagpore to Chindwari, hitherto forming part of the Southern Road Division, is transferred to the Nagpore Division.

The Station of Nagode, at present attached to the First Division, Great Deccan Road, is transferred to the Sangor Division.

J. P. BRADLE, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 4870.

The 3rd September 1862.

List of Persons entitled to Medals as noted below, whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Controller of Marine Affairs:—

1st China War.

Abree, Domingo	Steamer "Nemesis."
Arnest, John	"Enterprise."
Cratt, Augustus	"Tern."
Deo, P.	"Nemesis."
Delgubhai, J.	"Queen."
Donato, Victor	"Serpent."
Delmas, T.	"Enterprise."
Dominguez, M.	"Nemesis."
Delmas, T.	"Queen."
Delmas, T.	Commander, Steamer "Madagascar."

Francis, J.	Steamer "Nemesis."
Gomes, A.	"Queen."
Gomes, A.	"Madagascar."
Gomes, R.	"Queen."
Gomes, A.	"Enterprise."
Gomes, T.	2nd Class Engineer, Steamer "Phlegon."
Harley, R. L.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Nemesis."
Hicks, T.	3rd Engineer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Hume, W.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Tern."
Jones, M.	Steamer "Enterprise."
Lourenco, A.	Pay Officer, Steamer "Madagascar."
Mascher, J.	Steamer "Enterprise."
Mignot, F.	"Nemesis."
Norton, G.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Tern."
Pava, P.	Steamer "Madagascar."
Rosende, P.	"Queen."
Sherrill, B.	"Madagascar."
Smith, J.	"Queen."
Symonds, R.	"Enterprise."
Thompson, J.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Tern."
Wall, A. P.	1st Lieutenant, Steamer "Queen."

Burma Medals with Clasp for Pegu.

Barton, C.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Beedle, G. H.	Apothecary, Steamer "Mahamuddy."
Billy, C.	Clerk in charge, Steamer "Phlegon."
Brown, C.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Mahamuddy."
Conway, M.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Dandodah."
Davidson, G.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Mahamuddy."
Dunton, H. W.	3rd Officer, Surveying Vessel "Krishna."
Eckler, E.	
Evans, G. W.	2nd Officer of the Steamer "Dandodah."
Farver, W.	Parer's Steward, Steamer "Norbuddah."
Gibson, M. P.	Clerk, Steamer "India."
Hidderston, J.	A. B., Steamer "Phlegon."
Hodge, T.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Phlegon."
Hood, J. H.	2nd Officer of the Steamer "Lord William Bentinck."
Jackson, R.	Boatswain, "Phlegon."
Kennedy, J.	Boatswain, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Lewis, W. S.	Surgeon, Steamer "Phlegon."
Lodge, W.	A. B., "Tern."
Loxley, W.	A. B., "Tern."
MacKay, J.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Hugh Lindsay."
Main, G.	A. B., Steamer "Tern."
Maddison, J.	2nd Engineer, Steamer "Phlegon."
Miller, J. D.	Surgeon, "Fire Queen."
Pope, J.	Carpenter, Steamer "Phlegon."
Ramsbottom, W.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Phlegon."
Ross, J. E.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Ross, J. T.	Albionman, Steamer "Enterprise."
Tanujin, M.	Commander, Steamer "Phlegon."
Thompson, R. S.	Surgeon, Steamer "Phlegon."
Tonze, W. B.	3rd Officer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Twiss, F.	Albionman, Steamer "Phlegon."
Woolley, J.	Albionman, Steamer "Tern."

India Medals.

Brown, William	Gunpowder Flotilla.
Sunderman, R.	Civil Service.

Unknown Medals.

Brian, J. J.

JOHN G. BEATTIE,

Offg. Controller of Marine Affairs.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 1160.

APPOINTMENTS.—The 11th February 1863.—Lieutenant W. C. S. Clarke, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, North Chhitta, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate and of a Subdar Ameen in that District.

The 18th February 1863.—Bakun Govind Chander Bose to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Tipperah during the absence on leave of Moulayy Abdul Ally, or until further orders, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), in that District.

Dr. H. E. Fox to officiate as Medical Officer of Rajshahiye.

Mr. H. C. Bowser to officiate as Medical Officer of Bancoorah.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 11th February 1863.*—Moulavy Abdul Ally, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah, for two months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 22nd ultimo.

The 13th February 1863.—Mr. R. Abercrombie, Judge of Dacca, for one month, under Section XII. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 8th ultimo.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 2nd February 1863.*—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to extend Act VIII. of 1859, entitled an "Act for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter," commonly called the Civil Procedure Code, to the Non-Regulation District of Darjeeling, to come into operation contemporaneously with the Bill now before the Council of the Governor General, entitled a Bill to improve the administration of Civil Justice in that District, when passed into Law.

The 4th February 1863.—The services of Captain C. D. S. Clarke, District Superintendent of Police, Behar, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, at his own request.

The 7th February 1863.—Dr. A. Simpson, Civil Surgeon of Dacca, having resumed charge of his duties on the 30th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 19th November last is cancelled.

The 11th February 1863.—The leave granted to Mr. R. W. King, District Superintendent of Police, Beerbhoom, on the 15th September last, is cancelled at his request.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department.—Bengal.

LOCAL.

No. 25.

The 9th February 1863.

Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for widening the Road through the Contai Bazaar on the line of road from Contai to Nugwan, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, the under-mentioned piece of land is required :—

A piece of land measuring about 474 feet in length, and of an average width of seven feet, situated in Bazaar Contnullah in the Village of Puchoon Koorpore in the Sub-Division of Contai, Pergunnah Majna Mootah in the District of Midnapore.

2. This Declaration is made under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857 to all whom it may concern.

No. 26.

Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for raising and improving the Muddelpore Railway Feeder in the Bhangulpore District, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land is required from Karee Koorceah to Phoolat about 13½ miles in length and of an average width of 150 feet.

2. This Declaration is made under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857 to all whom it may concern.

No. 27.

Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for constructing further Sections of the Muddelpore Railway Feeder, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land is required about thirty-one and a half miles in length and of an average width of 150 feet, between the Village of Phoolat and Muddelpore, in the District of Bhangulpore.

2. This Declaration is made under the Provisions of Act VI. of 1857 to all whom it may concern.

F. R. BOYCE,
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 28.

The 12th February 1863.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. F. W. Mann, Sub-Engineer of the First Class, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Clause 1, Section VII. Chapter III. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, with effect from the date on which he may be made available from the North-Western Provinces for employment in Bengal.

No. 29.

Baboo Dwarkanath Mookerjee, Assistant Overseer, attached to the Dacca Division, for six weeks on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. Chapter II. of the above quoted Rules, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

No. 30.

The 13th February 1863.

Notification.—Mr. H. Leonard, Superintending Engineer of the South-Eastern Circle, to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Bahar Circle during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Maxwell, who has been appointed to officiate temporarily, as Chief Engineer, Bengal, in Public Works Department Notification No. 28 of the 4th current, or until further orders.

Captain J. G. R. Forlong, Officiating Superintending Engineer of the Presidency Circle, to assume temporary charge of the South-Eastern Circle, and to conduct the duties of the latter in addition to his own during Mr. Leonard's absence or until further orders.

No. 31.

Enclum.—In Notification No. 24 of the 9th current, granting leave to Mr. J. Beauchamp, Assistant Engineer of the Second Class, for twenty-eight and sixteen days.

J. P. BEADLE, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.—No. 51A.—*Allahabad, the 4th February 1863.*—Mohamed Sued-ood-deen Ahmed Khan, resident in the District of Moradabad, is exempted from the operation of Sections XXVI. and XXXII. of Act XXXI. of 1860.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—No. 79A.—*Allahabad, the 3rd February 1863.*—One month's privilege leave of absence, under Section VII. of the Unconvenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. E. Merrill, Assistant Inspector-General of Police in the Rohilkund Division, from the 1st instant, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 109A.—*The 9th February 1863.*—Major E. Tyrwhitt, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Meerut Division, and Captain J. J. Eckford, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Agra Division, are invested with the powers of a Magistrate, as described in Section XXII. of Act XXV. of 1861, to enable them, each in his own Division, to try offences committed within the precincts of the Governor General's Camp during His Lordship's progress through the said Divisions.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—No. 159A.—*Allahabad, the 3rd February 1863.*—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that land

Parganah.	Mouzah.	Quantity of Land required.
Tuprah Chowraser Chaur.	Torkapoor	A. R. P.
	Sunahy Boudharpore	0 1 8
		0 2 3

is hereby notified that land, in the Villages and to the extent specified in the margin, is required for that purpose.

2. This Declaration is made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857.

No. 163A.—*The 4th February 1863.*—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, in the District of Gorakhpore, viz., for opening out new Roads from Doondumwa to Chilleea and from Sunjunwa to Buireepar, it is hereby notified

that lands, in the Villages and to the extent specified below, are required for the said purpose:—

Names of Villages.	Number of Acres.
ROAD FROM SUNJUNWA TO BUIREEPAR.	
Pipra	1 2 20
Kasapoor	2 1 32
Lachosce	1 3 13
Pathowlee	2 1 33
Belhur	0 0 20
Semra	1 0 5
Bhagsura	3 3 16
Miawa	1 2 15
Dohuria Khoord	2 3 9
Dohuria Boozoorg	2 2 15
Morkuttia	2 3 8
Buireepar	2 1 11
	25 1 29

ROAD FROM DOONDUMWA TO CHILLEEA.

Burgudwa	0 2 22
Bustha	1 3 8
Sirwunt Khass	2 1 0
Kupeen Kacot	1 1 10
Kupeen Weeran	0 3 10
Dhansa	2 0 27
Simra	0 2 22
Pura	2 1 20
Putasseen	0 1 33
Sirwa Khoord	1 2 26
Papura Pandey	1 3 0
Sakutpore	0 1 33
Sunnaye Khoord	1 3 27
Doondumwa	2 3 0
Becnika	3 1 33
Bishoonpoor	1 0 30
Jumohree	0 1 13
Doondumwa	4 1 20
Pubree	2 0 0
	32 1 18

2. This Declaration is made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857.

No. 192A.—*The 5th February 1863.*—Captain P. A. Corbett is transferred as an Assistant Commissioner from the District of Lullutpoor to the District of Orai, with a view to his being employed on Settlement duty in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner, Major A. H. Ternan.

Mahomed Jumalooddeen Hussun, Extra Assistant at Lullutpoor, is transferred to the District of Jhansi for employment specially on Settlement duty.

Ishtee Pershad, Deputy Collector, on Settlement duty in the Jhansi District, is appointed to act for Mahomed Jumalooddeen Hussun as Extra Assistant at Lullutpoor while the latter may be employed on Settlement duty.

No. 206A.—*The 6th February 1863.*—Rae Buldeo Bakh, Deputy Collector at Benares, is transferred, in the same capacity, to the Ghazepore District with a view to his assisting in the revision of the Village Records.

Alee Bakh Khan, Deputy Collector at Ghazepore, is transferred, in the same capacity, to the District of Benares.

No. 209A.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble

Pargannah.	Mouzah.	Quantity of Land required.
		A. R. P.
Panchupar...	Phulaula ...	3 0 22
Ditto ...	Mandich ...	6 0 0

the, Lieutenant-Governor that land is required to be taken up, at the public expense, for a public purpose, in the Moazuffnuggur District, viz., for the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, it is hereby notified that lands, in the Villages and to the extent noted in the margin, are required for the said purpose.

2. This Declaration is made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857.

No. 212A.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble

Pargannah.	Mouzah.	Extent of Land required.
		A. R. P.
Pahara ...	Ushnuggur Barlipoor ...	0 3 10
Kunnojo ...	Akbarpoor Feroze Ghang ...	0 1 30
Chilaram ...	Ushnuggur ...	0 1 30
Imratpur ...	Kumkha ...	0 1 30
Thuthra Tirwa ...	Musulutona ...	0 1 30
Shumshabul ...	Chilowies ...	0 1 30

the Lieutenant-Governor that land is required to be taken up by the Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for the erection of Distilleries, it is hereby declared that lands, in the Villages and to the extent specified in the margin in the District of Furruckabad, are required for the above purpose.

2. This Declaration is made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857.

No. 214A.—The following revised translation of Section CL. of Act X. of 1859 is published for general information:—

ترجمہ مصححہ دفعہ ۱۵۰ ایکٹ ۱۰ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع
جو اختیارات صاحب کلکٹو کو ایکٹ ہذا کے
دفعات بالا کی رو سے موقوف ہیں ان سب کو ہر
ذہنی کلکٹر ایسے مقدمات میں جو کلکٹر اس کے سپرد
کرتے اور ہر ایسا ذہنی کلکٹر جس سے ضلع کا کوئی
جزو متعلق کیا گیا ہو بغیر دستور پر سپرد کئے جانے
کے جملہ مقدمات میں عمل میں لاسکتا ہی اور
اس قسم کی تمام درخواستیں اور رپورٹ جنکی
نسبت از روئے ایکٹ ہذا کے صاحب کلکٹر کے
پاس گذرنے کی اجازت یا حکم ہی ہو ذہنی کلکٹر
کے پاس جس سے جزو ضلع متعلق ہو گذر سکتی

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SEPARATE REVENUE (ASSESSED TAXES) DEPARTMENT.—No. 18A.—*Allahabad, the 7th February 1863.*—Pundit Dabee Pershad, Deputy Collector in the District of Bijnore, is entrusted with the duties of an Assessor in that District under Section XXI. of Act XXXII. of 1860.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—No. 507A.—*Allahabad, the 4th February 1863.*—Mr. J. Sladen, at present Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the District of Bijnore, is appointed to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. C. A. Elliot, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Central Provinces.

No. 508A.—The following Erratum issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 590.—*Erratum.*—*Dated Fort William, the 27th January 1863.*—In Notification No. 515, dated the 22nd instant, relative to the re-attachment to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude of Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, of the Civil Service, for 12th "instant," read 12th "ultimo."

No. 528A.—*The 6th February 1863.*—On the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta the services of the Reverend H. T. Corbyn, Assistant Chaplain at Chunar, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

No. 532A.—John Alone, Assistant Commissioner in the Jhansie Division, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the District of Jaboun during the absence on leave of Major A. H. Ternan, or until further orders.

No. 543A.—*The 7th February 1863.*—It is hereby notified that Captain George Wheeler, of the Bengal Staff Corps, was a passenger on board the P. and O. Company's Steamer *Nabia*, which was left by the Pilot at sea on the 24th of January 1863.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

J. D. SANDFORD,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—No. 652.—*Allahabad, the 30th January 1863.*—Notification.—Mr. W. E. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Division, Grand Trunk Road, returned to his duties on the 19th January from the leave granted him in Notification No. 4406 A., dated 27th September 1862.

No. 621.—*The 5th February 1863.*—Mr. W. S. Halsey, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Benares, is appointed a Member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of that District.

No. 648.—Major P. Alexander, Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Public Works, rejoined his appointment on the 16th ultimo on the expiry of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1238, dated 27th November 1862.

No. 663.—*The 6th February 1863.*—In Notification No. 842, dated 17th January last, for "1844 instant" read "8th instant" as the date on which Major Melley, Principal of the Thomason College, joined his appointment.

By Order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

W. E. MORTON, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—*The 2nd Feby. 1863.*—*Powers.*—No. 78.—The undermentioned Naib Tehsildars in the Hissar Division are vested with power to try Civil suits not exceeding 50 Rupees in value as a temporary arrangement :—

Ramdas,	of	Tahsil	Hissar.
Khaoshin Rai,	"	"	Hansi.
Joogul Kishore,	"	"	Bhowani.
Kunhya Lal,	"	"	Burwala.
Girdhari Lal,	"	"	Futtiabad.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—*The 2nd Feby. 1863.*—*Leave.*—No. 197.—Major A. L. Busk, Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, has obtained eight weeks' leave of absence, on Medical Certificate from the date of his availing himself thereof, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

No. 206.—Mr. R. H. Davies, Secretary to Government, Punjab, has obtained six months' leave to England, on private affairs, under Section XIV. of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, with eight weeks' preparatory leave from the date of his availing himself thereof.

The 3rd February 1863.—*Leave.*—No. 210.—Captain J. W. F. Bean, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Rawul Pindie, has obtained leave of absence for two months, under the Military Regulations, on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 1st January 1863, or such subsequent date as he availed himself of the same.

Appointment.—No. 211.—Captain H. C. Low to officiate as Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Rawul Pindie during the absence of Captain Bean, with effect from the date of his receiving charge from the latter Officer.

The 6th February 1863.—*Appointment.*—No. 254.—Assistant Surgeon R. Gray, M. B., is appointed Civil Surgeon at Goojeranwalla.

Leave.—No. 255.—Madho Pershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has obtained privilege leave for one month with effect from the 16th proximo.

The 7th Feby. 1863.—*Transfer.*—No. 260.—Captain J. D. Ferris, Assistant Commissioner, from Bunnoo to the Kangra District.

Lieutenant J. W. Johnstone, Assistant Commissioner, from Shahpore to the Dera Ismail Khan District.

Appointments.—No. 261.—Lieutenant E. G. Wace is appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the Third Class and posted to the Jhung District.

No. 262.—Captain J. S. Tighe, Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Umballa until further orders.

Appointments.—No. 263.—Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C. B., Commissioner, Lahore Division, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Captain F. R. Pollock, Deputy Commissioner, to officiate as Commissioner of the Lahore Division.

Captain C. H. Hall, Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Lahore.

The above appointments to have effect from the 10th instant.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—*The 3rd Feby. 1863.*—*Leave.*—No. 76.—Lieutenant W. M. Gibbon, District Superintendent of Police, has obtained privilege leave for one month with effect from the 7th current.

The 6th February 1863.—*Appointment.*—No. 98.—Lieutenant T. H. Scott, Assistant District Superintendent, to officiate as District Superintendent at Goojerat from the date of Lieutenant W. M. Gibbon's proceeding on leave.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given, that the third sale of Opium, the provision of 1861-62, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Friday, the 6th of March 1863, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 8,300 Chests, viz :—

Behar Opium	...	1,960
Benares Opium	...	1,440
Total Chests	...	3,300

2. The general conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual, they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1862, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st March 1863 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 11th March 1863, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 21st March 1863.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1861-62, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 6th April 1863	1,960	1,440	3,300
" Wednesday, 8th May "	1,960	1,440	3,300
" Monday, 8th June "	1,960	1,440	3,300
" Thursday, 9th July "	1,960	1,440	3,300
" Monday, 16th Aug. "	1,960	1,440	3,300
" Monday, 7th Sept. "	1,960	1,440	3,300
" Thursday, 1st Oct. "	1,960	1,440	3,300
" Monday, 2nd Nov. "	1,960	1,440	3,300
" Monday, 7th Dec. "	1,960	1,440	3,300
Total	10,733	2,964	20,717

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. P. GRANT,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 3rd February 1863.

NOTICE.

THE TRADE RETURNS of the Port of Calcutta, for the MONTH ended 31st August 1862, which were published on the 27th ultimo, may be had at Rupees 4 per copy, on application at the Calcutta Gazette Office.

The 23rd January 1863.

Notice.

WILL be published, on an improved plan, on the 1st February, under the authority of the Government of Bengal, by the Civil Pay-Master, No. II. of the Civil List for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, shewing the names, designations, and emoluments of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in all Departments.

Price, Rupees 3 per copy.

Persons wishing for copies are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

HUGH SANDERMAN,
Civil Pay-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st January 1863.

Notice.

"PAYMENTS by Cheque on the Bank of Bengal at the Presidency will henceforth on no account be made by the Presidency Pay-Master on the last day of the month."

C. F. M. MUNDY, Major,
Presidency Pay-Master.

FORT WILLIAM;
Pay Office,
The 20th January 1863.

No. 185.

Order by the Commissioner of the
Bhaugulpore Division.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 2.

BAROO HURRI CHURN GHOSH, Deputy Collector of Purneah, is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries from the date he may receive charge of the Purneah Treasury from Mr. Collector F. B. Simson.

A. MONEY,
Commissioner.

The 6th February 1863.

Loans on Debenture.

The Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, with the sanction of Government, and under the powers vested in them by Acts XXV. and XXVIII. of 1858, are prepared to receive Tenders for Loans on Debenture for eight lacs of Rupees, on the credit of the Rates and Taxes imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, for the execution of the Sewerage and Drainage Works of the Town of Calcutta, in sums of not less than Rupees (1,000) one thousand. The Debentures will have a currency of two years, and carry interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum from their respective dates. Interest to be paid half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December at the Bank of Bengal.

The first instalment, or 25 per cent. of the eight lacs, to be payable at the Bank on 2nd March next.

So much of the amount tendered to the Commissioners as will leave 75 per cent. of the sum proposed to be raised will be payable as under, viz:—

25 per cent. on 2nd April next.

25 " " 2nd May "

25 " " 2nd June "

In case of equality of Tenders beyond the amount required a pro-rata diminution will be made.

Scrap receipts will be issued to the parties whose Tenders are accepted. The receipts will subsequently be delivered up by the holders in exchange for Debentures when prepared.

Applications to the twenty-fourth day of February next ensuing to be addressed to Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co., or to the Bank of Bengal, superscribed "Tender for Debentures."

By Order of the Board,

ROBERT TURNBULL,

Secy. to the Municipal Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS;
1, Chowringhee Road,
The 27th January 1863.

Notice.

THE Office of the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, Nuddea Division, has been removed to No. 18, Park Street, Calcutta.

The 20th December 1862.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Titalyah Annual Fair, in Zillah Rungpore, will commence on the 1st March 1863.

V. T. TAYLOR,
Offg. Magistrate.

RUNGPORE,
The 2nd January 1863.

Nudda Rivers.

Report showing the least Depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 3rd to 9th February 1863.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANDAH.	ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	5 6	
On the Entrance Shoal Thence to Hât Beaulah, 44 miles ...	Closed.	
Hât Beaulah to Alickdeah ...	1 8	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	Closed.	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	2 4	
	4 3	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance ...	2 7	
Thence to Jeagunge ...	2 6	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	3 0	
Cutwa to Nudda, 46 miles ...	3 11	
JELLINGHRA.		
Entrance ...		
Thence to Kureempore, 12 miles ...	Closed.	
Kureempore to Teekakatta, 35 miles ...	1 8	
Teekakatta to Nudda, 60 miles ...	2 1	

Height on Gunge at Berhampore, on the 9th February 1863, + 6 inches.

R. G. SMYTH, Lieut., R. E.,
Offg. Supt., Nudda Rivers.

The 11th February 1863.

Notice.

Is hereby given, that sundry Effects belonging to the late Mr. John Kane, an East Indian British Subject, who died at Gwalior on the 5th July 1862, are under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person legally authorized to receive the same.

A. R. E. HUTCHINSON, Major,
Political Agent.

GWALIOR AGENCY, }
The 28th January 1863. }

Notice of the Municipal Commissioners

TO RATE-PAYERS.

WHEREAS the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1856, have completed the Valuations of Houses, Buildings, and Lands for the year 1863, the Books containing the said Valuations and Assessments may be inspected at their Office by Owners, Occupiers, Agents, or Trustees of Property from Monday, the 16th of February, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

It is further notified, that, in pursuance of Section XI. of Act XXV. of 1856, the Municipal Commissioners, will sit at their Office, No. 1, Chowringhee Road, on Monday, the 2nd March 1863, and following days, at noon, to take into consideration applications for reduction of assessments, when parties interested will be required to attend either personally or by their agents.

By Order of the Board of Municipal Commissioners,

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Municipal Commrs.

OFFICE OF THE MUNI. COMMRS. }
No. 1, Chowringhee Road,
Calcutta, 9th February 1863. }

Calcutta; Sheriff's Office, the 28th January 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its ordinary original jurisdiction for the year 1863, will be held on the undermentioned dates, viz. —

2nd Criminal Sessions, Tuesday,	10th March.
3rd " " Friday,	24th April.
4th " " Wednesday,	10th June.
5th " " Friday,	24th July.
6th " " Monday,	31st August.
7th " " Monday,	6th October.
8th " " Tuesday,	24th November.

S. GLADSTONE,
Sheriff.

By Public Auction.

LEASE OF PERTAUBKHALLY CANAL, TUMLOOK.

THE Lease of the Pertaubkhally Canal, between the Roopnabin and Haldee Rivers, for the year 1863, will be sold by Auction to the highest bidder at the Public Works Inspection Bungalow, Tumlook, on Friday, the 20th day of February next, at 12 o'clock. Conditions of Sale, Rates of Toll leviable on the Canal, and all other particulars, may be learnt on application at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Calcutta, the Superintending Engineer, Burdwan, the Salt Agent of Tumlook, or to the Executive Engineer of the Division at Midnapore.

W. PATTERSON,
Offg. Exe. Engr., Tumlook Division.

MIDNAPORE, }
The 7th February, 1863. }



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1869.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th February 1869, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 18th March next:—

A Bill to amend the law relating to the employment and remuneration of Peons for the service and execution of the process of the Civil Courts.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the employment and remuneration of Peons for the service and execution of Civil process in the Courts of the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Section XIV of Regulation XXVI. 1814 of the Bengal Code (for modifying some of the Rules at present in force regarding the admission and trial of appeal and summary appeals from decisions passed in regular suits; for limiting and altering some of the existing provisions respecting the pleadings and processes, and the mode of executing decrees and regular suits and appeals; and for explanation and making certain additions to the provisions of Regulation I. 1814), Section V of Regulation VII. 1832 of the said Code (for modifying certain of the provisions of Regulation I. 1831, and for providing supplementary Rules to that enactment), and Act XIV of 1815 (to provide for the appointment of Nazirs in the Magistrate's Courts) are hereby repealed, so far as the same relate to, or have effect in, the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal respectively.

II. Subject to the general instructions and Number of Peons approval of the Government of Bengal for each Court by the Judges of the several Zillah Courts, District Courts, and Small Cause Courts in the said Provinces, the Judges may, at any time after the passing of

this Act, fix the number of Peons necessary to be employed for the service and execution of processes issued out of such Courts; and the Judge of every Court subordinate to a Zillah Court shall, subject as aforesaid and to the approval of the Zillah Judge to whom he is subordinate, fix the number of Peons necessary for the service and execution of processes issued out of the Court in which he presides; and the number of Peons so fixed shall be appointed for such Zillah Courts, Small Cause Courts, and Subordinate Courts respectively.

III. The appointment of Peons under the last preceding Section shall be made, subject to the approval of the Judge of the Court, by the Nazir of the Court in which the Peons are employed, or by the Clerk of the Court where there is such an Officer; and every such appointment shall be registered in the Court with the name of the Peon, his age, his place of abode, his father's name, and date of appointment.

IV. No person who shall not be appointed and registered as a Peon in the manner hereinbefore provided, shall be employed in the service or execution of the process of any Court without the special leave of such Court.

V. The Peons who are appointed and registered in the manner above prescribed, shall be furnished at the expense of the Government of Bengal with a uniform belt and plate, on which shall be inscribed the Court to which the Peon belongs and the number of the Peon in the register.

VI. The Peons appointed and registered under this Act shall be remunerated by fixed salaries, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Government of Bengal.

VII. The cost of serving or executing process shall, subject to the approval of the Government of Bengal, be paid by the party in whose behalf the process is served or executed. A Table showing the rates of such service and execution shall be framed by the Government of Bengal.

VIII. On every process served or executed under this Act there shall be endorsed the name of the Peon deputed to serve or execute the same, the period within which the Peon is required to certify service or execution, the amount payable for the service or execution of the process, and the date of payment, and such endorsement shall be signed by the Nazir or Clerk of the Court.

IX. The money paid under this Act for the service or execution of processes shall be carried to the credit of the Government of Bengal, and shall be formed into a fund out of which the salaries of such Peons shall be paid. Any surplus that may accrue from such fund, after paying the salaries of the Peons, shall be disposed of by the Government of Bengal in such manner as shall to the said Government seem proper.

X. A regular account of all moneys received into and paid out of Court under this Act shall be kept, and extracts from this account shall be forwarded to the Government of Bengal at such times, and in such form, as such Government shall direct.

XI. Every process served or executed under this Act shall be held to be a process within the meaning of Section 188 of the Code of Civil Procedure and Section 2 of Act XXIII of 1861.

XII. The term "Judge" in this Act shall denote the Presiding Judicial Officer in every Court of Civil Judicature, by whatever title he shall be designated.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1103.

Fort William, the 16th February 1863.

Mr. G. H. M. Batten, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for a period of two years from the date of embarkation.

No. 1104.

The 17th February 1863.

The Hon'ble Charles Binny Trevor, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for a period of one year from the date of embarkation.

No. 1105.

The Reverend A. H. Sitwell, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the Service from the 18th of December last.

No. 1106.

With reference to Section III. of Act No. VII. of 1863, it is notified that such Regulations have been provided, and such measures taken as the Governor General in Council deems necessary for the protection of Emigrant laborers, Natives of India, during their residence in the Danish Colony of St. Croix, and in respect of their return to India.

Act No. VII. of 1863 will accordingly take effect as to the said Colony of St. Croix from this day.

No. 1107.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post without actual payment of postage all letters, packets, or parcels *bono fide* and exclusively on the public service, viz:—

The Registrar of the Surveyor-General's Office.

E. C. BAXLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 311.

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 17th February 1863.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant-Colonel A. Fytche, Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division, in General Order dated 12th December last, No. 2408, is hereby cancelled.

No. 312.

The leave granted to Major R. T. Leight, Assistant Commissioner, First Class, British Burmah, in General Order dated 27th ultimo, No. 164, is hereby cancelled.

No. 314.

The Reverend F. C. Viret, Chaplain of Seetapore, in Oudh, has obtained the usual preparatory leave to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

No. 316.

The Reverend Mr. Mitchinson, Chaplain of Roy Bareilly, in Oudh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from the 15th proximo.

No. 318.

Lieutenant H. C. Collier, Assistant Commissioner, Third Class, in Oudh, joined his appointment on the 30th ultimo.

No. 319.

Major W. Osborne, C. B., assumed charge of the Bhopal Agency from Dr. Thomson on the 26th ultimo.

E. C. BAXLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal," whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Names of Parties.

Abbott, A. E.	... Engine Driver.
Burrows, John	... Clerk
Collins, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniera.
Creed, E.	... Ditto, ditto.
Creed, G.	... Ditto, ditto.
Cameron.	... Merchant.
Dodd, G. N.	... Civil Surgeon.
Davey, Peter	... Clerk.
DeBavara, J.	... Steward, La Martiniera.
Devarine, J.	... Late Superintendent, Constancia.
Dowling, Peter	... Out of employ.
Davis, J.	... Overseer.
Jawson, Captain	... Oudh Military Police.
French, Lieutenant C. J.	... Ditto ditto.
Leslie, John	... Clerk, Chief Commissioner's Office.
Marshall, A.	... Assistant Book-keeper.
Parry, J.	... Railway Inspector.
Rae, W.	... Merchant.
Soule, Henry	... Out of employ.
Sadler, Lieutenant T. J.	... Oudh Military Police.
Smith, C.	... Railway Inspector.
Tucker, R. T.	... Civil Service.
Wilson, R.	... Merchant Tailor.

H. M. DUFRAND, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 19G.

Fort William, the 18th February 1863.

Notification.—Notice is hereby given, that the Salaries, Pay, Batta, and Allowances of the Civil, Military, and Marine Departments, for the month of February 1863, will be payable as under:—

Military and Marine Departments on Tuesday, the 10th proximo.

Civil Department on Saturday, the 14th proximo.

No. 7A.

Fort William, the 17th February 1863.

Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities, held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January 1863:—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.
Notes in circulation	2,43,00,000	1,60,00,000	22,00,000	4,25,00,000
Silver Coin Reserve	1,74,51,120	51,00,000	58,00,000	2,72,51,120
Silver Bullion Reserve	.....	1,00,00,000	.....	1,00,00,000
Government Securities	68,48,961	.....	.....	68,48,961

H. HYDE,
Head Commr., Dept. of
Issue of Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 4th February 1863.

E. DRUMMOND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th February 1863.

No. 133 of 1863.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 4th instant, the services of Captain C. D. S. Clarke, of the late 73rd Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Behar, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 134 of 1863.—Subadar From the 4th Shaik Assem, of the Madras November 1862, Gun Lascar Establishment, in succession to is admitted to the Second Subadar Mootien Class of the Order of British "Bahadour" of India with the title of the Second Class, "Bahadour." deceased.
This cancels Government General Order No. 1101, dated 12th December 1862.

No. 135 of 1863.—The usual Annual Examination is to be held, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the Order, in each of the Stations of the Bengal Presidency to which Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals are attached, for the purpose of filling up vacancies in the Military Class of the Medical College. The College Session commences on the 15th June.

2. All Candidates will be required to possess a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, sufficient to enable them to read and write common letters and petitions, and Hospital Registers of Sick, in the Devanagiri or Persian character, and to converse with a Sepoy in the Hindoostanee language.

3. Although a knowledge of English will not be insisted on in all cases, a preference in selection is to be given to those Candidates who possess a competent knowledge of English, in addition to Hindoostanee.

4. The preference in selection, attainments being equal, will also be given to those who have already been attached to or served in Civil or Regimental Hospitals. Beyond this, preference will not be given to men of any particular class; but respectable young men, especially those educated in the Schools of Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, are encouraged to offer themselves, bringing Certificates of character and acquirements from the Inspectors or Head Masters of the Schools.

5. Those holding such recommendations from the School Authorities, and Certificates of physical fitness from the nearest Medical Officers, will not be required to appear before the Committees. As, however, the number who can be admitted to the College from each Division is very limited, it is necessary that the School Authorities should send the papers of all Candidates, as soon as possible after the promulgation of this Order, to the Deputy Inspector General of the Division, who, the recommendations being equal, will select, in preference, those whose nominations are earliest received.

6. The Examination is equally open to the sons of Soldiers and of persons engaged in Civil occupations.

7. The Candidates must be between the ages of fifteen and twenty years.

8. No Candidate will be allowed to present himself for examination who is physically unfit for the duties of a Soldier, and who cannot produce a written Testimonial of his conduct and character. The strictest care and attention are to be exercised in examining the Credentials of all Candidates who will in addition, be required to bring regular Descriptive Rolls, in order that they may be identified.

9. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals is to prepare a General Roll (in the Form hereafter given) of all Candidates to be laid before the Committee, the Qualification Columns being left blank for the Committee to fill up.

10. Committees for the examination of Candidates will be convened by the Officer Commanding the Station, upon the requisition of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and will consist of two Medical Officers and an Interpreter.

11. These examinations will in future be final as regards the admission of the Candidates into the Medical College, no subsequent examination in the College of Fort William being required.

12. Each passed Candidate is to be furnished by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals with a Descriptive Roll in the subjoined Form, which he is to present to the Principal of the College, and which will be his warrant for admission as a Student :—

Descriptive Roll of a Candidate for Examination for a Studentship in the Military Class of the Medical College.

(Here insert Station and date.)

Name.	Caste.	Father's Name.	Civil Town, or Village.	Rank or Profession.	Character from Testimonials.	Hindustani Qualifications.	English Qualifications.
Age.							
	Mussulman or Hindoo.				Good.	Person or Description ... Superior ... Good ... Fair ... As the case may be.	None. Superior. Good. Fair. As the case may be.

(Signed) A. B., Surgeon, President.
 " C. D., Surgeon, Member.
 " E. F., Lieut. and Interpreter.
 " G. H., Deputy Inspector General
 of Hospitals,
 Division or Circle.

13. All pupils must, as a condition of their appointment, reside within the College premises at all times, and never be absent from morning and evening muster without special leave.

14. All Students of the Military Class, who, on leaving College, after having passed through their studies with credit, shall be certified to possess a competent knowledge of the English language, including Orthography, the meaning of words, writing from Dictation, and Simple Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three, &c., until

further notice, be allowed a bonus of Company's Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty.

15. All Students of the Military Class are amenable to the Articles of War, and regularly enlisted as Soldiers.

16. Successful Candidates will be allowed free passage down on Government Steamers.

17. Military Class Students, while at the College, will receive a stipend or allowance of Rupees (6) six per mensem.

18. No deduction will be made for Uniform.

19. The pay of Military Class Native Doctors, on appointment to the Service, is fixed at 20 Rupees a month in Garrison or at a Civil Station, and 25 Rupees a month in the Field, of which sums 5 Rupees are to be considered as Batta, and deducted when on leave of absence from Corps and Civil Stations.

20. Upon their admission they are to enter into an engagement to serve the Government as Native Doctors, as vacancies may occur, for a period of not less than seven years from the time of their leaving the Medical College in that capacity, unless prevented serving that period by physical inability proved before a Medical Committee and certified accordingly. After a service of seven years they may demand their discharge in time of peace.

21. In the event of their continuing to serve, their allowances will, after seven years, and upon undergoing a successful examination, be advanced to Rupees 25 in Garrison or at a Civil Station, and Rupees 30 in the Field.

22. A Native Doctor who, from wounds or injuries received on service, shall become no longer fit to serve, will be entitled, at any period less than fifteen years, to an Invalid Pension of Rupees 12 per mensem, after fifteen years to one-half of his Field Pay, if in the Military, and of his Garrison Pay if in the civil Branch of the Service; after twenty-two years to the whole of his pay.

23. If invalided under ordinary circumstances of inability to perform his duties, a Native Doctor will be entitled, at the expiration of fifteen years, to a Pension of Rupees 10 per mensem, and after twenty-two years, to one-half of his Field or Garrison Pay, agreeably to the Branch of the Service in which he is employed.

Fort William, the 27th February 1863.

No. 136 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Date of Arrival at Fort William.

Captain S. A. Hunter, of Her Majesty's 101st Bengal Fusiliers } 11th February 1863.

No. 137 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate :—

Assistant Surgeon John } For eighteen months, and the new Regulations.
 Duncan, M. D., of the Medical Department, Civil Establishment.

No. 133 of 1863.—In conformity with Government General Order No. 144 of 1862, the following Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, during the month of January 1863, on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, is published for general information. And it is hereby notified, that claims to the Estates in question, which shall not be preferred to the Presidency Pay-Master by Executors and Administrators before the conclusion of twelve months after the date of decease, cannot be attended to in this Country, as the money, after that period, will be remitted to and made payable by the Secretary of State for India:—

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the Month of January 1863.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decree.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of Money accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount due to Heirs.	Total unpaid amount.	How disposed of.			Remarks.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount retained for payment in England.	
COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS.													
16th Feb	Stanchoe Cary	Lieutenant	Late 47th Regiment N. I.	...	2nd September 1863.	Testate	475 0 0	...	475 0 0	...	...	...	Legatee, Brothers and Sisters.
"	Alexander Henry Brothie, M. D.	Assistant Surgeon	Her Majesty's 1st Bengal Fusiliers	...	10th July 1861.	Intestate	89 12 11	...	89 12 11	...	...	...	Next of kin not known.
"	J. A. Copland	Lieutenant	Lahore Light Horse	...	18th June 1862.	Testate	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	Brother, A. Copland, Lieutenant, 10th Punjab Infantry, Meerut.
11th	Frederic Maurice Crook	Assistant Surgeon	41st N. I.	...	6th August 1862.	Intestate	677 7 0	...	677 7 0	...	...	...	Next of kin, Mother, Mrs. Crook, Tulce, Ireland; Brother, Thomas Crook, 4, Essex Court, Temple, London.
15th	Ames Stratton	Ensign	Unattached List	...	18th September 1862.	Ditto	167 5 1	...	167 5 1	...	...	...	Next of kin, Sister, Sarah Stratton, Stanford, Berkshire.
"	Frederic Maurice Crook	Assistant Surgeon	41st N. I.	...	9th August 1862.	Ditto	179 15 0	...	179 15 0	...	...	...	Next of kin, Mother, Mrs. Crook, Tulce, Ireland; Brother, Thomas Crook, 4, Essex Court, Temple, London.
17th	Frederic Freeman Remington, C. S.	Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	Regal Horse Artillery	...	22nd August 1861.	Ditto	6,374 14 4	...	6,374 14 4	...	...	...	Wife, Mary Lindsey Remington, care of Dr. Lambeth, 6, Portman Square, London; Mother, Mary Remington.
22nd	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	5 9 8	...	5 9 8	...	...	...	Next of kin, Sister, Sarah Stratton, Stanford, Berkshire.
27th	Ames Stratton	Ensign	Unattached List	...	16th September 1862.	Ditto	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	Next of kin, Mother, Mrs. Crook, Tulce, Ireland; Brother, Thomas Crook, 4, Essex Court, Temple, London.
28th	Charles Archibald Sanford	Major	3rd Light Cavalry	...	15th March 1862.	Not known.	158 4 11	...	158 4 11	...	...	...	Next of kin, Sister, Sarah Stratton, Stanford, Berkshire.
30th	Frederic Maurice Crook	Assistant Surgeon	41st N. I.	...	9th August 1862.	Intestate	3 12 0	...	3 12 0	...	...	...	Next of kin, Mother, Mrs. Crook, Tulce, Ireland; Brother, Thomas Crook, 4, Essex Court, Temple, London.

EXPENSES.

Name of Benefactor.	On what account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of Monies received from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation paid due to Estates.	Total undiminished Amount deposited.	How disposed of.			Notes of Receipts.
										Amount paid to India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
											In Co. & Ba. sterling.	Equivalents in Co. & Ba. sterling.	
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.													
7th	William Daly	Gunner	4th Battery, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery	19689	12th November 1862.	Intestate	49 0 4	..	49 0 4	..	..	..	Nest of kin, North Daly, Clonra, Cork.
10th	John Joseph Cunningham	Ditto	3rd Co., 4th Battalion Artillery	85320	Missing since 1st October 1867.	Ditto	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	0 10 0	Nest of kin, Mother, Mrs Margaret Channing, 14th January 1863. Transferred to London as per Government Order.
"	John Brown	Private	Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers	110	3rd August 1862.	Ditto	43 12 5	..	43 12 5	..	..	..	Nest of kin, Father, John Brown, Tooting, Surrey.
"	Homer Dibble	Ditto	Ditto	336	19th August 1862.	Ditto	57 2 10	..	57 2 10	..	..	..	Nest of kin, Mother, Harriet, Le St. George's, Norwich, Norfolk.
"	John Henry Forster	Sergeant	Ditto	596	18th September 1862.	Ditto	95 11 4	..	95 11 4	..	..	..	Nest of kin not known.
"	Petrick Murphy	Ditto	Ditto	718	26th September 1862.	Ditto	125 4 3	..	125 4 3	..	..	..	Nest of kin, Father, William Murphy, Springfield, Keshale, Cork.
"	William Parker	Private	Ditto	833	23rd July 1862.	Ditto	39 9 4	..	39 9 4	..	..	..	Nest of kin, Mother, Margaret Parker, St. Catherine's, Dublin.
"	William Smith	Gunner	No. 2 Garrison Battery, Bengal Artillery	11365	26th September 1862.	Ditto	58 14 11	..	58 14 11	..	..	..	Nest of kin not known.
16th	Joseph Edwards	Private	Her Majesty's 104th Bengal Fusiliers	3026	23rd October 1862.	Ditto	24 3 7	..	24 3 7	..	..	..	Nest of kin, Brother, Edward Eliah Edwards, Flint Mold.
"	Timothy Kendrick	Ditto	Ditto	2731	5th September 1862.	Ditto	15 7 8	..	15 7 8	..	..	..	Nest of kin, Brother, Thomas Kendrick, Marylebone, London.
"	Nathaniel McCormack	Ditto	Ditto	2587	30th November 1862.	Ditto	34 1 1	..	34 1 1	..	..	..	Nest of kin, Father, James Melbourn, Glasgow, Glasgow, Leabrickshire.
"	John Stocks	Ditto	Ditto	3041	3rd October 1862.	Testate	87 4 11	..	87 4 11	..	..	..	Legislator, Brother, Francis Stocks, Soddiam, Lancaster; Private James Taylor, Her Majesty's 10th Foot.
"	C. Cunningham	Sergeant-Major	3rd Bengal Cavalry	—	24th June 1867.	Intestate	215 0 0	..	215 0 0	..	..	..	Son, David Cunningham, Assistant Apothecary, 42nd Royal High-Landers.
"	John Gallagher	Gunner	8th Bengal Cavalry	3401	1st June 1862.	Ditto	284 9 10	..	284 9 10	..	..	..	Nest of kin not known.
"	Michael Donoghue	Sergeant	4th Battery, 16th Brigade Royal Artillery	8772	23rd September 1862.	Ditto	140 0 5	..	140 0 5	..	..	..	Nest of kin, Father, R. Donoghue, Donaghall, Wicklow, Ireland.
"	James Donohue	Gunner	Ditto	7229	25th October 1862.	Testate	80 15 10	..	80 15 10	..	..	..	Legislator, No. 121st, Gunner Robert Moore, of No. 4 Battery, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.
"	Matthew H. Gilmore	Ditto	Ditto	12396	17th October 1862.	Intestate	119 4 9	..	119 4 9	..	..	..	Nest of kin, Father, Michael Gilmore, Tuam, Galway, Ireland; Brother, Patrick, Portlough, Virginia, United States, America.
"	Charles Macneil	Ditto	Ditto	12117	26th September 1862.	Ditto	42 15 3	..	42 15 3	..	..	..	Nest of kin, Father, Henry Macneil, South Sarsay, Gloucester, Gloucester.
21st	Joseph Yates	Staff Sergeant	Bengal Artillery	—	20th May 1869.	Not known.	51 7 0	..	51 7 0	..	..	..	Nest of kin not known.

35th	William Jones	Gunner (Parker Regiment)	2nd Battery, 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, Her Majesty's Bengal Artillery	12413	25th June 1862	Intestate	59 11 5	59 11 5	Next of kin, Father, Thomas Jones, Torkenny, Gloucester.
"	George Brammer	Gunner	No. 3 Battery, Her Majesty's Bengal Artillery	...	16th November 1862	Testate	53 4 7	53 4 7	Legatee, Father, Charles Brammer, Schoolmaster, School Lane, Bluefield Park, Culver's Yard, Yorkshire, England.
"	George Driver	Sergeant	Assistant Overseer, Department Public Works, No. 1 Works	...	29th October 1862	Intestate	1,005 1 10	1,005 1 10	Next of kin, Cousin, J. Gilmore, Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.
37th	Charles Hardie	Ditto	Overseer, Department Public Works, No. 1 Works	233	29th August 1857, 30th August 1858	Testate	958 0 0	958 0 0	Legatee, Aunt, Mary Hardie.
"	John S. Swanson	Ditto	Sappers and Miners, doing duty with 24th Punjab Infantry	293	14th November 1859, 2nd August 1860	Ditto	908 0 0	908 0 0	Next of kin not known.
"	William Henry Willis	Ditto	Ditto	362	...	Will	34 0 0	34 0 0	Legatee, Father, Robert Allister, Bridge Street, Lalsara, County Antrim, Ireland.
"	Samuel Allister	Corporal and Acting Sergeant	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Next of kin not known.
"	William Abel	2nd Corporal	Ditto	421	22nd May 1853,	Unknown	25 8 0	25 8 0	Next of kin, Brother, Edward Nevill, Wexham, Leamington, Warwickshire.
"	Hugh Greston	Ditto	Sappers and Miners	423	17th June 1853,	Ditto	25 8 0	25 8 0	Next of kin, Mother, Alice Hough, Bolton, Lancashire.
"	Alfred Egerton Pearce	Private	Ditto	440	23rd April 1858,	Ditto	25 8 0	25 8 0	Next of kin, Mother, Mary Perrio, Chancery, Templemore, Tipperary.
"	John Richardson	2nd Corporal	Ditto	476	19th April 1859,	Ditto	25 8 0	25 8 0	Next of kin, March, Cooke, High Street, Hove, Middlesex.
"	William Navis	Private	Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers	819	30th September 1862,	Intestate	41 0 1	41 0 1	Next of kin, Father, Henry Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.
"	James Hough	Ditto	Ditto	555	21st August 1862,	Ditto	80 1 4	80 1 4	Next of kin, Father, James Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.
"	James Kenny	Ditto	Ditto	633	Not yet contracted	Intestate	159 6 10	159 6 10	Next of kin, Father, John Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.
"	Michael Reagin	2nd Corporal	Sappers and Miners	619	28th September 1862,	Intestate	106 5 10	106 5 10	Next of kin, Father, James Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.
"	Walter Cooke	1st Corporal	Ditto	636	5th June 1862,	Ditto	6 4 0	6 4 0	Next of kin, Father, John Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.
"	Henry Nicholas	Private	Ditto	669	6th April 1863,	Ditto	11 8 0	11 8 0	Next of kin, Father, John Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.
"	Benjamin Backrath	Ditto	Ditto	661	16th July 1862,	Ditto	5 2 1	5 2 1	Next of kin, Father, John Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.
"	William Mathews	Ditto	Ditto	617	8th July 1862,	Ditto	0 10 0	0 10 0	Next of kin, Father, John Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.
"	William Williams	Sergeant-Major	No. 3 Battery, 28th Brigade Royal Artillery	11877	14th October 1862,	Ditto	85 15 2	85 15 2	Next of kin, Father, John Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.
"	John Bush	Gunner	C. Battery, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery	...	14th December 1861,	Unknown	51 6 0	51 6 0	Next of kin, Father, John Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.
38th	John Nagle	Ditto	Her Majesty's Bengal Artillery	9112	1st October 1862,	Testate	80 11 6	80 11 6	Next of kin, Father, John Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.
"	Henry Lambert	Private	Her Majesty's 24th Hussars	115	27th September 1862,	Intestate	78 8 6	78 8 6	Next of kin, Father, John Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.
"	John Williams Farrell	Sergeant	Royal Artillery	...	31st October 1861,	Ditto	178 2 6	178 2 6	Next of kin, Father, John Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.
"	Henry Acton	Gunner	Ditto	...	30th April 1862,	Ditto	82 6 6	82 6 6	Next of kin, Father, John Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.
39th	William Stewart	Corporal	Bengal Artillery	...	1st April 1863,	Ditto	49 13 4	49 13 4	Next of kin, Father, John Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.
"	Joseph Samson	Gunner	Ditto	...	10th May 1862,	Ditto	50 5 1	50 5 1	Next of kin, Father, John Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.
"	William R. Vaughan	Ditto	Ditto	...	17th March 1862,	Ditto	44 5 6	44 5 6	Next of kin, Father, John Nicholas, Maryborough, Wiltshire.

C. F. M. MUNDY, Major,
Presidency Pay-Muster.

For William; Pay Officer,
1st January 1863.

No. 139 of 1863.—The following Promotions and Alteration of Rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PROMOTIONS.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what Rank promoted.	From what Date.	In whose Room.
Late 4th N. I.	Lieutenant John Robert Currie (a) ...	Captain ...	1st Jan. 1862	Captain G. R. Cookson, promoted.
" 52nd "	" Newton Barton ...	Ditto ...	11th Oct. "	Captain F. M. Martin, retired.
" 9th "	" (Brevet-Captain) Henry John Allan	Ditto ...	25th Jan. 1863	Captain H. R. Corfield, deceased.
General List.	Ensign Edmond Hughes ...	Lieut. ...	18th Dec. 1862	Lieutenant T. B. Boileau, late 4th European Regiment, dismissed.
	" Frederick William Glasford ...	Ditto ...	8th Jan. 1863	Lieutenant H. Carter, late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers (104th Foot), deceased.
	" Percy Wyndham Smith ...	Ditto ...	25th " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) H. J. Allan, late 9th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Arthur Peel (161st Foot) (b) ...	Ditto ...	28th " "	Lieutenant G. Angus, General List, Infantry, resigned.

(a.) This cancels his promotion to Captain by Brevet, published in Government General Order No. 1067 of 1862.
 (b.) The promotion of this Officer is made under the provisions of paragraph 58 of Government General Order No. 332 of 1861, and will in no way affect his position in Her Majesty's 101st Foot, for appointment to which Corps he was placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by Government General Order No. 705 of 1862.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To Rank from	In whose Room.
Late 4th N. I.	Captain Robert Stothert (Lieutenant in Staff Corps) ...	22nd Nov. 1860	Captain F. R. Aikman, v. c., Staff Corps, retired.
General List.	Lieutenant Arthur Fitzgerald ...	22nd " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) R. Stothert, late 4th Native Infantry (Staff Corps), promoted.
	" Herbert Seymour Marshall ...	2nd Dec. "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) H. W. Norman, v. c., late 31st Native Infantry (Staff Corps), promoted.
	" Edmund Denman Smith ...	8th " "	Lieutenant C. M. L. Clarke, late 37th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" James Salisbury Tait ...	26th Jan. 1861	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) R. C. Lindsey, late 24th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Colin Hubert Garbett ...	4th Feb. "	Lieutenant R. D'O. C. Bracken, late 52nd Native Infantry, promoted.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To Rank from	In whose Room.
General List.	Lieutenant John Gregory ...	16th Feb. 1861	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) E. H. Langmore, late 71st Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Henry Charles Greenaway	18th " "	Lieutenant F. A. Lawford, late 50th Native Infantry, deceased.
	" John Edmund ...	20th " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) C. C. Johnson, late 38rd Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott ...	20th " "	Lieutenant E. L. Clogstoun, late 10th Native Infantry, retired.
	" George Edward Reads ..	1st March "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) J. H. Speke, late 46th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Henry Owen Camberlege	1st " "	Lieutenant R. E. Anderson, late 3rd European Regiment, promoted.
	" Henry Grimes ...	9th " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) C. J. Godby, late 36th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Herbert William Shonbridge ...	18th " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) A. Crawford, late 9th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Robert Norton ...	23rd " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) J. Kuor, late 60th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Frederick Werge Simpson ...	9th April "	Lieutenant H. P. Evans, late 52nd Native Infantry, transferred to the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.
	" George Arthur Berkeley Becher ...	13th April "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) T. Pierce, late 30th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Edward George Newnham ...	28th " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) H. P. Babbage, late 55th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" William Graham Smith	29th " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) T. A. Corbett, late 61st Native Infantry, promoted.
	" David William Inglis ...	5th May "	Lieutenant C. L. Richardson, late 58th Native Infantry, deceased.
	" Hotham Taylor Woodcock ...	6th " "	Lieutenant W. L. S. Harrison, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, deceased.
	" Francis Tweddell ...	10th " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) A. Merewether, late 61st Native Infantry, deceased.
	" Thomas George Macaulay	16th " "	Lieutenant A. Cory, late 16th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Edmund Richard Cox...	16th " "	Lieutenant T. H. Maddock, late 3rd European Regiment, retired.
	" George Nicolae Channer	25th " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) J. S. Ogilvie, late 48th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Charles Edward Douglas Branson ...	10th June "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) M. Hunter, late 18th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" John James O'Brien (dismissed) ...	21st " "	Lieutenant G. G. Thain, late 2nd Native Infantry, placed on the Retired List.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To Rank from	In whose Room.
General List.	Lieutenant Reginald Justus Wimberley ...	21st June 1881.	Lieutenant H. G. Delafosse, late 53rd Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Frank William Chatterton ...	6th July "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) H. W. H. Cox, late 70th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Dupcan John Stewart ...	7th "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) G. V. Baidlerston, late 23rd Native Infantry, promoted.
	" John Richard McKenzie Homfray ...	11th "	Lieutenant H. Z. Darrah, late 41st Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Robert Parry Nisbet ...	23rd "	Lieutenant W. F. Ireland, late 25th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Charles Henry Tilson Marshall ...	23rd "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) G. C. Hunkin, late 28th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Arthur Plantagenet Broome ...	27th "	Lieutenant G. D. A. Younghouseband, late 66th Native Infantry, deceased.
	" Samuel Brown Home ...	28th "	Lieutenant O. M. Glubb, late 37th Native Infantry, deceased.
	" Edwin Robert Ives, n. a. ...	2nd Aug. "	Lieutenant J. P. Burton, late 62nd Native Infantry, resigned.
	" Alfred Thornton Davis ...	16th "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) G. B. Mackson, late 33rd Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Charles Wootton Guthrie Perreac ...	24th "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) G. C. Huxham, late 48th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Edward Arthur Vine ...	25th "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) G. L. Fraser, late 23rd Native Infantry (Staff Corps), promoted.
	" Herbert Philip Streatfield ...	28th "	Lieutenant J. R. McPherson, late 8rd European Regiment, deceased.
	" Albert Fitzwilliam Taylor ...	29th "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) A. B. Beatson, late 56th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Arthur Frederick Jones ...	10th Sept. "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) F. R. Thomson, late 29th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Walter Frank Shaen Perry ...	11th "	Lieutenant E. H. Paske, late 53rd Native Infantry, promoted.
	" David Clapham Andrew ...	13th "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) W. O. Rannie, late 32nd Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Edward Walker Samnells ...	19th "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) J. Lamb, late 29th Native Infantry, deceased.
	" Thomas Rumbold Taylor ...	24th "	Lieutenant W. G. B. Tyler, late 42nd Native Infantry, promoted.
	" James Gawler Macleod ...	26th "	Lieutenant C. D. S. Clarke, late 73rd Native Infantry, promoted.
	" John Edward Campbell ...	26th "	Lieutenant H. Phillips, late 40th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Edward John Webber ...	28th "	Lieutenant R. F. Godby, late 35th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Trevor John Chicheley Plowden ...	1st Oct. "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) H. King, late 39th Native Infantry, promoted.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To Rank from	In whose Room.
General List.	Lieutenant William Tucker Arundel Thain ...	2nd Oct. 1861.	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) B. H. Baugh, late 34th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Francis Eddowes Hastings ...	11th " "	Lieutenant J. T. Bushby, late 67th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Richard Henry Salkeld ...	13th " "	Lieutenant C. F. Middleton, late 40th Native Infantry (Staff Corps), deceased.
	" Dauson Melancthon Strong ...	16th " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) C. G. Thorp, late 69th Native Infantry, resigned.
	" Henry Herbert Rankin ...	2nd Nov. "	Lieutenant F. N. Miles, late 53rd Native Infantry (Staff Corps), promoted.
	" John George Maclean ...	4th " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) J. Leven, late 62nd Native Infantry (Staff Corps), promoted.
	" Henry Ingle Baylis ...	7th " "	Lieutenant H. R. Huttanshaw, late 47th Native Infantry, resigned.
	" Ewen Charles Davidson ...	10th " "	Lieutenant J. J. O'Brien, General List, dismissed.
	" Francis Edwin Wiggins ...	11th " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) H. B. A. Poulton, late 64th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Edward Phillips Mainwaring ...	23rd " "	Lieutenant W. F. Belli, late 40th Native Infantry, deceased.
	" William Benjamin Aislshie ...	25th " "	Lieutenant C. Grant, late 45th Native Infantry, dismissed.
	" Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman ...	6th Dec. "	Lieutenant H. P. W. Wynch, late 59th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" William Fane Tucker ...	8th " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) J. T. Norgate, late 69th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" George Angus (resigned) ...	9th " "	Lieutenant P. S. Lumsden, late 60th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Charles McDowal Skene ...	13th " "	Lieutenant A. W. Christian, late 22nd Native Infantry, deceased.
	" Henry Scoley Monles ...	1st Jan. 1862.	
	" Alexander Pringle Samuella ...	7th " "	Lieutenant E. Stevenson, late 3rd European Regiment, retired.
	" Charles McKenzie Hall ...	14th " "	Lieutenant J. F. L. Fisher, late 19th Native Infantry (Staff Corps), promoted.
	" Hugh Bladen Swiney ...	19th " "	Lieutenant H. L. Ramsbotham, late 47th Native Infantry, deceased.
	" John Edward Paget Mosley ...	6th Feb. "	Lieutenant H. M. Bromley, late 52nd Native Infantry, resigned.
	" William Pringle Harrison ...	28th " "	Lieutenant W. E. M. B. Ramany, late 17th Native Infantry, deceased.
	" John Edwards Werge Hawey ...	17th March "	Lieutenant R. H. Wall, late 16th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Walter Charles Farwell ...	20th " "	Lieutenant R. ... late 20th Native Infantry (Staff Corps), promoted.
	" David Robertson ...	3rd April "	Lieutenant A. F. Corbett, late 43rd Native Infantry (Staff Corps), promoted.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To Rank from	In whose Room
General List.	Lieutenant Howe Frederick Showers (Her Majesty's 104th Foot) ...	25th April 1862	Lieutenant E. Chapman, late 14th Native Infantry, deceased.
	" Charles Pakenham (Her Majesty's 101st Foot) ...	28th " "	Lieutenant R. Dougall, late 53rd Native Infantry, resigned.
	" William Franco Dods-worth ...	29th " "	Lieutenant H. W. Studdy, late 32nd Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Charles Oldfield Bowles (resigned) ...	2nd May "	Lieutenant E. T. FitzGerald, late 66th Native Infantry, resigned.
	" Henry Marcy Clarkson .	19th " "	Lieutenant A. H. B. Bruce, late 43rd Native Infantry (Staff Corps), promoted.
	" William John William-son ...	27th " "	Lieutenant B. Rogers, late 68th Native Infantry (Staff Corps), promoted.
	" Arthur George Ham-mond ...	6th June "	Lieutenant E. F. Browne, late 15th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" John Edward Sandeman	9th " "	Lieutenant R. J. Foley, late 62nd Native Infantry, resigned.
	" Charles Key ...	14th " " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) the Baron F. A. Von Andlau, late 28th Native Infantry (Staff Corps), deceased.
	" Sydney Campbell Trower	15th " "	Lieutenant J. M. Graham, late 27th Native Infantry (Staff Corps), promoted.
	" Edward Molloy ...	26th " "	Lieutenant C. A. Copland, late 30th Native Infantry (Staff Corps), deceased.
	" William More Molynaux	20th July "	Lieutenant R. Stewart, late 22nd Native Infantry (Staff Corps), promoted.
	" Joseph Ralph Edward John Boyle (Her Majesty's 107th Foot) ...	25th " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) J. F. Templer, late 3rd European Regiment, retired.
	" Ralph Anstruther Price	3rd Aug. "	Lieutenant W. Wroughton, late 54th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" John Butler ...	3rd " "	Lieutenant G. C. Rowcroft, late 41st Native Infantry (Staff Corps), promoted.
	" Walter Morland Story .	13th " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) J. C. Millar, late 20th Native Infantry (Staff Corps), promoted.
	" Edward Evans Grigg ...	13th " "	Lieutenant C. O. Bowles, General List, resigned.
	" Edward Zohrab Thornton	3rd Sept. "	Lieutenant S. Cary, late 37th Native Infantry, deceased.
	" James Murphy Tulloch .	4th " "	Lieutenant H. Tyndall, late 61st Native Infantry (Staff Corps), promoted.
	" Charles Ransford ...	8th " "	Lieutenant G. Alexander, late 35th Native Infantry (Staff Corps), promoted.
	" George MacCall ...	14th " "	Lieutenant G. B. Lee, late 6th European Regiment, deceased.
	" John Richard Brecks Atkinson ...	3rd Oct. "	Lieutenant C. D. Blackwood, General List, deceased.

Corps.	Rank and Number.	To Rank from	In whose Room.
General List.	Lieutenant James Fraser ...	11th Oct. 1862	Lieutenant N. Barton, late 52nd Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Etwall Walter Smyth .	22nd " "	Lieutenant W. L. Randall, late 19th Native Infantry, promoted.
	" Henry Parke Airey (Her Majesty's 101st Foot)	31st " "	Lieutenant R. N. McNair, General list, cashiered.
	" Edward Harvey Webb .	19th Nov. "	Lieutenant F. J. Mackeson, late 74th Native Infantry, deceased.
	" Hugh Stark Anderson...	19th " "	Lieutenant J. C. Campbell, late 42nd Native Infantry (104th Foot), promoted.
	" William Walter Hopton Scott ...	11th Dec. "	Lieutenant A. B. Temple, late 49th Native Infantry (Staff Corps), deceased.
	" Claude Stewart Morrison	18th " "	Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) C. J. Nicholson, late 54th Native Infantry (Staff Corps), deceased.

No. 140 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

	Date of Arrival at Fort William.
Major A. L. McMullin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Central India ...	11th Feb. 1863.
Lieutenant Brevet-Captain C. Armstrong, of the late 10th Native Infantry ...	
Lieutenant E. H. Curtis, of the General List, Cavalry ...	

No. 141 of 1863.—The following Extracts from the London Gazette of the 19th December 1862 are published for general information:—

WAR OFFICE, PALM MALL.

The 19th December 1862.

101st Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Adair Butler to be Inspector of Musketry, dated 30th July 1862.

India Office, the 16th December 1862.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned Promotions and Alterations of Rank among the Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Captain Patrick Maxwell, of the late 37th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 1st April 1858.

To be Major.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Harry Cortlandt Anderson, dated 2nd September 1862.

Captain James Reid, dated 24th September 1862.

Captain James Emerson, dated 24th September 1862.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Frederick William Dunbar, dated 12th April 1862.

Lieutenant Robert O'Connell Hawkins Forbes dated 19th September 1862.

Brevet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Prior, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel; Major Raymond Torin Snow, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Peter Henry Knight Dewaal to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General J. Ketchen, Madras Artillery, deceased, dated 10th June 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Burnett Lumsden, B. S., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel; Major John Kitson, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Charles Jackson, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, in succession to Major-General J. Manson, Bengal Infantry, deceased, dated 16th July 1862.

Late 54th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant William Wroughton to be Captain, in succession to Davidson, deceased, dated 3rd August 1862.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ensign Edward Molloy to be Lieutenant, in succession to Somerville, Staff Corps, Cadet of late 61st Native Infantry, deceased, dated 4th September 1862.

Ensign William More Molynaux to be Lieutenant, in succession to Godby, Staff Corps, Cadet of late 35th Native Infantry, deceased, dated 5th September 1862.

*Alterations of Rank.**Infantry.*

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Neville Bowles Chamberlain, C. B., to take rank from 17th March 1862, *vice* Dennis, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Harris to take rank from 15th June 1862, in succession to Hervey, deceased.

Late 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major William Graydon and Captain Richard Henry Wall to take rank from 17th March 1862, in succession to Dennis, deceased.

Late 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Charles Baily to take rank from 1st January 1862, in succession to Clarke, retired.

Late 27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major William Forbes to take rank from 15th June 1862, in succession to Hervey, deceased.

Late 43rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Major George Holroyd to take rank from 19th May 1862, in succession to Young, deceased.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Lieutenant Louis Henry Emile Tucker to take rank from 1st January 1862, in succession to Clarke, retired.

Lieutenant John Cook to take rank from 7th January 1862, *vice* Stevenson, late 3rd European Regiment, retired.

Lieutenant Edward Augustus Pemberton to take rank from the 14th January 1862, in succession to Newhouse, late 19th Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant Charles McDowal Skene to take rank from 6th February 1862, *vice* Bromley, late 52nd Native Infantry, resigned.

Lieutenant Henry Scoley Moules to take rank from 25th February 1862, *vice* Ramsay, late 17th Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant Alexander Pringle Samuels to take rank from 17th March 1862, in succession to Dennis, deceased.

Lieutenant Charles McKenzie Hull to take rank from 29th March 1862, in succession to Reid, late 20th Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant Hugh Bladen Swiney to take rank from 3rd April 1862, in succession to Russell, late 43rd Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant John Edward Paget Mosley to take rank from 28th April 1862, *vice* Dougall, late 53rd Native Infantry, resigned.

Lieutenant William Pringle Harrison to take rank from 20th April 1862, in succession to Rennie, late 82nd Native Infantry, retired.

Lieutenant John Edward Werge Howey to take rank from 2nd May 1862, *vice* FitzGerald, late 66th Native Infantry, resigned.

Lieutenant Walter Charles Farwell to take rank from 19th May 1862, in succession to Young, deceased.

Lieutenant David Robertson to take rank from 6th June 1862, in succession to Carnegie, late 15th Native Infantry, removed from the Army List.

Lieutenant William Franco Dodsworth to take rank from 15th June 1862, in succession to Hervey, deceased.

Lieutenant Charles Oldfield Bowler to take rank from 20th June 1862, *vice* Copland, late 80th Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant Henry Marcy Clarkson to take rank from 20th July 1862, in succession to Smith, late 22nd Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant William John Williamson to take rank from 3rd August 1862, in succession to Davidson, deceased.

Lieutenant Arthur George Hammond to take rank from 3rd August 1862, in succession to Scott, late 41st Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant John Edward Sandeman to take rank from 13th August 1862, in succession to Thomson, late 29th Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant Charles Key to take rank from 13th August 1862, *vice* Bowles, resigned.

Lieutenant Sydney Campbell Trower to take rank from 3rd September 1862, *vice* Cary, late 37th Native Infantry, deceased.

No. 142 of 1863.—The services of Lieutenant H. A. Plowden, of the late 51st Native Infantry, doing duty with the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

H. K. BURNZ, Major,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**COMMUNICATIONS.—ROADS.**

No. 38.

Fort William, the 14th February 1863.

Notification.—The following alterations in the names of the Roads in the Central Provinces, and in the extent of the Road Divisions, proposed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner, are sanctioned:—

1. The Road running from Nagpoor northwards by Kamptee, Seonee, Jubbulpoor, and Rewah towards Mirzapoor, at present styled the Great Deccan Road, (in three Divisions), to be in future denominated the First, Second, and Third Divisions of the "Northern Road."

2. The limits of the First and Second Divisions of this Road to remain as at present. The Third Division to extend from Nagpoor northwards to Korai.

3. The Road extending from Nagpoor southwards towards Bhoree, Hingenghat, and Chanda, will in future be styled the "Southern Road."

4. The two Roads in the present Southern Road Division, viz., the "Hingenghat and Wurdah Road," and the "Tullegaon and Wurdah Road," will be called the "Wurdah Valley Road."

5. The Road running from Nagpoor in a north-west direction to Chindwara (formerly part of the Southern Road) to be designated for the present the "North-Western Road." This Road will for the present be attached to the Nagpoor Division of Public Works.

No. 39.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 16th February 1863.

Transfers.—Overseers Serjeants D. Keough and S. S. Marriott are transferred from the Punjab to Oudh.

No. 40.

The 17th February 1863.

Notification.—The Jaulnah Division, Hyderabad, Public Works Department, will in future be designated the Anrungalabad Division.

J. P. BRADEN, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 186. W 511804

Port William, the 17th February 1863.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. W. H. Sandeman, Chief Superintending Engineer of the Government Steam Factory at Kidderpore, for one year, on Medical Certificate to Europe, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

J. BANNIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

* No. 4870.

The 3rd September 1862.

List of Persons entitled to Medals as noted below, whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Controller of Marine Affairs:—

1st China War.

Abree, Domingo	Steamer "Nemesis."
Augustus, John	" " "Enterprise."
Coxar, Augustine	" " "Tennasserim."
Cox, F.	" " "Nemesis."
Colquhoun, J.	" " "Queen."
Conliffe, Victor	" " "Nemesis."
DeCruz, U.	" " "Enterprise."
Dominguez, M.	" " "Nemesis."
Domingo	" " "Queen."
Fairclough, H.	Gunner, Steamer "Madagascar."

Francis, J.	Steamer "Nemesis."
Gomes, A.	" " "Queen."
Gomes, A.	" " "Madagascar."
Gomes, R.	" " "Queen."
Gomes, A.	" " "Houghly."
Green, T.	2nd Class Engineer, Steamer "Phlegathon."
Harley, H. L.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Nemesis."
Hicks, T.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Enterprise."
Hume, W.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Tennasserim."
Jenna, M.	Promer "Enterprise."
Lawrence, A.	Petty Officer, Steamer "Madagascar."
Murrah, J.	Steamer "Enterprise."
Mignel, F.	" " "Nemesis."
Norton, G.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Tennasserim."
Pyra, P.	Steamer "Madagascar."
Ramona, de P.	" " "Queen."
Sharriff, E.	" " "Madagascar."
Smith, J.	" " "Queen."
Symonds, R.	" " "Prosperine."
Thompson, J.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Pluto."
Wall, A. P.	1st Lieutenant, Steamer "Queen."

Burmah Medals with Clamps for Pegu.

Barton, C.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Bondie, G. B.	Apothecary, Steamer "Maharaddy."
Bolt, C.	Clerk in charge, Steamer "Pluto."
Brown, C.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Maharaddy."
Curway, M.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Lamood."
Davidson, G.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Maharaddy."
Denton, H. W.	3rd Officer, Surveying Vessel "Kriana."
Eckler, E.	" " " "
Evans, G. W.	2nd Officer of the Steamer "Damoodab."
Goffrey, W.	Porter's Steward, Steamer "Nerbuddah."
Gordon, M. F.	Clerk, Steamer "India."
Hayburton, J.	A. B. Steamer "Pluto."
Hodge, T.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Pluto."
Hood, J. H.	2nd Officer of the Steamer "Lord William Bentinck."
Jackson, R.	Boatman, "Phlegathon."
Kennedy, J.	Boatman, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Lawson, W. B.	Surgeon, Steamer "Prosperine."
Lodge, W.	A. B. "Tennasserim."
Lorway, W.	A. B. "Tennasserim."
Mackay, J.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Hagh Lindsay."
Main, G.	A. B. Steamer "Tennasserim."
Middleton, J.	3rd Engineer, Steamer "Prosperine."
Miller, J. M.	Surgeon, "Fire Queen."
Pope, J.	Gunner, Steamer "Pluto."
Ramsbotham, W.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Pluto."
Russ, J. H.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Russ, J. T.	Midshipman, Steamer "Enterprise."
Tasaph, M.	Commander, Steamer "Phlegathon."
Thompson, R. B.	Surgeon, Steamer "Pluto."
Toppa, W. B.	3rd Officer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Twisslen, P.	Midshipman, Steamer "Pluto."
Woodley, J.	Midshipman, Steamer "Tennasserim."

India Medals.

Brown, William	Ganges Flatilla.
Sanderson, R.	Civil Services.

Lucknow Medals.

Brien, J. J.

JOHN G. REDDIE,

Offg. Controller of Marine Affairs.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 1275.

APPOINTMENTS.—The 12th February 1863.—Mr. M. Little, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan Division, is posted to Howrah, in which District he will exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861).

Monlavy Mohummud, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector to the temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Bhowanigunge, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), and Section I, Act X of 1854, in Rungpore, Begrah,

and Dinapore. Moulavy Mohammad is also empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of that Code, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Bahadur Ruttonkull Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea, &c., is transferred to Backergunge, in which District he will exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861.)

Bahadur Umbien Churn Roy Chowdry, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea, &c., is transferred to Dinapore, in which District he will exercise the power of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861.)

Bahadur Lalit Mohun Chatterjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea, &c., is transferred to Mymensing, in which District he will exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861.)

The 15th February 1863.—Bahadur Baner Moolhub Shome, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Act X. of 1859 and Act VI. of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, in that District.

Roy Kooldeernarain Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sarun, is transferred to Patna, in which District he will exercise the full powers of a Magistrate.

Major W. Agnew, Officiating Commissioner of Assam, is vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge.

The 17th February 1863.—Mr. W. J. Herschel to be Magistrate and Collector of Purneah.

Mr. J. Beames will officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, until Mr. Herschel's arrival.

Mr. F. C. Fowle to be Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 12th February 1863.*—Moulavy Abdul Jubber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bhowanigunge, for three months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncoerced Absentee Rules.

The 13th February 1863.—Mr. R. T. O'Connor, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nowgong, for two months, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncoerced Absentee Rules, in apprehension of the leave granted to him on the 31st ultimo.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 12th February 1863.*—The services of Mr. J. R. H. Ross, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue.

The 16th February 1863.—Moulavy Deen Mohamed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nowgong, having re-joined his appointment on the 20th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 13th December last is cancelled.

The leave granted to Lieutenant A. M. McGregor, 10th Police Battalion, on the 25th October last, is cancelled at his request.

Mr. F. R. Cockerell, of the Civil Service, reported his return to India on the 10th instant on the Steam Ship *Simla*.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 16th February 1863.*—In continuation of the Notification, dated the 1st of July 1862, published in the *Cuttack Gazette* of the 5th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that Act V. of 1861 (an Act for the Regulation of Police) shall be carried into effect in the following Divisions:—

Cuttack Division.	{	Cuttack.
	{	Balasore.
	{	Pooree, including Khoordah.
Nuddea Division.	{	Nuddea.
	{	Jessore.
	{	24 Pargunnahs (exclusive of the Town and the Suburbs of Calcutta) and in the following Districts of the Dacca Division:—
		Sylhet.
		Cachar.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 16th February 1863.*—Major A. H. Paterson to be Deputy Inspector-General of the Second Grade and to have charge of the Bardwan Division.

Captain W. Keveley to be Deputy Inspector-General of the Second Grade and to have charge of the Nuddea Division.

Captain A. W. Pixley, Deputy Inspector-General of the Second Grade in Bardwan, is transferred to the Cuttack Division.

Major H. C. Adlam to be District Superintendent of the First Grade in Patna.

Major J. Smith to be District Superintendent of the First Grade in Rajshahye.

Mr. C. G. Baker, v. c., District Superintendent of the First Grade in Rajshahye, is transferred to Tirhoot.

Mr. R. T. O'Connor, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in Nowgong, to officiate as District Superintendent in Tirhoot.

Captain F. N. Miles to be District Superintendent of the Second Grade in Dinapore.

Lieutenant G. M. Bowie to be District Superintendent of the Second Grade in Hooghly.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department, -Bengal.

LOCAL.

No. 32.

The 14th February 1863.

Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a road from the Grand Trunk Road to Doobriypore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land in the Bardwan Division, about sixteen miles in length, and of an average breadth of 120 feet, more or less, is required, extending from the Grand Trunk Road, in Mouzah Anarashah, through Mouzabs Bhagabund, Koonorsrya, Dhussit, Jete Jankee, Chukhdolar, Kendah, and Haripore, to the old Sooree Road, in Mouzah Churah, and from thence along the line of the old Sooree Road to Doobriypore.

2. This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 2 of Act VI. of 1857 to all whom it may concern.

No. 33.

Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the portion of the Syhet and Cachar Road, commencing on the

Gotteckur.	Manikpara.
Seraintara.	Pharamoth.
Darkeban.	Talipore.
Mysebank.	Chaugam.
Foulbarrah.	Kallyganja.
Gola-gange.	Ishtibila.
Ramdhia Bazar.	Rybarpore.
Pile Canton.	Razumanga.
Philigania.	Closing on the
Parchook.	bank of the Sore-
Cachow.	mah River, Kat-
Santpara.	tagony.

South bank of the River Soremah opposite Sylhet and passing through the villages noted in the margin, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring about forty-nine miles in length and averaging 100 feet in breadth is required.

2. This Declaration is made under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857 to all whom it may concern.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut. Col., R. E.,*

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

in the Public Works Dept.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 34.

The 17th February 1863.

Appointment.—The following Probationary Sub-Overseers, attached to the Lower Assam Division, are permanently appointed to the Lower Subordinate Establishment in Bengal in the Grades specified opposite to their names:—

Gobind Chunder Roy, Sub-Overseer, First Class, Third Grade.

Harnath Chund, Sub-Overseer, Second Class, Third Grade.

Nileamul Ghosal, Sub-Overseer, Second Class Third Grade.

F. R. BOYCE,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

in the Public Works Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—*The 6th February 1863.*

Transfers.—No. 97.—Captain J. W. Orchard, District Superintendent of Police, from Shahpore to Gograt, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Lieutenant W. M. Gibbon, District Superintendent, from Gograt to Shahpore, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Lieutenant P. H. Kirke, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, from Jhung to Mooltan.

Mr. R. C. Jones, Assistant District Superintendent, from Kussor to Pind Dadun Khan.

Mr. P. White, Assistant District Superintendent, from Shahpore to Mozuffargah.

Mr. P. Broadway, Assistant District Superintendent, from Pind Dadun Khan to Shahpore.

Mr. R. S. Bruere, Probationary Assistant District Superintendent, from Mooltan to Jhung.

Mr. W. J. D'Greyther from Lahore to Kuraul, as a temporary arrangement.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—*The 9th February 1863.*—*Leave.*—No. 280.—Mr. E. L. Brandreth, C. S., has obtained six weeks leave preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Transfer.—No. 281.—Mahomed Sooltan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from the Sirsa to the Ferozepore District.

The 10th February 1863.—*Appointment.*—No. 302.—Assistant Surgeon A. C. C. DeRenzy, of the 29th Native Infantry, is appointed to the charge of the Civil Station of Mooltan, in addition to his Military duties.

Leave.—No. 303.—Mr. E. A. Prinsep, Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote, obtained privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st of December last.

Appointment.—No. 304.—Mr. E. A. Prinsep, Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote, has been appointed a Commissioner of Revenue to revise the Settlements of Gurdaspore, Sealkote, and Umritsar Districts, with effect from the 1st instant.

The following Extra Assistant Commissioners are placed under Mr. E. A. Prinsep's order for the revision of Settlement:—

Agha Kulababid.

Gopal Dass.

Naik Ram.

No. 305.—The following Gentlemen are appointed Members of the Municipal Committee at Delhi under Act XXVI. of 1850:—

The Commissioner and Superintendent of the Division.

The Deputy Commissioner of the District,

The Secretary to Local Funds,

The Civil Surgeon,

The Executive Engineer,

The Cantonment Joint Magistrate,

Mr. Marshall.

Mr. G. W. Wagentrieber.

Mr. F. Parry.

Lala Choonan Mal.

Lala Mohesh Dass.

Lala Sahel Sing.

Munooob Buxsi.

Enamoolah Khan.

Wilayut Ulee Khan.

Rao Gomaid Sing, Extra Member.

The Brigadier Commanding, Ex-Officio.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—*The 10th February 1863.*—*Resignation.*—No. 50.—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation of his appointment by Mr. J. Webb,

Second Class Engineer, with effect from the date of his retiring on the return of the *Asper* from her trip to Kuluagh.

R. H. DAVIES,

Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

for the time being.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given, that the third sale of Opium, the provision of 1861-62, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Friday, the 6th of March 1863, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 3,300 Chests, viz:—

Behar Opium	...	1,800
Benares Opium	...	1,440
Total Chests	...	3,300

2. The general conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1862, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st March 1863 respectively, that is, to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 p. m. of Wednesday, the 11th March 1863, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 p. m. of Saturday, the 21st March 1863.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1861-62, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

		Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday,	6th April 1863	1,800	1,440	3,300
" Wednesday,	6th May "	1,800	1,440	3,300
" Monday,	8th June "	1,800	1,440	3,300
" Thursday,	9th July "	1,800	1,440	3,300
" Monday,	10th Aug. "	1,800	1,440	3,300
" Monday,	7th Sept. "	1,800	1,440	3,300
" Thursday,	1st Oct. "	1,800	1,440	3,300
" Monday,	2nd Nov. "	1,800	1,440	3,300
" Monday,	7th Dec. "	1,553	1,464	3,317
Total		16,733	12,984	29,717

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. P. GRANT,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

PORT WILLIAM,
The 3rd February 1863. }

Notification.

BABOO PRATAP CHUNDER CHATTERJEE, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Champaran Treasury on the 11th instant.

R. F. HARRISON,

Offg. Depy. Auditor and Acctt.-General,
Bengal.

PORT WILLIAM,
The 17th February 1863. }

Notice.

TO COMMISSIONERS AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

It is notified that lithographed Forms of the following Forms of Statements are procurable in English, Bengalee, Oordoo, and Ooryah, from the Allipore Jail Press, to which indents should be forwarded through the Superintendent of Stationery:—

Quarterly Statement shewing the working of Bengal Act VI. of 1862, (for Commissioner's Return.)

Quarterly Statement shewing the working of Bengal Act VI. of 1862, (for Collector's Return.)

Register 28A. of Suits, under Section IV. of Bengal Act VI. of 1862.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE;

Fort William,

The 16th January 1863. }

NOTICE.

THE TRADE RETURNS of the Port of Calcutta, for the MONTHS ended 31st August and 30th SEPTEMBER 1862, may be had at Rupees 4 per copy, on application at the *Calcutta Gazette Office*.

The 17th February 1863.

Notice.

Will be published, on an improved plan, on the 1st February, under the authority of the Government of Bengal, by the Civil Pay-Master, No. 11. of the Civil List for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, shewing the names, designations, and emoluments of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in all Departments.

Price, Rupees 3 per copy.

Persons wishing for copies are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

HUGH SANDEMAN,

Civil Pay-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st January 1863. }

No. 4911.

Notification.

The Superintendent of the Alipore Jail having represented that much unnecessary correspondence and labor and consequent delay and irregularity are entailed from Officers indenting direct on the Alipore Jail Press for Tabular and other Work, and from their not forwarding specimens of the forms required, or omitting to furnish particulars regarding the manner in which the work is to be executed, the attention of all Indenting Officers is requested to the rules on the subject laid down in the Government Notification of the 4th January 1863, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th of the same month. It is hereby notified, that in future no work can be received or executed in the Press unless it is indented for through the Superintendent of Stationery in the following form. Each Indent should be accompanied by specimens of the work required, with full particulars as to the size and quality of the paper on which it is to be printed, and whether it is to be printed in Type or on Stone:—

No. Indent on the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail Press through the Superintendent of Stationery for the undermentioned Forms, &c., required for the use of
for consumption for 1863-6.

Forms by whom authorized.	Description of Document.	Number of copies received on last month of Indent in the month of Indent.	Number of copies expended since that time.	Balance in hand on this date.	Number of copies now indented for a year's consumption.	Size and description of Paper to be used.	Serial number on Forms.	Explanatory Remarks.	1	2	3	Exact address of Indenting Officer.	Manner in which Indent is to be sent, whether by Post, Rail, Steamer, &c.	Time, Wood, Wax Cloth, or Paper.

X. B.—Specimens are required for all work indented for on this Press, whether the same be of long or recent date, and on each specimen the manner in which the work is to be printed, either in Lithography or Type, should be stated.
Special attention is directed to the last column of the Indent, and to the return of the Bill sent to Indenting Officers on the day following its receipt.
The Superintendent of the Alipore Jail will not hold himself responsible for the parcel reaching the Indenting Officer, his duty being confined solely to its delivery in Calcutta to the Office indicated by the Indenting Officer in the column (heading 2).

For William,
The 7th February 1863.

F. J. MOUNT,
Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces.

Notice.

"PAYMENTS by Cheque on the Bank of Bengal at the Presidency will henceforth on no account be made by the Presidency Pay-Master on the last day of the month."

C. F. M. MURRY, Major,
Presidency Pay-Master.

Fort William;
Pay Office,
The 26th January 1863.

Notification.

BABOO KALIDAS PALIT, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebagh, took charge of the Hazareebagh Treasury from Lieutenant Phillips, Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, on the 5th instant, and has been empowered to draw Bills on the Public Treasuries.

E. T. DALPON, Major,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Commissioner's Office;
Chota Nagpore,
The 10th February 1863.

Notice.

Under Section IV., Act VI. of 1857.

THE piece or parcel of land in the Town of Calcutta, bounded and bounded on the North partly by the house and premises No. 4, Old Post Office Street, and partly by the house and premises No. 9, Hastings' Street; on the South by Esplanade Row; on the East by Old Post Office Street, and on the West partly by No. 9, Hastings' Street, beforementioned, partly by the house and premises No. 5, Strand, and partly by the present High Court premises, No. 2, Esplanade Row, has, by a Declaration, under Section II., Act VI. of 1857, made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 16th day of January 1863, been pronounced to be required by Government, and to be taken at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for the erection of a Court House and Offices for the High Court of Judicature. I accordingly give notice, under Section IV., Act VI. of 1857, that the land is about to be taken by Government for the purpose specified above, and hereby call on persons interested in the above described land to appear personally, or by a duly authorized Agent, at the Calcutta Collectorate, within fifteen days from the date of this Notice, and to state their interest in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for the same.

W. HEYSHAM,
Deputy Collector of Calcutta.

Calcutta;
Collector's Office,
The 16th February 1863.

Notice.

THE Office of the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, Nuddea Division, has been removed to No. 13, Park Street, Calcutta.

The 29th December 1862.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Titulyah Annual Fair, in Zillah Rungpore, will commence on the 1st March 1863.

V. T. TAYLOR,
Offy. Magistrate.

Rungpore,
The 2nd January 1863.

Loans on Debenture.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, with the sanction of Government, and under the powers vested in them by Acts XXV. and XXVIII. of 1856, are prepared to receive Tenders for Loans on Debenture for eight lacs of Rupees, on the credit of the Rates and Taxes imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, for the execution of the Sewerage and Drainage Works of the Town of Calcutta, in sums of not less than Rupees (1,000) one thousand. The Debentures will have a currency of two years, and carry interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum from their respective dates. Interest to be paid half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December at the Bank of Bengal.

The first instalment, or 25 per cent. of the eight lacs, to be payable at the Bank on 2nd March next.

So much of the amount tendered to the Commissioners as will leave 75 per cent. of the sum proposed to be raised will be payable as under,

25 per cent. on 2nd April next.
25 " " 2nd May "
25 " " 2nd June "

In case of equality of Tenders beyond the amount required a pro-rata diminution will be made.

Serial receipts will be issued to the parties whose Tenders are accepted. The receipts will subsequently be delivered up by the holders in exchange for Debentures when prepared.

Applications to the twenty-fourth day of February next evening to be addressed to Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co., or to the Bank of Bengal, superscribed "Tender for Debentures."

By Order of the Board,

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Municipal Commissioners.

Office of the Municipal Commes;
1, Chowringhee Road,
The 27th January 1863.



The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th February 1863, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 18th March next:—

A Bill to amend the law relating to the employment and remuneration of Peons for the service and execution of the process of the Civil Courts.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the employment and remuneration of Peons for the service and execution of Civil process in the Courts of the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Section XIV of Regulation XXVI. 1814 of the Bengal Code (for modifying some of the Rules at present in force regarding the admission and trial of special and summary appeals from decisions passed in regular suits; for limiting and altering some of the existing provisions respecting the pleadings and processes, and the mode of execution decrees and regular suits and appeals; and for explaining and making certain additions to the provisions of Regulation I. 1811), Section V of Regulation VII. 1832 of the said Code (for modifying certain of the provisions of Regulation V. 1831, and for providing supplementary Rules to that enactment); and Act XIV of 1845 (to provide for the appointment of Nazirs in the Munsiff Courts) are hereby repealed, so far as the same relate to, or have effect in, the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal respectively.

II. Subject to the general instructions and approval of the Government of Bengal, the Judges of the several Zillah Courts and Courts of Small Causes in the said Provinces shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of

this Act, fix the number of Peons necessary to be employed for the service and execution of processes issued out of such Courts; and the Judge of every Court subordinate to a Zillah Court shall, subject as aforesaid and to the approval of the Zillah Judge to whom he is subordinate, fix the number of Peons necessary for the service and execution of processes issued out of the Court in which he presides; and the number of Peons so fixed shall be appointed for each Zillah Courts, Small Cause Courts, and Subordinate Courts respectively.

III. The appointment of Peons under the last preceding Section shall be made, subject to the approval of the Judge of the Court, by the Nazir of the Court in which the Peons are employed, or by the Clerk of the Court where there is such an Officer; and every such appointment shall be registered in the Court with the name of the Peon, his age, his place of abode, his father's name, and date of appointment.

IV. No person who shall not be appointed and registered as a Peon in the manner hereinbefore provided, shall be employed in the service or execution of the process of any Court without the special leave of such Court.

V. The Peons who are appointed and registered in the manner above prescribed, shall be furnished at the expense of the Government of Bengal with a uniform belt and plate, on which shall be inscribed the Court to which the Peon belongs and the number of the Peon in the register.

VI. The Peons appointed and registered under this Act shall be remunerated by fixed salaries, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Government of Bengal.

VII. The cost of serving or executing processes shall, subject to the approval of the Government of Bengal, be fixed by the Judge of each Court with due regard to the distance from the Court at which service or execution is to take place. A Table showing the amount chargeable for such service and execution shall be exposed to view in a conspicuous part of the Court.

VIII. On every process served or executed

Process to be endorsed by Nazir or Clerk.

under this Act there shall be endorsed the name of the Peon deputed to serve or execute the same, the period within which the Peon is required to certify service or execution, the amount payable for the service or execution of the process, and the date of payment, and such endorsement shall be signed by the Nazir or Clerk of the Court.

IX. The money paid under this Act for the

Disposal of process money.

service or execution of processes shall be carried to the credit of the Government of Bengal, and shall be formed into a fund out of which the salaries of such Peons shall be paid. Any surplus that may accrue from such fund, after paying the salaries of the Peons, shall be disposed of by the Government of Bengal in such manner as shall to the said Government seem proper.

X. A regular account of all moneys received

Moneys received into and paid out of Court under this Act shall be kept, Court to be duly accounted for.

and extracts from this account shall be forwarded to the Government of Bengal at such times, and in such form, as such Government shall direct.

XI. Every process served or executed under

Construction of process.

this Act shall be held to be a process within the meaning of Section 188 of the Code of Civil Procedure and Section 2 of Act XXIII of 1861.

XII. The term "Judge" in this Act shall

Interpretation of "Judge."

denote the Presiding Judicial Officer in every Court of Civil Judicature, by whatever title he shall be designated.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

Legislative Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1159.

Fort William, the 19th February 1863.

Appointment.—Assistant Surgeon R. T. Abbott, M. D., has been appointed Inspector of Jails in the Central Provinces from the date on which he assumed charge of the office.

No. 1160.

The 20th February 1863.

Notifications.—Mr. H. G. Paynter, of the Civil Service, reported his departure for England per Steamer *Nemesis*, which Vessel was lost by the Pilot at Sea on the 10th instant.

No. 1161.

The President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. Balmuin to resign the Civil Service from the 23rd of April next.

No. 1162.

Lieutenant C. A. Munro, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Probationary Superintendent of Police in British Burmah, has obtained preparatory leave for two months previously to applying for leave of absence to Europe, on Medical Certificate, commencing from the date of his quitting his appointment at Sandowny.

No. 1163.

Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to be also an Under-Secretary in the Home Department as a temporary arrangement.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 3.

POLITICAL.

Camp Agra, Thursday, 12th February 1863.

Notification.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General held a Durbar at Benares on the 7th instant, for the reception of the principal Native Nobility, the Residents of the City and Division of Benares, and the Divisions of Patna and Allahabad.

The undermentioned Princes and Gentlemen were admitted to private audiences with the Governor General:—

1.—Descendants of Mirza Koorum Bukht, a Member of the ex-Royal family of Delhi—

Mirza Fyzooodeen.

Mirza Imaul.

Mirza Nadir Bukht.

Mirza Saannder Bukht.

2.—Descendants of Mirza Shigooftah Bukht of the same family—

Mirza Nasiroodeen Mahomed Munsoor Bukht.

Mirza Ruheemoodeen Bukht.

3.—Descendants of Mirza Ali Kudr of the same family—

Mirza Mohammed Mohsun Bukht.

Mirza Azizooodeen Bukht.

4.—Princes of Nepal—

Ranendra Bikram Sah.

Birendra Bikram Sah.

5.—Maharajah Isree Persad Narain Sing Bahadoor, Maharajah of Benares, and his Nephew.

6.—Rajah of Vizianagram.

7.—Sumbho Narain as representative of his Father, the Hon'ble Rajah Das Narain Sing Bahadoor.

A salute of thirteen Guns was fired on the arrival and departure of the Maharajah of Benares.

Afterwards the Gentlemen abovenamed, with the exception of the Members of the Delhi family and of the Nepal Princes, together with other Native Gentlemen entitled to the privilege, and the principal Civil and Military Officers of Benares and the neighbourhood, assembled in general Durbar. The Viceroy and Governor General entered and took his seat under a Royal Salute.

The Native Gentlemen present were introduced to the Viceroy and Governor General in the order of their precedence, and presented the usual offerings, which were accepted by the Governor General, but returned to those who did not receive Khillats. His Excellency conferred Khillats on those who were received in private Darbar, the Chief Nobility of the Patna Division, and the Rajahs of Mandla and Banars from the Allahabad Division.

After the Native Gentlemen had been introduced to the Viceroy, and before the presentation of the Khillats, His Excellency addressed the Gentlemen assembled in Darbar as follows:

"It affords me much satisfaction to find myself surrounded here by so many Native Gentlemen of high character and influence, Gentlemen who, in times of confusion and trouble, gave proof of their loyalty and fidelity to the British Crown. I welcome more especially the Maharajah of Benares, and I beg to assure him that if I omit to return his visit to-day I shall do so, because the multiplicity of my engagements prevents me from carrying my intention into effect. I welcome also the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who, although he be a visitor here, occupies a high position and enjoys deservedly a high reputation in the part of India where he resides. I welcome, too, the Maharajahs of Doonraon and Bettia, who have come to this place from the District of Patna, which is under the able administration of my esteemed friend, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and I welcome, generally, the Rajahs and Gentlemen who have come here from the Districts of Benares, Patna, and, I believe, Goruckpore and Allahabad. I have, moreover, a special word of welcome for the son of my trusty Councillor, Rajah Deo Narain Sing. The Rajah offered to accompany me from Calcutta to this place in order to be present at this Darbar; but I declined to accept his offer, because I wished him to remain with my Council while it is engaged in the work of legislation. It is the desire of Her Majesty the Queen that the Native Gentlemen of India should be represented in the Council of the Governor General, in order that when Laws are made for India their opinion and wishes and feelings may receive due consideration. It is my intention and duty to do everything in my power to give effect to Her Majesty's gracious intention in this respect. Among the Rajahs and Gentlemen here to-day are many who have large Estates in the neighbourhood and along the line of Railway which we travelled over yesterday. The value of those Estates will be greatly enhanced by the completion of the important work of which we are about to-day to celebrate the opening. I need hardly remind them that that they will owe this advantage to the introduction of British Engineering skill and British Capital into this Country. I trust that the consideration of this fact, and of similar facts which are of daily occurrence, will tend to produce a kindly feeling between the races by shewing them to what an extent they may be mutually useful to each other. Meanwhile I hope that the Gentlemen whom I am addressing will turn these advantages to account by doing their utmost to improve their properties and to promote the happiness and welfare of their Ryots and Dependants."

On the conclusion of the ceremonies His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General left

the Darbar under a Royal Salute, and the assembly broke up.

Owing to other engagements the Viceroy and Governor General was unable, on this occasion, to pay the usual return visit to His Highness the Maharajah of Benares.

By Order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General,

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

No. 334.

GENERAL.

Port William, the 20th February 1863.

Dr. K. Barr, in Medical charge of the Jyepore Political Agency, resumed charge of his duties on the 3rd instant from the leave granted him in General Order dated 26th October 1861, No. 105.

No. 385.

Rae Jankee Pershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from the 8th proximo, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

E. C. BAKER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal," whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Names of Parties.

Abbott, A. F.	... Engine Driver.
Barnes, John	... Clerk.
Collins, J.	... Pupul, La Martiniera.
Creed, E.	... Ditto, ditto.
Creed, G.	... Ditto, ditto.
Cameron.	... Merchant.
Dodd, G. N.	... Civil Surgeon.
Davey, Peter	... Clerk.
Dellarna, J.	... Steward, La Martiniera.
Deverina, J.	... Late superintendent, Constantin- tia.
Dawling, Peter	... Out of employ.
Davis, J.	... Overseer.
Dawson, Captain	... Ordn Military Police.
French, Lieutenant C. J.	... Ditto ditto.
Leslie, John	... Clerk, Chief Commissioner's Office.
Marshall, A.	... Assistant Book-keeper.
Parry, J.	... Railway Inspector.
Rae, W.	... Merchant.
Soule, Henry	... Out of employ.
Sadler, Lieutenant T. J.	... Ordn Military Police.
Smith, C.	... Railway Inspector.
Tucker, R. T.	... Civil Service.
Wilson, R.	... Merchant Tailor.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp Agga, the 12th February 1863.

No. 14 of 1863.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Governor-General's Body Guard.

Lieutenant T. F. C. Roohfar, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, to officiate as Adjutant during the absence on sick leave of Lieutenant H. B. Lockwood.

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Military Department,

with the Governor-General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th February 1863.

No. 143 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs:—

Captain Horace Durrant, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry	For one year, without pay.
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Fort William, the 20th February 1863.

No. 144 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

*Date of Arrival
at Bombay.*

Captain H. E. Iremonger, of the late 21st Regiment Native Infantry	10th February 1863.
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No. 145 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Philip George Coraish, of the Invalid Establish- ment	For two years, under the new Regulations.
Surgeon-Major Charles Bonnor Chalmers, of the Medical Department	For three years, under the old Re- gulations.

No. 146 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Lieutenant M. H. Heathcote, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quarter- Master General of the Army, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 82 of the 30th January 1863	Blenheim, 7th February 1863.
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Major F. H. Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 111 of the 6th February 1863.

Major W. J. F. Stafford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the 22nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough for six months. Government General Order No. 85 of the 2nd February 1863.

Assistant Surgeon L. Emanuel, B. A. and M. D., of the Medical Department, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 90 of the 5th February 1863.

Captain the Hon'ble J. H. Fraser, of the late 4th European Regiment, Commanding Local Company, European Infantry, on leave for eighteen months. Government General Order No. 74 of the 27th January 1863.

Captain W. Davison, of the late 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, on leave for two years. Government General Order No. 75 of the 29th January 1863.

Lieutenant G. A. A. Baker, of the late 60th Regiment Native Infantry, Adjutant, 6th Bengal Cavalry, on leave for fifteen months. Government General Order No. 49 of the 16th January 1863.

Lieutenant W. W. Clark, of the late 30th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 120 of the 10th February 1863.

No. 147 of 1863.—Captain Robert Farguhar Webster, of the late 3rd European Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Sea and Australia on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years, under the old Regulations.

No. 148 of 1863.—Conductor John Stiles, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, is permitted to retire from the Service on the pension of his rank, with permission to reside and draw his pension in Europe.

H. K. BURNS, *Major,*

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

*Nowena, 10th
February 1863.*

*Agamemnon,
12th February
1863.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 41.

Port William, the 20th February 1863.

Notification.—Captain E. A. Saunders, Madras Staff Corps, late Executive Engineer, Fourth Class, Public Works Department, having obtained an extension of leave* in excess of, the period for which Staff appointments can be retained, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government.

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut. Col., R. E.*

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 4870.

The 3rd September 1863.

List of Persons entitled to Medals as noted below, whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Controller of Marine Affairs:—

1st China War.

Abrer, Domingo	Steamer "Nemesis."
Augustin, John	" " "Enterprise."
Camar, Augustine	" " "Tennasserim."
Osco, F.	" " "Nemesis."
Colquhoun, J.	" " "Queen."
Conlette, Victor	" " "Nemesis."
DeCruz, D.	" " "Enterprise."
Dominguez, M.	" " "Nemesis."
Domingo	" " "Queen."
Fairclough, H.	Gunner, Steamer "Madagascar."
Francis, J.	Steamer "Nemesis."
Gomes, A.	" " "Queen."
Gomes, A.	" " "Madagascar."
Gomes, R.	" " "Queen."
Gomes, A.	" " "Hogarth."
Gren, T.	2nd Class Engineer, Steamer "Phlegathon."
Harley, H. L.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Nemesis."
Hogg, T.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Enterprise."
Hume, W.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Tennasserim."
Joane, M.	Steamer "Enterprise."
Lawrence, A.	Pay Officer, Steamer "Madagascar."
Masiah, J.	Steamer "Enterprise."
Miguel, P.	" " "Nemesis."
Norton, G.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Tennasserim."
Piya, P.	Steamer "Madagascar."
Romero de P.	" " "Queen."
Sheriff, E.	" " "Madagascar."
Smith, J.	" " "Queen."
Symonds, R.	" " "Enterprise."
Thompson, J.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Pluto."
Wall, A. P.	1st Lieutenant, Steamer "Queen."

Burmah Medals with Clasps for Pegu.

Barlow, G.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Bond, G. H.	Apothecary, Steamer "Mahabuddy."
Bolt, C.	Clerk in charge, Steamer "Pluto."
Brown, C.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Mahabuddy."
Conway, M.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Damonah."
Davidson, G.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Mahabuddy."
Denton, H. W.	3rd Officer, Surveying Vessel "Krishna."
Eckley, E.	" " " "
Evans, G. W.	2nd Officer of the Steamer "Damonah."
Godfrey, W.	Partner's Steward, Steamer "Mahabuddy."
Godwin, M. P.	Clerk, Steamer "India."

Ralphurton, J.	A. B., Steamer "Pluto."
Hodge, T.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Pluto."
Hood, J. H.	2nd Officer of the Steamer "Lord William Bentinck."
Jackson, R.	Boatwain, "Phlegathon."
Kennedy, J.	Boatwain, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Lawson, W. S.	Surgeon, Steamer "Proserpine."
Lodge, W.	A. B., "Tennasserim."
Lowrey, W.	A. B., "Tennasserim."
Mackay, J.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Hugh Lindsay."
Main, G.	A. B., Steamer "Tennasserim."
Middleton, J.	3rd Engineer, Steamer "Proserpine."
Miller, J. M.	Surgeon, "Fire Queen."
Pope, J.	Gunner, Steamer "Pluto."
Ramsbottom, W.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Pluto."
Rean, J. R.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Reau, J. T.	Midshipman, Steamer "Enterprise."
Tamph, M.	Commander, Steamer "Phlegathon."
Thompson, R. S.	Surgeon, Steamer "Pluto."
Tonks, W. B.	3rd Officer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Twiss, F.	Midshipman, Steamer "Pluto."
Woodley, J.	Midshipman, Steamer "Tennasserim."

India Medals.

Brown, William	Ganges Medal
Sanderson, R.	Civil Service

Lucknow Medals.

Brien, J. J.

John G. Brien,

Offg. Controller of Marine Affairs.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 1463.

APPOINTMENTS.—The 13th February 1863.—Mr. H. Clark to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bancoorah.

Mr. E. J. Shuttleworth to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bancoorah.

The 16th February 1863.—Baboo Naranthun Mullick and Ramonee Mohun Chowdry to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Rungpore.

The 17th February 1863.—Mr. T. H. H. Shortt to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861) in that District.

Mr. F. Wyre to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861) in that District.

Mr. R. A. Barker to be Medical Officer of Cachar.

Baboo Banee Madhub Shome, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Midnapore, is vested with

the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861) in that District.

Mr. R. B. Smart, Revenue Surveyor, First or Northern Division, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1858.

Mr. F. J. Alexander to officiate, temporarily, as Magistrate and Collector of Bhargulpore.

The 18th February 1863.—Mr. F. C. Bowle to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Bhargulpore.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant to the charge of the Sub-Division of Garabetah, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Alidnapore and Baneorah.

Lieutenant P. Cornish to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner in Bareilly.

The 10th February 1863.—Mr. H. R. Madocks to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade in Bhargulpore.

Mr. F. P. Cokerell to be Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore.

Mr. G. J. Mackenzie, now absent on leave, to be Magistrate and Collector of Behar.

Mr. C. D. McSweeney, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Assam, transferred to Dinagepore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The 14th February 1863.—Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, of the 8th Police Battalion, for two months, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Moulavi Golam, Suidur, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Balasore, for two weeks, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 14th February 1863.—Mr. H. C. Halkett, Judge of Rungpore, for six months, on Medical Certificate, under Section VII. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. J. Seelies, Principal of the Presidency College, for six months, under Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. J. B. Pratt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, for one month, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Bahadur Nohin K. Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jajipore, for three months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 23rd October last.

Bahadur Nursing Chunder Dasa, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pooree, for six weeks, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. C. D. McSweeney, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Assam, for fifteen days, under

Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 22nd ultimo.

The 18th February 1863.—Mr. E. Sandys, Judge of Dinagepore, for one month, under Section XII. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules, making over charge of the current duties of his Office to the Principal Sudder, Mr. Reilly.

NOTIFICATION.—The 18th February 1863.—It is hereby notified that Mr. Thornton Warner has been appointed by the Danish Government to be Emigration Agent at Calcutta for the Danish Colony of "St. Croix."

The appointments of Mr. C. G. D. Betts and Moulavi Avij mollah, Deputy Magistrates, to Garabetah and Beerhoom respectively, on the 4th instant, notified in the Gazette of the 7th idem, are cancelled.

The leave granted to Mr. W. S. Benson, late Civil Assistant Surgeon of Chitlangong, on the 17th ultimo, is cancelled at his request.

The 14th February 1863.—The Regimental Order issued by the Officer Commanding the Bhargulpore Hill Rangers, under date the 2nd ultimo, directing Captain G. J. Pasley to continue to officiate as Adjutant of that Corps until further orders, is confirmed.

ERRATUM.—In Orders dated 16th instant, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 18th idem, for "Captain W. Keyesley," read "Captain W. Revesley."

H. LUGGINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department.—Bengal.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 35.

The 20th February 1863.

Notification.—The following Extract from General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 11th current, is published for information:—

"Assistant Overseer Private J. Dickson, Department Public Works, is attached to the second Division, Grand Trunk Road, and to be sent to join Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, on the first favorable opportunity."

F. R. BORCH,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. PROVINCES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. No. 661.—Allahabad, the 6th February 1883.—Notification.—
The following Statement of Works of Public utility constructed by Private Individuals at their own
cost, in the Meerut Division, during the year 1861-82, is published for general information:—

Statement of Works of Public utility constructed at the cost of Private Individuals in the Districts of
1st or Meerut Division during the Year 1861-82, from the 1st September 1861 to 30th
August 1862.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division.	District.	Names of Individuals.	Description of Works.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	REMARKS.
Meerut Division.	Dehradhoon		No.		Rs. As. P.	
		Abdulla Khan	1 Well	Tahurpoor	150 0 0	
		Hazaree	2 Wells	Kotah	400 0 0	
		Ditto	1 Well	Roorkee	300 0 0	
		Zemindars of Roorkee	1 Ditto	Ditto	200 0 0	
		of Mullakpoor	1 Ditto	Mullakpoor	220 0 0	
		of Mohamadpoor	1 Ditto	Mohamadpoor	800 0 0	
		of Bhugwanpoor	1 Ditto	Bhugwanpoor	350 0 0	
		Khanke Rao	1 Ditto	Kupoorie	300 0 0	
		Rahim Doss Khan	1 Ditto	Chuck Roylee	125 0 0	
		Saejan Guomanie	1 Ditto	Sherepoor	200 0 0	
		Musammud Sano	1 Ditto	Baboo Footah	150 0 0	
		Uncle	1 Ditto	Meerzapoor	80 0 0	
		Kourah	1 Ditto	Khandunah	150 0 0	
		Hoshnak	1 Ditto	Rampoor	125 0 0	
		Futtee Ali Khan	1 Ditto	Thalla	150 0 0	
		Futtee Ali	1 Ditto	Salair	100 0 0	
		Burwah	1 Ditto	Misankhanda	200 0 0	
		Ameen	1 Ditto	Nainangla	200 0 0	
		Maharam	1 Ditto	Tubrookpoor	250 0 0	
		Mr. Powell	1 Ditto	Sherepoor	100 0 0	
		Gaidah	1 Ditto	Jheelceera	100 0 0	
				Total	4,400 0 0	
	Moonsilnagar	Goolzaru Buncia of Shamlee	Pucca Well	On road from Jy- ley to Paneept Kyrana on the Jumna at Mofee	250 0 0	
		Budhoo "	Ditto	On the road from Meerut to Kurat near Shamlee	150 0 0	
		Mungloo " of Kyrana	Ditto	On the Kyrana road	200 0 0	
		Hardwaree Mall Buncia of Thanah Bhowan	Ditto	At Thanah Bhowan	300 0 0	
		Girdharae Lall Buncia of Thanah Bhowan	Ditto	Ditto ditto	300 0 0	
				Total	1,200 0 0	
	Meerut	Sahib Saigh	Tank	At Mowanah	1,000 0 0	
		Jumna Doss	Pucca Well	On the road from Sir- dhana to Bemboree.	130 0 0	
		Lalla Sohan Singh	Ditto	At Bela Nundpoor	300 0 0	
		Lalljee and Pertab	Ditto	At Girdharpur	200 0 0	
		Shah Singh	Ditto	At Ghazeeabad	200 0 0	
		Ram Sehoj and Ramkall	Ditto	Meerut Dispensary Compound	300 0 0	
				Total	2,130 0 0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division.	Districts.	Names of Individuals.	Description of Works.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	REMARKS.
Meerut Division.—(Concluded.)	Boohad-shahut.	Dewan Gunga Baksh Karindah of Koohessur Raseasut.	Masonry Tank	Monzah Chitsonna, Pergunnah Syanah.	Rs. As. P. 5,000 0 0	
					5,000 0 0	
	Allypore.	Bhola Buttee	A Pucca Well for the use of Travellers	Pergunnah Coel, on the side of the Grand Trunk Road	200 0 0	
		Prag Doss Byraghee	Ditto	At Atrowlee on the side of the road leading to Sur-ruckabad	250 0 0	
					450 0 0	
					13,175 0 0	

No. 700.—*Allahabad, the 6th February 1863.*—*Promotion.*—Mr. E. H. Taylor, Assistant Accountant, First Class, is promoted to the Grade of Accountant, Third Class, vice Mr. G. D. Prussia, transferred to the Straits Settlement.

No. 701.—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 278, dated the 15th of January 1863, appointing Mr. W. Bailey, an Assistant Accountant, Second Class, for "vice Mr. G. D. Prussia, transferred to Singapore" read to fill a vacancy caused by the transfer of Mr. G. D. Prussia to Singapore.

No. 729.—*The 9th February 1863.*—*Notifications.*—Syed Hossain Ali Khan, Raees of Jansut, Zillah Monzuffarnuggur, is appointed a Member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of that District.

No. 752.—Mr. J. Sheldon, Assistant Engineer, attached to the North-Western Provinces, but employed temporarily on the Third Division, Oudh Roads, has passed the prescribed examination in a colloquial knowledge of the vernacular.

No. 761.—*Appointments.*—Mahomed Zakeria Alla-oddin and Moorlee Dhur are appointed to the Public Works Department as Probationary Sub-Overseers of the First Class, Third Grade, and posted to the Irrigation Department to fill existing vacancies.

No. 820.—*The 11th February 1863.*—*Notifications.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. T. Nicolls, Superintendent Engineer, 2nd Circle, North-Western Provinces, rejoined his appointment on the 1st instant on the expiry of the leave of absence granted him in General Order No. 1338, dated the 5th of December last.

Captain F. W. Peile, who officiated for Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls, resumed charge of his duties as Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, Public Works, on the return of that Officer.

No. 841.—*Transfer.*—The following transfers are made in the Lower Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces:—

Dabee Pershad	Sub-Overseer, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade.		
Jumna Doss	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Mohun Lal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Baligrama	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Durga Pershad	Ditto	3rd Class	Ditto
Jaggurnath	Ditto	2nd Class, 2nd Grade	
Mohun Lal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Mungut Rao	Ditto	2nd Class, 3rd Grade	
Moonuffur Hossain	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Sant Lal	Ditto	1st Class	Ditto
Hath Lal	Ditto	2nd Class	Ditto

From the 5th Division, Grand Trunk Road.

From the Agra and Bombay Road to the 4th Division, Grand Trunk Road.

From Agra to the 3rd Division, Public Works.

No. 844.—*Removal.*—The following lower subordinates of the Public Works Department employed in the North-Western Provinces are removed from the Department, their services being no longer required:—

Jatto Mull	Sub-Overseer, 1st Class, 3rd Grade.		
Judlonath Chowdrie	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Balmokund	Ditto	2nd Class	Ditto
Bhishh Baboolia	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Raghoober Dyal	Ditto	3rd Class	Ditto
Lokenath Mittal	Ditto	2nd Class, 2nd Grade	
Jaja Ram	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Mahboob Bax	Ditto	3rd Class, 1st Grade	
Pransookh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Prom Narain	Ditto	1st Class, 3rd Grade	
Jumna Doss	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ram Roop	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

3rd Division, Grand Trunk Road.

4th Division, Grand Trunk Road.

5th Division, Public Works.

6th Division, Grand Trunk Road.

No. 877.—*The 14th February 1863.*—*Notifications.*—The following Divisions as distinct charges are abolished:—

Goruckpoor Division, Public Works, and the 2nd Division, Kohilkund Imperial Road.

The former will be absorbed into the Benares Division, Public Works; and the latter into the

1st Division, Rohilcund Imperial Roads, to be designated in future as the "Rohilcund Imperial Roads Division."

Transfer.—Lieutenant E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, 4th Division, Grand Trunk Road, to the Jhansi Division, Public Works, vice Captain J. Baillie, placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Captain H. Z. Darrah, Executive Engineer of the 1st Division, Rohilcund Imperial Road, to the 4th Division, Grand Trunk Road, vice Lieutenant Swetenham, transferred to the Jhansi Division, Public Works.

By Order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

W. E. MORTON, *Lieut., Col.,*
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—The 10th February 1863.—No. 806.—The Reverend A. Robinson, Assistant Chaplain, Dera Ismail Khan, has obtained leave of absence to Europe for eighteen months, under Medical Certificate, with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same.

The 13th February 1863.—No. 331.—The undermentioned individual has been dismissed from his appointment in the Rawul Pindoo District Establishment, and is hereby proscribed from further employment under Government:—

Fazl Ali, Bender, Judicial Department; aged 25 years; height, 5 feet 3 inches; son of Moored Mohecoodeen; residence, Village of Lama, Pergunnah Attock, Zillah Rawul Pindoo; long face, large eyes, long nose, high forehead, mark of a boil on the right arm below the shoulder, short beard, black hair, fair wheatish complexion; dismissed on the 8th November 1862 on a charge of bribery, of which he has been convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and fine of Rupees 200, commutable to further imprisonment for one year if unrealized.

Transfer.—No. 332.—The Reverend E. M. Birch, B. A., Chaplain of Peshawar, to be Chaplain of Dera Ismail Khan.

Appointment.—No. 333.—The Reverend W. C. Bell to be Chaplain of Peshawar.

No. 343.—The following Extract from Jullundur Brigade Order appointing Assistant Surgeon G. Watson, 5th Native Infantry, to the Medical charge of the Jail and Civil Station of Jullundur is confirmed as a temporary arrangement:—

Extract No. 77, dated 31st December 1862.

With the concurrence of the Deputy Commissioner Assistant Surgeon G. Watson, 5th Native Infantry, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Jail and Civil Station as a temporary arrangement, vice Assistant Surgeon McGrath, Her Majesty's 84th Regiment.

No. 344.—First Class Native Doctor Muharrj Sing is appointed to the Jail of the Rohtuck District.

Errata.—In Order No. 97, published in the *Guardian* of the 11th instant, the initials of Lieutenant Kirk should be H. P.—not P. H.

In same Order regarding Mr. Brdore's transfer, instead of "from Mooltan to Jaung," read from Umballa to Jaung.

T. D. FORTTH,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Leave of Absence.—No. 34.—Captain T. G. Kennedy, Second in Command of the Corps of Guides, for two months, from such date as he may avail himself of it to visit Calcutta, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to submitting an application for Furlough to Europe.

No. 35.—The Regimental Order, dated 13th September 1862, by Lieutenant J. W. McQueen, Officiating Commandant, 4th Punjab Infantry, directing Lieutenant J. D. Macpherson, Doing Duty Officer, to receive over charge of the Adjutant's Office during the absence on sick leave of Lieutenant and Adjutant H. W. Pitcher is confirmed.

Leave of Absence.—No. 36.—Assistant Surgeon H. Thom, M. D., 5th Punjab Cavalry, from 1st March to the 1st May next, on Medical Certificate, to visit Bombay preparatory to submitting an application for Furlough to Europe.

Transfer.—No. 37.—Assistant Surgeon T. Sheehy, 6th Punjab Infantry, to the Medical charge of the 5th Punjab Cavalry during the absence on Furlough of Assistant Surgeon H. Thom, or until further orders.

S. BLACK, *Captain,*
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given, that the third sale of Opium, the provision of 1861-62, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Friday, the 6th of March 1863, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 3,300 Chests, viz:—

Behar Opium	...	1,560
Benares Opium	...	1,440
Total Chests	...	3,000

2. The general conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1862 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st March 1863 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 11th March 1863, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 21st March 1863.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1861-62, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

		Behar about Chests.	Benares about chests.	Total about chests.
On or about Monday,	5th April 1863	1,800	1,440	3,240
Wednesday,	6th May "	1,800	1,440	3,240
Monday,	8th June "	1,800	1,440	3,240
Thursday,	9th July "	1,800	1,440	3,240
Monday,	10th Aug. "	1,800	1,440	3,240
Monday,	7th Sept. "	1,800	1,440	3,240
Thursday,	1st Oct. "	1,800	1,440	3,240
Monday,	2nd Nov. "	1,800	1,440	3,240
Monday,	7th Dec. "	1,800	1,440	3,240
Total		15,733	12,984	28,717

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. P. GRANT,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 3rd February 1863. }

No. 91.

Notice.

SEALED Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of Iron Clamps and Nails required for the Chests of the Behar Opium Agency of 1862-63.

The Tenders will be received at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 28th February, and all particulars as to time and place in which the Articles are to be delivered, as well as their quantity, quality, and description, can be ascertained by personal application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

The party whose Tender may be accepted will be required to enter into an engagement and to deposit as security for its fulfilment such amount as the Board may think proper, and the Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. P. GRANT,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 16th February 1863. }

No. 92.
Notice.

SEALED Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of 525 maunds of Pitch required for the use of the Behar Opium Agency.

The Tenders will be received up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 28th February in the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, where all particulars as to the time and place at which the Pitch is to be delivered, as well as its quality and description, can be ascertained by personal application.

The Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. P. GRANT,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 16th February 1863. }

NOTICE.

THE TRADE RETURNS of the Port of Calcutta, for the MONTHS ended 31st AUGUST and 30th SEPTEMBER 1862, may be had at Rupees 4 per copy, on application at the Calcutta Gazette Office.

The 17th February 1863.

Notice.

Will be published, on an improved plan, on the 1st February, under the authority of the Government of Bengal, by the Civil Pay-Master, No. 11, of the Civil List for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, shewing the names, designations, and emoluments of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in all Departments.

Price, Rupees 8 per copy.

Persons wishing for copies are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

HUGH SANDEMAN,

Civil Pay-Master.

CALCUTTA, }
The 21st January 1863. }

Notice.

THE Public are informed that Portuguese Church Street will be closed for traffic from Monday, the 2nd of March, for the purpose of laying a Gas Main.

By Order of the Board,

ROBERT TURNBELL,

Secy. to the Municipal Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL }
COMMISSIONERS }
1, Chunderpore Road, }
Calcutta, }
The 21st February 1863. }

No. 4911.
Notification.

Tax Superintendent of the Alipore Jail having represented that much unnecessary correspondence and labor and consequent delay and irregularity are entailed from **Officers** indicating direct on the Alipore Jail Press for Tabular and other Work, and from their not forwarding specimens of the forms required, or omitting to furnish particulars regarding the manner in which the work is to be executed, the attention of all Indenting Officers is requested to the rules on the subject laid down in the Government Notification of the 4th January 1860, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th of the same month. It is hereby notified, that in future no work can be received or executed in the Press unless it is indented for *through the Superintendent of Stationery* in the following form. Each Indent should be accompanied by specimens of the work required, with full particulars as to the size and quality of the paper on which it is to be printed, and whether it is to be printed in Type or on Stone or

No. *Indent on the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail Press through the Superintendent of Stationery for the undermentioned Forms, &c., required for the use of for consumption for 188-9.*

[illegible]

N. B.—Specimens are required for all work indicated for on this Press, whether the same be of long or recent date, and on each specimen the manner in which the work is to be printed, either in Lithography or Type, should be stated.

Special attention is directed to the last column of the Index, and to the return of the Bill sent to Indenting Officers on the day following its receipt.

The Superintendent of the Asylum Jail will not hold himself responsible for the parcel reaching the Indenting Officer, his duty being confined solely to its delivery in Calcutta to the Office indicated by the Indenting Officer in the column (heading 2).

F. J. MOUNT,
Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces.

Fort William,
The 7th February 1963.

Notice.

"PAYMENTS by Cheque on the Bank of Bengal at the Presidency will henceforth on no account be made by the Presidency Pay-Master on the last day of the month."

C. F. M. MENDY, Major,
Presidency Pay-Master.

FORT WILLIAM;
Pay Office,
The 26th January 1863. }

Loans of Debenture.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, with the sanction of Government, and under the powers vested in them by Acts XXV. and XXVIII. of 1856, are prepared to receive Tenders for Loans on Debenture for eight lacs of Rupees, on the credit of the Rates and Taxes imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, for the execution of the Sewerage and Drainage Works of the Town of Calcutta, in sums of not less than Rupees (1,000) one thousand. The Debentures will have a currency of two years, and carry interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum from their respective dates. Interest to be paid half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December at the Bank of Bengal.

The first instalment, or 25 per cent. of the eight lacs, to be payable at the Bank on 2nd March next.

So much of the amount tendered to the Commissioners as will leave 75 per cent. of the sum proposed to be raised will be payable as under, viz:—

25 per cent. on 2nd April next.

25 " " 2nd May "

25 " " 2nd June "

In case of equality of Tenders beyond the amount required a pro-rata diminution will be made.

Scrap receipts will be issued to the parties whose Tenders are accepted. The receipts will subsequently be delivered up by the holders in exchange for Debentures when prepared.

Applications to the twenty-fourth day of February next ensuing to be addressed to Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co., or to the Bank of Bengal, superscribed "Tender for Debentures."

By Order of the Board,

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Municipal Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS;
1, Chowringhee Road,
The 27th January 1863. }

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Titalyah Annual Fair, in Zillah Rungpore, will commence on the 1st March 1863.

V. T. TAYLOR,
Offy. Magistrate.

RUNGPORE,
The 2nd January 1863. }

Notice.

LIEUTENANT N. LOWIS, Assistant Commissioner, Luckimpore, and in charge of the Treasury of that District, is empowered to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

W. AGNEW, Major,
Offy. Commissioner of Assam.

ASSAM;
Commissioner's Office,
Camp Newgong,
The 17th January 1863. }

Notice.

UNDER Section 54, Act VIII. of 1855, the Effects of the late Mr. D. CRAWFORD, Assistant Engineer, Second Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road, have been placed under the Seal of this Court pending receipt of instructions from the Administrator General. Parties indebted to, or having claims against the Estate, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date.

GEO. D. WESTBOFF,
Extra Asst. Commissioner.

* RAJUL PINDEE;
Depy. Commissioner's Office,
The 9th February 1863. }

Notification.

ALL Treasury Officers rendering Accounts to the Office of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal, are required to dispatch their monthly and bi-monthly Cash Balance Reports by the Dak of the 1st and 16th of the month. Instances have occurred of failure to post the Reports on the above dates.

E. F. HARRISON,
Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General,
Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM;
Revenue Department,
The 20th February 1863. }



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill, as amended by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st February 1863, is hereby published for general information, and will be re-considered on the 7th of March next:—

A Bill to regulate the transport of Native Laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the passage and transport of native laborers, from or through the Pro-

vinces subject to the Government of Bengal, to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and also to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with native inhabitants of the said Provinces to proceed to the said Districts for the purpose of laboring for hire; It is enacted as follows:—

I. From and after the first day of May 1863,

whoever shall, otherwise than under the provisions of this Act, engage or convey any Native inhabitant of India in

or through any of the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal, to any or either of the Districts of Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet, for the purpose of laboring there for hire, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two

hundred Rupees for every per-

son so engaged or conveyed, and in default of payment of such fine shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. Provided always that nothing in this Act shall apply to any engagement made in any or either of the said Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet.

II. For the purposes of this Act it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint Superintendents of Labor Transport, and Medical Inspectors of Laborers at any places where he may think proper: provided that whenever any Superintendent or Medical

Inspector shall be appointed, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall, by Notification in the Calcutta Gazette, define the local limits within which such Superintendent or Medical Inspector shall exercise the powers and authority conferred on him by this Act. When such local limits shall have been so defined, no other Superintendent or Medical Inspector shall within those limits exercise any of the powers vested in a Superintendent or Medical Inspector by this Act.

III. It shall not be lawful for any person, who is not duly licensed as a Contractor or Recruiter as hereinafter provided, to engage or induce, save through or by the agency of a licensed Contractor, any native inhabitants of India to proceed to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet for the purpose of laboring for hire. Any person, other than a Contractor, licensed as hereinafter provided, who shall enter into any contract or agreement to supply any such native inhabitants for the purpose of laboring for hire in those Districts or any or either of them, and any person other than a Recruiter, licensed as hereinafter provided, who shall enter into any contract or agreement to engage or induce, or shall attempt to engage or induce, any such native inhabitants to proceed to any of those Districts for the purpose aforesaid, shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

IV. It shall be lawful for any Superintendent appointed under this Act to grant to such persons as he may think fit licenses, in the form set forth in Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, to act as Contractors for engaging or supplying persons for the purpose of laboring for hire in the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, or any or either of them. For every such license a fee not exceeding one hundred Rupees (according to such a scale as may from time to time be fixed by the Government of Bengal) shall be paid to the Superintendent granting the same; and every such license shall be in force for one year and no longer.

Superintendent may grant licenses to Contractors.

V. Every Contractor licensed under this Act shall, if called on to do so by the Superintendent by whom he is licensed, establish a depôt in a place to be approved of by such Superintendent. Every such depôt shall be kept up by the Contractor for the reception of laborers to be supplied or forwarded by or through him. All such laborers shall, on their arrival at or in the neighbourhood of the depôt so established by the Contractor by, through, or for whom they have been engaged or forwarded, be at once taken to, and received into, it, and shall be entitled to receive in such depôt, at the expense of such Contractor, suitable lodging, food, clothing, and medical attendance, until such laborers shall be declared by the Superintendent to be no longer entitled thereto. Every such depôt as aforesaid shall be under the supervision of the Superintendent, and shall be open to his inspection and to the inspection of the Medical Inspector at all times, and shall be managed and regulated by the Contractor in accordance with such rules as the Superintendent may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from time to time lay down in that behalf.

VI. It shall be the duty of every Contractor to afford such information to the Superintendent by whom he is licensed, and to make such returns and reports to him, as such Superintendent may from time to time require.

VII. It shall not be lawful for any person, whether a licensed Contractor or otherwise, to employ any person, not duly licensed as hereinafter provided, to act as a Recruiter or Agent in inducing or engaging natives of India to proceed from or through any of the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal, to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet, as laborers for hire.

VIII. It shall be lawful for any Superintendent to grant to such persons as he may think fit licenses, in the form set forth in the Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, to act as Recruiters for engaging or inducing persons to proceed to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet for the purpose of laboring for hire. For every such license a fee not exceeding sixteen Rupees (according to such a scale as may from time to time be fixed by the Government of Bengal) shall be paid to the Superintendent granting the same, and every such license shall be in force for one year and no more.

IX. It shall be lawful for any Superintendent, in case of misconduct on the part of a Contractor or Recruiter, to cancel any license which he may have granted to such Contractor or Recruiter.

X. Every person holding a license as Recruiter shall wear a badge having legibly inscribed on it, in the Oordoo and Bengalee languages, the name of the District or Districts

to which he is licensed to engage laborers to proceed. No Recruiter shall engage or attempt to engage laborers in any District of the said Provinces without having first exhibited his license to a Magistrate in such District and obtained the countersignature of the Magistrate thereupon. Such countersignature shall be given, provided that the license is in force at the time.

And have his license countersigned by the Magistrate of the District in which he recruits.

XI. Every Native inhabitant of India who shall enter into any engagement with a Recruiter to proceed to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet, for the purpose of laboring for hire, shall, when called on by the Recruiter so to do, appear with the Recruiter, before any Magistrate in the District within which the engagement was entered into. Upon so appearing, the Recruiter shall state to the Magistrate to what depôt he intends that the laborer shall proceed, and the Magistrate shall thereupon examine the laborer with reference to his engagement, and if it appears that he comprehends the nature of the engagement he has entered into, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register the name of such laborer and the depôt to which it is intended he shall proceed, in a book to be kept for the purpose in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall prescribe: but if the Magistrate shall be of opinion that such person does not comprehend the nature of his engagement or that he has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register the name of such person. An authentic copy of every registration made under this Section shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Superintendent within the local limits of whose authority the depôt to which such registration relates is situated.

XII. Every Recruiter who shall forward or send any laborer from the District in which he resides or in which he has entered into any engagement, or who shall induce or knowingly permit any laborer to leave such District, for the purpose of proceeding to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet without the laborer being duly registered as provided in Section XI of this Act, and every Recruiter who shall forward or send any laborer or shall induce or knowingly permit any laborer to proceed to any depôt other than the depôt registered under that Section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every laborer so forwarded or sent or induced or permitted, and in default of payment of such fine to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

XIII. The registered laborers engaged by any Recruiter shall, while proceeding to a depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey, either by the Recruiter himself or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom the laborers may have

Laborers shall be accompanied to depôt by Recruiter or person approved by Magistrate.

been registered. Every Recruiter by or through whom laborers may be forwarded to a depot shall throughout their journey provide them with proper and suitable lodging and food. Whenever any such laborer shall not be so provided with lodging or food, the Recruiter shall, whether he accompanied the laborers in person or not, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and in default of payment of such fine to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

XIV. Every Contractor shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any laborer at his depot, give to the Superintendent a notice in writing of such arrival, which notice shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Superintendent shall prescribe. Every laborer shall, as soon as may be after his arrival, be examined by the Medical Inspector, who shall give to the Superintendent a certificate of the state of health of every laborer examined.

XV. If the Medical Inspector shall certify that any laborer is not in a state of health which warrants his proceeding to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet for the purpose of laboring, the Superintendent shall either order the Contractor, in whose depot such laborer may be, forthwith to convey him back to the place at which he was registered, or shall order the Contractor to pay to the laborer such sum as shall to the Superintendent seem necessary to enable him to return there: and the Contractor if so ordered shall, without unreasonable delay, convey the laborer or cause him to be conveyed back to the place at which he was registered. On failure of the Contractor for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Superintendent for the payment of such sum of money as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent to advance the same to the laborer, and every sum so advanced shall be recoverable by the Superintendent, with six per cent interest from the date of advance, from the Contractor on whose default it may be advanced, as money paid to the use of such Contractor: and no further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case, than that the Superintendent gave the Contractor such order as aforesaid and that the Contractor for a space of twenty-four hours made default in complying therewith. Provided always that any laborer who from his state of health is, in the Medical Inspector's opinion, unfit to undertake the journey back to the place where he was registered, shall, in addition to his being conveyed back by or at the expense of the Contractor, be entitled to continue in the depot and to be fed, clothed, and lodged there, by and at the expense of the Contractor, until such time as the Superintendent shall order otherwise.

XVI. The Superintendent shall examine separately each laborer, as soon as possible after his arrival at a depot, as to the treatment that he has received on the journey to the depot: and in case it shall appear that any laborer has suffered any ill-treatment on the journey, the Superintendent may

Superintendent to examine all laborers separately as to their engagement, &c.

shall appear that any laborer has suffered any ill-treatment on the journey, the Superintendent may

cause him to be removed from the depot. The Superintendent may thereupon order the Contractor, from whose depot the laborer is removed, to pay him such a sum of money as to the Superintendent shall seem necessary in order to enable the laborer to return to the place where he was registered: and on failure of the Contractor to pay such sum within twenty-four hours of his being ordered to do so, the Superintendent may advance the amount to the laborer: and all the provisions of the last preceding Section as to sums advanced by the Superintendent shall be applicable, so far as the circumstances of the case will permit, to advances made by him under this Section.

XVII. It shall not be lawful for any laborer to be conveyed from any depot to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet, for the purpose of laboring there for hire, unless he shall have first, in the manner hereinafter provided, entered into a duly registered contract with some person, to serve such person there for a fixed period, which shall in no case exceed the term of five years. Every such contract shall be reduced to writing and shall specify the rate of wages the laborer is to receive, and shall contain such particulars and be in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall prescribe.

XVIII. Every contract entered into by a laborer shall, in the presence of the Superintendent, be signed in duplicate both by the laborer and by the person with whom he intends to contract or his Agent. Before the laborer signs the contract, the Superintendent shall personally explain it to him and shall satisfy himself that the laborer fully understands all its details. The Superintendent shall attest every contract duly executed in his presence, and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same and has satisfied himself as aforesaid. An abstract of every such contract shall be entered by the Superintendent in a register to be kept by him for the purpose: and after such abstract has been so entered, one of the duplicates so duly signed and attested as hereinbefore provided, shall be given to the laborer, and the other to the person with whom he has contracted or his Agent.

XIX. The Superintendent shall send by post a copy, authenticated under his hand, of every abstract entered by him as in the last preceding Section provided, to the Magistrate of the District in which the service is in such contract agreed to be performed. Every such copy shall be despatched by the Superintendent within seven days after the entry of the abstract. Every abstract and every such copy shall be receivable in evidence in any Court, whether Civil or Criminal, in lieu of the original contract.

XX. Any laborers whose contracts shall have been executed and entered as hereinbefore provided, may be despatched from time to time to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet, by the Contractors in whose depots they may be or by the persons whom they may have agreed to serve respectively, but subject always

Copy of abstract to be sent to Magistrate of District where service is to be performed.

Every laborer to enter into a written contract to serve for some period not exceeding five years.

Contract to be explained by Superintendent and executed in duplicate, and abstract to be entered in a book by Superintendent.

Laborers whose contracts are duly executed and entered may be despatched with consent of Superintendent.

to the provisions of this Act. No laborers shall be so despatched unless the permission of the Superintendent shall have been first obtained, and the laborer shall have received a pass from the Superintendent as hereinafter mentioned.

XXI. It shall not be lawful for the Master of any steamer or the Manjee of any boat, without a license granted by the Superintendent within the local limits of

Steamer or boat to be licensed to carry laborers. whose authority a laborer may embark, to convey such laborer to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet. A fee, not exceeding four annas per laborer (according to such a scale as may from time to time be fixed by the Government of Bengal,) shall be paid for every such license, which fee shall be carried to the credit of the said Government, and the granting or withholding any license shall be entirely discretionary with the Superintendent to whom application is made for the same. Every such license shall apply only to one voyage or trip from Calcutta to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet, or any one or more of those Districts, and shall specify the number of laborers which the steamer or boat is licensed to carry, and the license shall also specify the number of persons (including the crew) other than laborers, whom the steamer or boat is licensed to carry.

XXII. The Master of any steamer or the Manjee of any boat in which any such laborer shall be conveyed without a license having been obtained as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every laborer so illegally conveyed, and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

XXIII. If the Master of any steamer or the Manjee of any boat shall, after having obtained a license as aforesaid, fraudulently do or suffer to be done any act or thing whereby such license shall become inapplicable to the then state of the steamer or boat, such Master or Manjee shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

XXIV. The Master of any steamer or the Manjee of any boat, licensed to carry laborers, who shall receive on board his steamer or boat a greater number of laborers or a greater number of other persons than is specified in his license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every laborer and other person so received in excess of the licensed number, and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. In computing under this Act the number of laborers or other persons on board of any steamer or boat, two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person only.

XXV. It shall not be lawful for the Master of any steamer or the Manjee of any boat licensed as aforesaid to take on board any such laborer as aforesaid, unless such laborer shall have in his possession and shall show a pass given to him and signed

by the Superintendent, stating his name and age, and the name of his father, and certifying the place of his destination.

XXVI. It shall not be lawful for the Master of any steamer or the Manjee of any boat licensed as aforesaid (except in case of accident or unavoidable necessity, to be immediately reported to the Superintendent by whom the license was granted and to the Magistrate of the District in which such accident or necessity shall occur) to cause or permit any such laborer as aforesaid finally to leave such steamer or boat at any place other than that named as the destination of such laborer in the pass signed by the Superintendent. No place shall be named in any such pass as the destination of any laborer except a place which shall have been declared by the Lieutenant-Governor to be a place for the disembarkation of laborers under this Act. Provided always that this Section shall not be deemed to prevent

the Master of any steamer or the Manjee of any boat from permitting laborers to disembark at any place or places on the voyage, so long as such disembarkation is not intended, or known to be likely to be permanent.

XXVII. Before any steamer or boat licensed as aforesaid shall commence its voyage for the Districts of Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet, the Master or Manjee thereof shall deliver to the Superintendent a list in duplicate, in a form to be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, specifying as accurately as may be, the names, ages, occupations, and destination of all and every the laborers on board such steamer or boat. The Superintendent shall keep one of the said lists and shall sign the other (if it be in his opinion correct), and deliver it back to the Master or Manjee.

If the Master of any steamer or the Manjee of any boat shall, after having commenced his voyage, or after having delivered such list to the Superintendent, take on board any laborer whose name shall not have been entered in the list aforesaid, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every laborer so illegally taken, and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

XXVIII. The Master of any steamer or the Manjee of any boat licensed as aforesaid having laborers on board shall, immediately on the arrival of the steamer or boat at the place of destination, and previously to the disembarkation of any of the laborers, give notice of his arrival to the nearest Magistrate or such other Officers shall be appointed by Government in that behalf, and shall deliver to him the list in the last preceding Section mentioned.

XXIX. The laborers shall thereupon be landed under the supervision of the Magistrate or other Officers aforesaid, who shall make such provision as he may consider necessary for the reception of the laborers and

their food, lodging, and clothing while they remain in the place or station at which they may have disembarked.

XXX. The Magistrate or other Officer aforesaid shall, as soon as may be

Civil Surgeon, on requisition of Magistrate, to inspect laborers and make a report.

after their disembarkation, cause the laborers to be inspected by the Civil Surgeon of the Station or other qualified Medical Officer. It shall be the duty of such Civil Surgeon or other Medical Officer to make such inspection when called on by the Magistrate or other Officer aforesaid so to do, and after making such inspection, he shall prepare and sign a report in which he shall certify as to the state of health and general condition of every laborer inspected.

XXXI. The Magistrate or other Officer aforesaid shall despatch without

Magistrate to forward to Superintendent such report with a statement of his own.

delay, to the Superintendent by whose permission they were forwarded, a detailed report of the number of laborers who may have arrived, together with a copy of the report of the Civil Surgeon or other Medical Officer as to their state of health and general condition, and any observations which such Civil Surgeon or other Medical Officer or such Magistrate or other Officer aforesaid may think fit to make.

XXXII. On the arrival of any laborers at the

Notice of arrival of laborers to be given by the Magistrate to the persons importing them.

place of disembarkation, the Magistrate or other Officer aforesaid shall at once give notice of their arrival to the persons with whom they shall be under contract to labor, or to the Agents of such persons, who shall forthwith take charge of the laborers with whom they may have contracted respectively, and shall, in such manner as shall be approved of by the Magistrate or other Officer aforesaid, provide for their proceeding or being conveyed to the place of their final destination.

If proper means are not provided for conveyance of laborers to place of final destination, Magistrate to make arrangements and incur necessary expenses.

It shall be the duty of the Magistrate or other Officer aforesaid to see, so far as is possible, that reasonable provision is made for the support and lodging of the laborers from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination, and if the persons with whom they may have contracted shall fail to make such reasonable provision, the Magistrate or other Officer aforesaid may order such arrangements to be made, and incur such expenses, as under the circumstances may seem to him necessary;

Such expenses how to be recovered.

and the amount of such expenses as also any expenses incurred by him in the disembarkation, or in respect of the food, lodging, or clothing of the laborers or of any of them, shall, with interest at the rate of six per cent, be recoverable by the Magistrate or other Officer aforesaid from the persons with whom the laborers, in respect of whom the expenses have been incurred, may have contracted, as money paid to their use.

XXXIII. There shall be laden, under the

Superintendent to prescribe the quantity of provisions to be carried on steamer or boat.

supervision of the Superintendent, on board of every steamer or boat carrying laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet, at the time of the embarkation of such laborers,

good and wholesome provisions for the consumption of the said laborers, to the amount or in the proportion which shall be prescribed by the Superintendent. And it shall not

be lawful for the Master of the steamer or the Manjee of the boat to commence the voyage

without having on board such provisions as aforesaid, or without having on board such Medical and other Officers, Cooks and other attendants, as the Superintendent shall order: and every Contractor or other person by whom or on whose account laborers are despatched to any of the said Districts, shall at his own expense provide such Medical and other Officers, Cooks and other attendants, as shall be in each case ordered by the Superintendent.

XXXIV. The provisions with regard to regis-

Provisions of certain sections to apply to children and aged relatives accompanying laborers.

tered laborers contained in Sections XIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXIII of this Act, shall be applicable to such children, and aged relatives of the laborers as may with the

consent of a Contractor or Recruiter and with the written permission of the Registering Magistrate, accompany them.

XXXV. The Superintendent may refuse to

Proportion of females to be carried on steamer or boat.

grant passes to any laborers, if the party to which they belong or with whom it is intended to forward them shall not

consist of, or be accompanied by, females above the age of twelve years in such proportion as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall from time to time direct: provided always that the proportion shall never be less than one female to every four males. And it shall not be lawful for any Master of a steamer or any Manjee of a boat to convey, except by the express permission in writing of the Superintendent, any party of laborers (whether registered or not) which shall not contain or be accompanied by such proportion of females as shall be directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as aforesaid.

XXXVI. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of any District, through

Any Magistrate may board and inspect steamer or boat.

which a steamer or boat having laborers on board shall be passing, to go on board such steamer

or boat and to inspect the same or any part thereof, and the Master and Officers of such steamer and the Manjee of such boat shall be bound to afford to the Magistrate all reasonable facility for such inspection, and to give him all such information respecting such steamer or boat and her equipments, or respecting the laborers and other persons on board thereof, as may be reasonably required by the Magistrate.

XXXVII. In any case in which, on making

Magistrate to report to Superintendent if, after boarding, he find provisions of Act not complied with.

such inspection as in the last preceding Section provided for, the Magistrate shall find that any of the provisions of this Act have not been complied with, he shall report the same

to the Superintendent by whom the license